# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER


COPYRIGHT 1929 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Twenty-Two Pages | BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1929—VOL. XXI, NO. 257 | ATLANTIC EDITION •• | FIVE CENTS A COPY

## *Louisville Doffs Its Hat and Proffers Its Hand to Mobilizing 'Buddies' of American Legion*



Left—Memorial Auditorium, Where Legion Holds Sessions. Center—Legionnaires Will March and Crowds Throng In the Brilliant Canyon of Fourth Avenue. Right—State Capitol at Frankfort, on the Banks of the Kentucky River, Seen From the Air.

All Photos © Caufield & Shook

## FASCISTS URGE OPEN REVOLT IN BERLIN PARLEY

### Influence of the Extremists Gains Owing to Weakness of Reich Government

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—A mass meeting against the Young plan and war guilt charge, staged here by the German Fascisti, who are followers of Adolf Hitler, and who call themselves "National Socialists," showed where the true revolutionists are to be found in Germany. No compromise was propagated at this meeting. Nothing was said of the use of legal means for obtaining results. Here open revolt against the present régime and its men was openly preached and this appeal met with cheers from a vast audience.

The meeting took place at the same hall in which Dr. Hugenberg—leader of the Nationalists—and the Nationalist "Steel Helmets" organization staged a meeting a few days ago, which also was directed against the Young plan and the war guilt charge. But while the Hugenberg audience consisted largely of small tradespeople, who are slow to move, the Fascist audience consisted largely of intelligentsia. There must have been many students present who by no means belong to militarist circles, but are extremely idealistic. This audience was alert and followed every word spoken with interest. There was also a great difference between the "Steel Helmet" men and the "Brown Shirts," who form the Fascist bodyguard. While the former have too much of the old military stiffness, the Fascist "soldiers" are the very pick of the youth, slim and agile.

"The people's referendum will develop into the people's protest and finally into the people's revolution," Dr. Goebbels, leader of the Fascisti in Berlin, declared. The "revolt" of November, 1918, will be followed by the true German "revolution."

The Hitlerites want to make Germany wholly an independent nation. Mussolini is their ideal. The irresponsible youths of the movement believe what is told them, convinced that the Republic is leading them straight into "slavery."

There is undoubtedly an element among them furthering its own private ends. These are the ex-militarists, who see an opportunity to kindle militaristic ideals among the youth.

One question which has been interesting Republicans is where the Fascisti receive their money to build up such a huge organization.

But in spite of their imposing display, the party would find it difficult to cancel all that the present régime has done in foreign political affairs without encountering the greatest foreign difficulties. When they left the hall the Fascisti faced a line of grim, well-armed policemen. The police at any time could hold them down. But they are not alone. They have powerful supporters. The Communists are also waiting to step in and increase the confusion. Revolution such as they advocate would cast Germany into chaos and civil war. One thing cannot be denied, however, namely, that so long as a movement of this kind is growing, all it not well with Germany.

What supporters of the present régime regret is that the present Government is showing so much weakness, which is naturally encouraging to those who work against it. Moreover, every small defeat that Germany suffers in the foreign political field is immediately used by these men to charge the present régime with weakness.

### WORLD ASSOCIATION ELECTS

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—H. G. Hudson of Toronto, Canada, was elected president of the International Association of Public Employment services at the closing session of the organization's annual convention.

## Aye-Ayes and Tenrecs Join Zoo at London

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

London

TWO rare aye-ayes and a pair of tenrecs, curious animals from Madagascar, have arrived at the London Zoo. The aye-aye is a sort of lemur about the size of a domestic cat with long bushy tail, yellowish brown eyes and possesses an extraordinarily big toe, like a long, slender finger, used in digging grubs.

The tenrec is about 16 inches long and is said to be a speedy insect chaser. It has a pointed snout, body like a mole, a rough coat and no tail.

## PICTURE DEVICE IS PLUGGED IN ON HOME RADIO

### European Telephoto Method Seen in New York Show Transmits 'Stills'

By VOLNEY D. HURD

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—While visitors to the New York radio show are inspecting television, which authorities declare will not be commercially practical for many years, a highly developed still photo-transmitting device is being demonstrated here with the possibility of its being on the market before the holidays. This is the "Fultograph" system now in general use throughout Europe.

Picture transmission has been widely discussed during the last few years, but when it came to having a transmitter and receiver so simple that anyone could have it and operate it with good results, these various efforts failed. The Fultograph has been in regular use in Europe for a long time and pictures have been successfully transmitted from England to Australia, a distance of 11,000 miles.

The invention of an English research worker, Capt. Otho Fulton,

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

## HOTELS RIVALED BY FARM HOMES IN TOUR TRADE

### Advertising and Fixed Rates Debated in Program to Meet Competition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich.—Steps to halt the inroads into hotel patronage being made by farm and village homes and cabin camps, with their "rooms for tourists," were urged by hotel executives gathered at the nineteenth convention of the American Hotel Association here. Preparation of a national advertising campaign and concerted action to ban "elastic" rates were among the moves advocated.

The practice of charging "elastic" rates was denounced by E. C. Green, president of the New York State Hotel Association. He deplored the fact that there are still hotels that raise their rates during times of congestion and at the height of the motoring season and declared the practice should be stopped at once.

Maximum service and standard rates are the only basis on which the hotels can compete with the serious competition now offered, he said.

"The tourist camp does not seriously affect the hotel business," Mr. Green declared, "because the type of tourists who patronize these camps carry their own equipment and would not be interested in hotel accommodations. But the homes with rooms for rent to motorists constitute a serious problem, and, if the reports we receive are true, they are certain to become even stronger competitors."

Suggestion of the national advertising campaign, with the idea of educating people to living in hotels, was made by Hugh Agnew, professor of advertising and marketing of New York University.

Arthur L. Race of the Copley-Plaza Hotel, Boston, discussing highway advertising, declared that investigation had proved that 60 per cent of the business attracted to hotels is drawn to them through highway advertising and suggested that the good intentions of the Outdoor Advertising Association regarding placing of billboards not nearer than within 300 feet of highways should be recognized.

## Jerry Blocks Shoe-Shine 'Racket'; President 'George' Proves Potent Ally

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—A shoe-shine "racket" in Borough Hall, Queens, having gravest potentialities, has just been squelched in its incipiency by 10-year-old Jerry Potenza, youngest among the carriers of the little wooden box. Jerry made straight for the fountainhead of authority to air the situation, so that when George U. Harvey, borough president of Queens, opened the door of his office he was taken aback for the moment at seeing the chair at his desk already occupied.

Jerry rose at once to proffer the borough president his own chair.

"Good morning, George," he said, which was quite in order, for they are old acquaintances, and, as Jerry says, "he's a reg'lar fella, and anybody I like, I call by their first name."

Jerry got right down to business.

"George," he said, "I heard a lot of talk about you busting up graft rings, and I got a real job for you. There's a bootblack ring operating right here in Borough Hall, and I want you to bust it up."

Outside the borough president's door stood the usual line-up of morning appointments, but Jerry was looking straight at "George," and there was no question that he was putting it up to him.

Necessity may have lent Jerry some emphasis, since there is no denying the fact that the family purse needs supplementing. Jerry's father, who is fireman in a power house, "makes good money," but, as Jerry says, "the kids eat an awful lot." There are seven junior Potenzas besides Jerry at home. He took to shoe-shining to help out and chose Borough Hall as his "beat."

"Good morning, George," he would say, or "John," if it was the Commissioner of Public Works, or "Fred," if it was the Borough Secretary, all with such impeccable friendliness that he got a good share of the business thereabouts.

As Jerry told "George," with things like that happening there in Borough Hall, it was about time something was done, wasn't it, because "you don't really think, do you, that if a fella's got a good line of customers, he ought to be robbed of them?"

The Borough President certainly did not.

"Tell you what I'll do, Jerry," he said—and wrote something on a card.

That is how it is that Jerry's activities now have official sanction, running thus in the Borough President's handwriting:

"The bearer is a regular fellow who is trying to help his father and mother to raise a big family. He is to be permitted, without molestation, to solicit business from people with shoes to be shined in Borough Hall."

## Louisville Opens Arms to Legion Host in 11th Annual Convention

### Delegates Gather With Imposing Record for Achievement to Back Move for Further Progress—To Discuss Naval Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Thorough discussion and probably a pronouncement of its attitude on the British-American pourparlers looking toward naval reduction are on the program of the eleventh annual convention of the American Legion here Sept. 30 to Oct. 4.

What the soldiers and ex-soldiers, sailors and ex-sailors in this group think of the plans of Ramsay MacDonald, British Premier, and President Hoover is likely to be a major development of this gathering. This was indicated by the address here of Paul V. McNutt, national commander, to the American War Mothers, on the eve of the convention.

Much of the work of outlining the Legion's policy on national and international matters necessarily is done in committee. While bands play and fireworks flash outside, behind the scenes, men will be in daily conference, discussing problems in which the Legion is interested. These include disarmament, universal service and rehabilitation work.

One of the reports given out by James F. Barton, national adjutant, in advance of the convention, was that of Albert L. Cox of Raleigh, N. C., chairman of the National Defense Committee. This urges passage of the Wainwright resolution before Congress, which provided for a commission to prepare a universal service act.

The report affirms the committee's belief that the "only hope for an everlasting peace must have its foundation in an adequate and proper national defense," and that this may be obtained only "by the inclusion of all able-bodied citizens within its scope." The committee repeats the Legion's stand in favor of the "drafting" of capital and labor, as well as man-power for military service, in time of war.

One of the major items in the coming year's program is a campaign for $15,000,000 for more institutions to care for the veterans.

The convention is to be asked to get behind the work directed by Miss Emma C. Puschner of the National Child Welfare division. This program includes enactment of mother's aid legislation, which will permit caring for orphan children in their homes; strengthening desertion and abandonment laws; organization of a state child welfare bureau, and establishment of county boards or committees to co-operate. Appropriations sufficient to carry on the work will be sought.

Days before the convention, Legionnaires from Boston and Los Angeles had set in motion campaigns to win the 1930 gathering. A vanguard of the 1500 Massachusetts men expected arrived a week ahead of time from Springfield.

Thousands of homes have been thrown open to Legion delegates. Many of them were here at Camp Zachary Taylor in 1917, '18 and '19. Louisville's routine is being turned upside down, with 100,000 visitors planted in its midst. Louisville means to demonstrate its southern hospitality. The city is in gala dress and unusual nightly electrical displays have been planned.

A great parade, or "Pageant of Patriotism," to which is given over all of Tuesday, is on the program.

Distinguished guests are to grace various occasions. Gen. Charles P.

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

## Moscow Charges China With Trying to Prolong Dispute

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The Premier, A. I. Rykoff, addressing the Moscow Regional Soviet Congress, defined the Soviet policy regarding the Chinese Eastern Railway controversy as follows:

"The Soviet Government considers itself obliged to take all opportunities for a peaceful settlement of the conflict. We organized a special army on the Chinese frontier and brought it into a condition of full fighting preparedness, and it is now in winter quarters in this region. But while there is any chance of a peaceful solution of the conflict, it would be incorrect to resort to more serious measures. On the other hand, we cannot accept the Chinese proposals, which do not create the basis for a solution of the conflict, because the Chinese desire to carry on negotiations preserving, meanwhile, on the railroad, a situation created as the result of the violent activities of the Chinese authorities and an unprecedented violation of the treaty which China voluntarily concluded with us.

"We agreed to negotiate under the condition of fulfillment, as a minimum, of our demand to nominate our manager of the road, according to the treaties. A new manager of the road may be nominated if the Chinese replace with a new person the president of the administration who directly carried out the activities connected with seizure of the road. Only acceptance of these measures can guarantee success of the negotiations and a solution of the whole conflict. If Nanking does not accept this minimum condition, it means that Nanking regards the negotiations as a means of prolonging the conflict."

## *'Wrong Number?' No, Mixed Digits!*

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Engineers of the Bell Telephone System have just discovered whose fault it is when central gives the wrong number.

Despite the stupendous number of telephone conversations held each day in the United States, there are but 23 wrong numbers in every 1000 calls, a company survey showed. Only 13 of these should be charged against the telephone company, the engineers indicated. Thus 10 mistakes should be laid at the door of the subscribers.

"One of the most frequent causes of wrong numbers," the survey continued, "is due to misunderstanding between the operator and the subscriber. This may be caused either by faulty enunciation on the part of the subscriber, failure to speak directly into the mouthpiece of the telephone or a lack of concentration on the part of the operator.

"A surprisingly large number of wrong numbers is due to tricks of the memory. It is very easy to mix up the digits, even with a number with which one is very familiar, and, for example, instead of calling 2769, to call 2796 or 2679."

## INDEX OF THE MONITOR

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1929


General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 18
Sporting News—Page 14
Financial News—Pages 16, 17 and 18

FEATURES

Advertised Feature Article ..... 1
Ho, Buddy! ..... 6
Home Building, Equipment, Gardening ..... 6
Antiques and Interior Decoration ..... 7
Educational ..... 8-9
Book Reviews and Literary News ..... 10
The Home Forum ..... 11
Spiritual Enlightenment [With Swedish Translation] ..... 12
Music News of the World ..... 12
Art and Theatrical News ..... 13
Radio—Aviation ..... 15
Daily Features ..... 21
Editorials ..... 22


## TARIFF ATTACK TURNS TO POWER OF FIXING RATES

### Coalition Abandons Demand for Complete Repeal of Flexible Provision

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — Confronted by losses in their ranks on the issue of repeal of the flexible tariff provision, the Democratic-Progressive coalition in the Senate abruptly modified its course and shifted its attack to another phase of the question.

Originally the opposition demanded the complete repeal of the provision. For three days their debaters denounced the operation of the law and heaped criticism upon the Tariff Commission.

When President Hoover issued a press statement in which he advocated the retention of the existing system the attack was intensified, and the President's attitude was challenged.

While all this public agitation was going on, behind the scenes even more exciting maneuvers were under way. The Republican leaders were making strenuous efforts to line up votes to sustain the flexible tariff. They jettisoned all revisions and changes which a few weeks previous had been boldly written into the bill. They dropped everything in order to save the act as it stood.

**Between Two Opinions**

The coalition was just as busily engaged in holding its members in line. The Progressives were confronted with the problem of retaining the votes on the issue of at least three of their group, Gerald P. Nye, of North Dakota, Bronson M. Cutting, of New Mexico, and W. B. Pine, of Oklahoma.

These senators, it is known, were in a quandary. They favored the flexible tariff as of value to their stands, although recognizing the claims of their colleagues that its operation was subject to criticism. They desired to vote with the President against the repeal amendment, but were reluctant to do so on the ground that for them to bolt their group would react unfavorably against their position on the whole tariff controversy.

President Hoover's statement to the public was a source of embarrassment to these senators. His pronouncement struck at the program of the group with whom they are associated and made it more difficult for them to bolt. They were strongly of the view, it is known, that the President's silence would have been of greater advantage to them.

The Democrats were also confronted with losses. At least four of their numbers were opposed to the repeal, and they also had good reason to believe that there were several

(Continued on Page 5, Column 7)

## Mountain Club Takes Dry Cruise on Wet Ship

A "DRY" cruise on a "wet" vessel has just been made under unusual circumstances by a party of more than 300 citizens of the United States.

The Appalachian Mountain Club, of Boston, sponsored a cruise on the St. Lawrence and Saguenay Rivers on the St. Lawrence of the Canadian Steamship Company. Liquor had been sold on board the vessel during the entire summer, as it plies in Canadian waters. The club obtained permission to close the bar during the chartered cruise.

## MACDONALD VISIT IS SUPPORTED BY EX-PREMIER

### Stanley Baldwin Opposed to 'Petty or Pernickety Criticism' by Opposition

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Stanley Baldwin, former Prime Minister, pledged the Conservative Party to support Mr. MacDonald's pending negotiations with President Hoover, in an interview published here.

He reiterated that it had been his intention, if returned to power at the last general election to pay a personal visit to Washington and during the debate on the address from the throne at the opening session of Parliament he had urged Mr. MacDonald to adopt this course. It had always been a tradition in this country, he said, when conducting international negotiations, the government of the day should not be hampered by "petty or pernickety criticisms" from the other parties.

While traditions sometimes had been honored in the breach, he was pleased to see it fully observed during Mr. Snowden's recent stand at The Hague. He hoped that the events on that occasion would not have "an adverse effect on international relationships in other directions," by which it is presumed he meant primarily the five power naval parley next January.

In certain directions, the ex-Premier thought that the Labor Party's foreign policy would "require very careful examination and criticism," as, for instance, the projected treaty with Egypt, "which raises issues of vital importance to the Empire, and

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

## New Air College to Put France Abreast of Powers in Aeronautics

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—The establishment of an aeronautical college to rank with the highest engineering schools of the country, has been announced as the Government's intention by Laurent Eynac. Land has been set aside by the municipality, adjacent to the Air Ministry's technical research laboratories, for the new institute.

The French themselves see in this move a desire on the part of the Government to furnish the Nation with a more highly trained type of aeronautical engineer, believing that as the result great progress will be witnessed in the design and construction of French aircraft. While there have been some fine individual exploits of recent years by French airmen, the general feeling here has been that the home industry has not been keeping pace with the strides made, for example, in the United States and Germany.

The students will be carefully selected from the best engineering schools and engineering departments of universities. A few foreign students and a few picked men from the army and air technical branches will be admitted also. Work during the last year at their former institutions will be directed to fit them for the new college, the length of the course at which will be two years. Aerodynamics, engine and aircraft building and aerial navigation will be studied and, besides air laws, modern languages and especially their technical vocabulary. Help has been promised by the leaders in the industry, and lectures are to be given by them and by their chief engineers.

A veritable city, says the Temps, commenting on the step, will come into being, consecrated to aeronautical science, and from it big things are expected to develop.

## PREMIER LEAVES ON MISSION OF GOOD WILL TO U.S.

### Ramsay MacDonald Receives Godspeed Message From King George

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The steamship Berengaria, bearing Ramsay MacDonald, the first British Prime Minister to go on a diplomatic mission to the President of the United States, is an "argosy of good will."

The Labor Premier has departed upon this remarkable innovation in international affairs with the fervent good wishes of the British people behind him. King George, the Lord Mayor of London, Stanley Baldwin, ex-Prime Minister and leader of the official Conservative Opposition; a host of Liberals, all united in bidding Mr. MacDonald Godspeed and success in his efforts to improve the Anglo-American understanding and pave the way for a five-power conference on the reduction of naval armaments. Before leaving the shores of England, the Prime Minister issued a statement to the press.

"We have so much work to do in co-operation," he said, "which cannot be done unless we understand and have confidence in each other. The history of the Anglo-American naval situation during the last three years proves, if proof is needed, that the closest possible understanding between the two nations is of the greatest importance not only for those nations, but for the world. I have always felt that personal contact between those actually responsible for government in Washington and London is essential if that understanding is to be developed as fully and as well as we all wish it to be. Both nations have a great role to play in advancement, not only of disarmament, but of many democratic and moral issues with which their history is associated. I am off in the hope of being able to do something to narrow the Atlantic."

**Message From King George**

King George had telegraphed Mr. MacDonald as follows: "On the eve of your journey I wish you Godspeed. It is a departure that will be surrounded with good wishes, for it is a contribution to those happy relations between two great peoples which must be an article of faith among all men of good will."

The Prime Minister, immediatedly afterward, sent a message to the King, in which he said: "With my humble duty to Your Majesty, I am deeply grateful for Your Majesty's gracious and kindly thought in sending me good wishes for a journey which will indeed, I trust, be a fruitful innovation."

With royal approbation and the approval of press and people, Mr. MacDonald may be said to carry with him the "national sanction" for the forthcoming talk with President Hoover. Besides his daughter Ishbel and the official party, the Prime Minister is accompanied by a phalanx of British and American journalists and photographers who will accompany Mr. MacDonald throughout his itinerary of the United States and Canada, which is to end in Montreal at the close of October.

The journalists include H. W. Nevinson, Norman Angell, Hamilton Fyffe, Sir John Foster Fraser, John Steele, Raymond Gram Swing, Henry Doig and John Balderston.

During Mr. MacDonald's absence, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Philip Snowden, will be his deputy and will preside over the meetings of the Cabinet.

**British Admiralty Sympathetic**

The sympathetic attitude of the British Admiralty toward the Prime Minister's mission to the United States was indicated at Bristol in a speech by A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty. There was more danger today, perhaps, than at any day since the war, he said, of

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

# REEVES TO GIVE HIS VERSION OF 'BIG NAVY' TALK

## Rear Admiral to Explain Charge He Fought Naval Cut at Geneva

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Rear Admiral Joseph M. Reeves, member of the Navy General Board and one of the experts at the Geneva limitation conference in 1927, will appear before the Senate Investigation Committee to explain his relations with William B. Shearer, big-navy propagandist at the international party.

Rear Admiral Reeves will be given the option of appearing as a volunteer witness or of being called by the committee. He will be asked to present his version of the remarks ascribed to him at the conference by Drew Pearson, American newspaper man. The latter alleged that several of the American naval men were open in their announced determination to defeat the conference and that Rear Admiral Reeves was the most outspoken in his conversations with newspaper men and with Mr. Shearer in the lobby of the Geneva Hotel.

Under present plans the Rear Admiral, and probably other members of the American naval group, will be called upon to testify just preceding the testimony of Mr. Shearer himself, next Monday. Mr. Pearson also has been asked to be present.

The committee's subsequent program will depend on the line taken by Mr. Shearer's testimony; with the likelihood that some of the officials of the three big shipbuilding companies that hired him to attend the Geneva Conference will be recalled to the stand.

At the same time a resolution demanding a thorough inquiry into activities of lobbyists and propagandists through a joint committee of three members of the Senate and through members of the House was introduced by Ernest W. Gibson (R.), Representative from Vermont, who asked that the finding be reported to Congress not later than early in December, 1930. The resolution is prompted by the Shearer inquiry but proposes a much broader investigation, with recommendations for new legislation if this is shown to be necessary by the findings of the committee.

In addition to the Gibson resolution several others of like nature are now before Congress, all designed to put greater legislative restriction upon the under-cover work of secret lobbyists. T. H. Caraway (D), Senator from Arkansas, states that he intends to press the resolution and bill previously introduced by him which would require representatives of all outside interests seeking to influence congressional legislation to register, and state the amounts received for their services. Mr. Caraway likewise asks for a Senate committee of three to investigate the situation.

"It is charged that the lobbyists, located in and around Washington, filch from the American public more money under a false claim that they can influence legislation, than the legislative branch of this Government costs the taxpayers," Mr. Caraway said.

# New Load Line Asked by Shipping Experts

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A report has been issued by the expert committee appointed by the Board of Trade, on load lines for merchant craft, especially old tankers and timber-carrying vessels.

The committee advocates that the adoption of its recommendations be postponed until after the next International Conference on Load Lines.

Tankers, it is claimed, can be loaded more deeply without danger as their construction renders them less liable to sea damage when so loaded. The committee also recommends that new regulations be made for the carriage of timber deck cargoes.

As long ago as 1839 an Act was passed prohibiting the carriage of timber on or above the deck clearing from a British port in North America between September and May. This ruling has had an adverse effect on British shipping in the timber trade and has discouraged the building of vessels suitable for the trade. It is an anomaly, says the report, that legal restrictions designed to protect life and property at sea should be applied solely to ships arriving at United Kingdom ports to deliver their cargoes. British ships loaded with full deck cargoes of timber trade with impunity between foreign ports all the year round.

# Hangchow Show First of New Regime

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SHANGHAI—The economic improvement in China under the new régime has been convincingly declared this summer by an elaborate exposition held in the beautiful city of Hangchow, not far from Shanghai, the city which Marco Polo called the "loveliest in all the world." It is the first affair of this kind to take place in China in many years, and in some respects is the most comprehensive, as well as the most picturesque, in the history of the country.

The exposition is one chiefly of Chinese products, very attractively submitted, in a group of appropriate buildings which cost in the neighborhood of $400,000 and required more than eight months of preparation. There are also buildings for government and for foreign exhibits. While the chief purpose of the exposition is to encourage and to reveal the economic development of China, the country's cultural, artistic and historic wealth are also represented.

There is much that is modern about the arrangement of the exposition. It occupies a space of about five square Chinese "li," and is entered through a great gateway designed after the ancient fashion, yet with the name "Westlake Exposition" in Chinese characters and electric lights. Within, the appearance is much like that of a big fair in America. There is modern agricultural machinery, a model fruit farm, a display of contrasted ancient and modern methods in the silk industry, native-made household articles of bamboo and rattan, paper making and many other native achievements and methods of labor. Contrasted with these are many kinds of electric machinery and even a model of an airplane.

The exposition is located in the fairest section of the fairest city in China, or perhaps in the entire Orient. The Westlake district is a true fairyland in summer and spring and autumn and the buildings of the exposition themselves are almost bowered in trees and flowers.

# BERLIN MAYOR ON TOUR: WILL MEET PRESIDENT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Gustav Boess, Mayor of Berlin, accompanied by Mrs. Boess and a party of Berlin municipal officials, has just left here for a tour of the United States. Since their arrival on the steamship Berlin of the North German Lloyd Line last Monday, Mr. Boess and his party have been at the Ambassador Hotel. They left by motor for Atlantic City, N. J., and will go from there to Washington to be received by President Hoover.

Mr. Boess said he had made observations of the municipal government, which, he found, operated simply and economically. In an interview with a Monitor correspondent just before leaving, Mr. Boess said that he was particularly impressed with the New York building regulations code, and would consider the possibilities of introducing certain phases of it in Berlin.

# Social Workers' Group Wins Praise for Helping Promote World Amity

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MARBLEHEAD, Mass.—The social worker, through his interpreting of seemingly conflicting groups to each other, is playing an important rôle in the preservation of international peace, according to Dr. Ernest S. Griffith, Liverpool (Eng.) social service authority, who is visiting lecturer of the department of government of Harvard University.

At the final session of the Massachusetts Conference on Social Work, Dr. Griffith emphasized that the influence of the social worker was not confined to community or city, but acted to bring about further understanding between national and world groups.

"Equipped as he is with knowledge gained from experience, impartiality, the result of training, and an altruistic visions of social justice, no one perhaps is so well fitted as the social worker to give conflicting groups the mutual understanding which is their greatest need," Dr. Griffith declared.

**Business Schools Urged**

Establishment of first class schools of business administration in Oxford and Cambridge would do more to relieve the unemployment situation in England than any other thing, according to Dr. Thomas N. Carver, professor of economics at Harvard University.

Dr. Carver declared that such a move would be of inestimable value in rendering business more respected in England, and attracting into it great numbers of talented and trained men who would know how to give profitable employment to the workers.

"The only way to solve the problem of the unemployed," he said, "is, obviously enough, to give them jobs. Before there can be jobs, however, there must be business talent capable of equipping labor with machines and capital, and in England today this talent is in general massed in the problems of government and diplomacy, to the serious neglect of industry."

The same condition also prevails in the United States, Dr. Carver said, although to less extent. He concluded his address with a plea that the universities strive to perform to an ever greater extent their economic function, and turn out more men who know how to give employment to labor.

**Father's Influence Gone**

Social predominance of the father in the family, for countless ages the very basis of society, is today a thing of the past, John M. Kingman, prominent Boston social and settlement worker, told a round table on Fathers and Children at the morning session of the conference.

"His economic predominance, too, is being seriously challenged today both by his wife and his children," Mr. Kingman said. "Of course, where the father possesses in large measure qualities suitable for spiritual leadership in the family, he still continues to be the dominant factor, but even there he is undergoing a general period of insubordination on the part of both his wife and children."

Dr. William A. Neilson, president of Smith College, told the conference that the censorship methods used in Boston were unjust and unscholarly. Laws which permit the removal of books from sale on the basis of isolated paragraphs were criticized by Dr. Neilson, who emphasized that these portions might have an entirely different meaning when standing alone than they had as a part of the entire context.

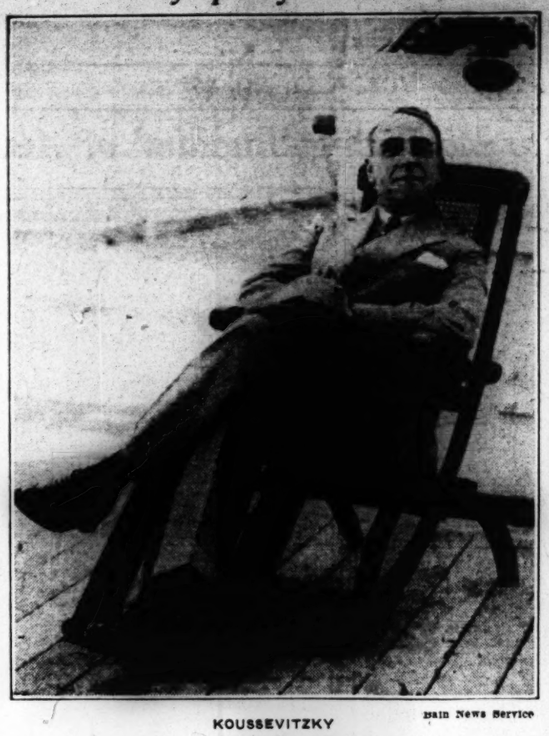
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 15, 1918.

## A Symphony in Smiles



KOUSSEVITZKY — Bain News Service

# Koussevitzky Home, Goes Looking, With Madame, for Place to Live

Serge Koussevitzky, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, came home yesterday to Boston, at least as much as a man may come home who must hurry directly from the train on a house-hunting expedition. By this time it is almost a classic of the Koussevitzky household that the first thing it does upon arriving in Boston after the European summer, is to hunt a house to spend the winter in.

You suspect it has got to be a little joke by now; madame comes on, a day or two ahead; she goes through the forms of looking to see what houses offer; monsieur comes along, and his first question is "Where are the houses we shall look at, and where is the car to take us there?" and away they go in a motor, driving up to and away from front doors until they find a house behind one of the front doors from which they need not drive away because it suits them.

In 1924 Koussevitzky came a stranger to Boston to be conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. None except Symphony officers, knew much about him except that he was Russian and bore a great reputation as a musician.

**That Gray First Day**

It was a gray day, that first one; Koussevitzky and Madame stood on the platform of the incredibly old and dirty Back Bay Station, and gazed at each other, and at a circle of reporters, unhappy in the knowledge of the price of having no English to speak of, or with, as you please. Koussevitzky smiled timidly, and twiddled his stick, and murmured deprecatingly, "Mesdames, Messieurs . . ." and it was pretty hard going for everyone.

But now what happens? Koussevitzky returns to Boston for his sixth season. He does not come a stranger, but as a man coming home, after a summer in Europe. Every year since the first there have been a few more words of English, and six times a few words . . . equals a feeling of some assurance as well as a pretty usable vocabulary. Madame is on the platform, with Mr. Judd, and Mr. Brennan and Mr. Burke of the Symphony Hall staff, and a dark, gay young man.

The train slides in; Koussevitzky, grinning cheerfully, is out in the vestibule; he and the last bag the porter hands down from the mountain on the step make the platform of a new, clean Back Bay station as a man makes a hole in one, and with about the same expression. He beams. He salutes Madame affectionately, Madame whose grave, pallid face shows a sudden little flickering smile. Then, with high verve he embraces all the men. It might be the Gare du Nord. It would please Frenchmen, that scene, but it grieves the porters who evidently do not wish to see Continental ways get any foothold in Boston.

**"Ah, But I Am Glad"**

"Ah, but I am glad, . . ." exclaims Koussevitzky, his eyes glittering with excitement. Not much like the first gray day. . . . Madame allows nothing to dislodge the idea of the house-hunting. . . . Her eyes follow a porter bearing a bass viol, its waterproof striped and blotched with steamship labels. Le Havre . . . Paris. S. S. Beren . . . bits of marine blue and brick red and white, tattered and overlapping each other. . . .

"The house? Have you a house to look to . . . at?" says Koussevitzky, his arm thrown over the shoulder of the dark, gay young man. A porter, looking askance, seizes more luggage than he is willing to carry and begins to stagger away with it. . . . One cannot think of two things at once. . . .

The parade starts. A little parade, along the platform to the elevator. Koussevitzky will speak with a reporter. "But I haf—haVE—so little to say. Yesterday, in New York, I haf—haVE—say somesing. . . ."

"And the name of the composer for the Symphony festival?" he is asked. In New York he wagged a finger when he was asked that and said, "Ah, but not yet, not yet." To ask him in a hurry might fetch the name from him before he thought. A little trick, but Koussevitzky is, at heart, a cheerful name, and if he gives up the name without meaning to, well. . . . But the little trick is no good. Again the wagging finger.

"No, I shall not gif—giVE—it you. Not yet."

"When?"

"I—don't know." The smile of a man who warms himself cheerfully at the little fire of a good secret.

"Soon?"

"I don't know. You — shall see. . . ."

"Well then, the program for the first concert?"

**Beethoven Leads First Program**

"Yes, that. You may have that. I think that will make up to you for the other, yes? Well, Beethoven. The overture from 'Egmont.' You know? And then a prelude and a fugue from Pick-Mangiagalli. And then La Mer, Debussy. Trois Exquisses Symphoniques. Ver' nice. . . . And then the Beethoven Five Symphony. You see?"

The little parade was moving well along toward the elevator. Koussevitzky's stick tap-tapping. . . . Madame anxious, thinking houses. Last year, a house. The year before, a house. The other years, a house. They say the Koussevitzkys will buy a house, or build a house, but the Koussevitzkys always seem to hunt a house belonging to someone else in the autumn. Regularly as leaves falling.

The house must be near a park, or by a lake because Koussevitzky walks, in the morning, in the wind, in the dark when stars pin the sky's velvet securely together. The elevator is there. The porters with the luggage. Koussevitzky's arm around the shoulders of the dark, gay young man still. . . . Smiles, smiles, smiles. All but Madame.

"We must go to see this, and this, and another, before dinner. The car is here. Where is the viol. Had you a good journey. Pray heaven we shall select one of the three houses. . . . Good-by, good-by. . . ."

And the Koussevitzkys, home, but homeless in Boston, go to hunt a house.

# Book Dusters Shut Out Museum Readers

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Residents of the neighborhood of the British Museum were recently struck by the considerable number of respectable, studious-looking men who wandered about the district apparently lost. It turned out that the reading rooms, where these men spend happy and cloistered lives, were closed for their semiannual clean-up.

To clean up the 4,000,000-odd volumes on the Museum's shelves is no mean task. Although the institution has a staff of more than 50 cleaners who are continually dusting the books in the shelves not open to the public, it has been found more satisfactory to double this force, close the library to the public, and get the cleaning of the open shelf space finished in one concentrated operation.

The Museum once tried the experiment of using vacuum cleaners on the books, but it did not prove as satisfactory as the old method of taking each volume and carefully going over it by hand.

# AID IN EMPLOYMENT ASKED IN NEW YORK

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — Establishment of municipal free employment agencies was asked in a resolution adopted at a mass meeting of employed and unemployed workers just held at the Brotherhood House here under the auspices of the Dalton Brotherhood Community Center.

Copies of the resolution will be sent to Governor Roosevelt, Mayor Walker, the Board of Aldermen and all the mayoralty candidates. The resolution also embodied the opinion of speakers that many private employment agencies should be prohibited from operating because of their methods.

# NEW YORK AUTHORIZES $3,881,520 WAGE RISE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A pay increase aggregating $3,881,520.39 a year has just been authorized by the Board of Estimate for 27,938 of the lower salaried employees of the city. Only employees now receiving less than $3600 a year are affected by the increase, which is retroactive to Sept. 1 and will average from $100 to $240 annually.

Ten thousand street cleaners will be benefited by the rise, and of the remaining 17,936 the greater part are of "the white-collar brigade." Members of the police and fire departments are not included.

# CHINA TO SOLVE FOOD PROBLEM, SAYS RED CROSS

## Board of Inquiry, Sent on Hoover's Plea, Hesitates to Use Term 'Famine'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—China's interest in the welfare of its millions will show a "gratifying awakening" enabling it to overcome its own famine conditions, in the belief of the American Red Cross Commission sent to China in May to study the situation at the request of President Hoover.

The commission, headed by Ernest P. Bicknell, vice-chairman of the Red Cross, has had its report approved by that body and has forwarded it to the President. Other members of the mission were William M. Baxter Jr., and Ernest J. Swift. The central committee of the Red Cross, after hearing the report, passed a resolution stating that conditions in China, "do not present a situation which can adequately be dealt with by a foreign emergency relief agency; hence do not warrant an appeal by the Red Cross to the generosity of the American people. To extend relief, it was added, would "retard China's ultimate recovery."

Immediate relief for the destitute and a program of preventive measures that will tend to overcome the chronic famine situation confronting China, "can and should be worked out by the Government and the people of China themselves," the report declares.

**Can Be Met Locally**

"The immediate relief problem, now rapidly subsiding, due to recent rains, is not of such magnitude that it cannot be handled if local existing resources are made available, and only the power wielded by a strong-handed government can command these resources and the time to work out the vast program of progress required in transportation, reclamation, taxation, education, industry and agriculture," it adds.

The "famine" of 1928-29, the report traces to other disorders in China, namely, "the crushing exactions of war lords, the unchecked depredations of bandits, the confiscatory taxes by provincial despots, the paralyzed railways, with the consequent restrictions upon commerce." The commission hesitates to adopt the name "famine" to the condition, it is pointed out, inasmuch as the failure of the food supply is not "due primarily to natural causes."

By far the greatest need in China today, in the commission's opinion, is development of a consciousness on the part of the Chinese respecting some of the fundamental reasons for their unfortunate condition. In referring to the meager participation of the Chinese Government in famine relief, "it is but fair," the report continues, "to call attention to the fact that China's new Government has still to reach a point of assured stability."

**Many Improvements Needed**

When the famine is not due to natural causes foreign relief agencies can do little, the committee believes, pointing out that irrigation and reclamation projects, increasing productivity of the land, reforestation, river control, extension of the railway system, construction of highways, etc., are among the improvements which are under contemplation and may some day help to prevent famines "due primarily to natural causes."

The commission, however, heard no expression of doubt that enough food existed in China to have prevented suffering in 1928 and 1929. "In fact," it says, "it is reported that large quantities of cereals have been exported.

"Famine relief in China," the report declares, "is chiefly a matter of the purchase and transportation of grain. With the completion of the railroad it should be possible under normal conditions always to prevent serious food shortage by promptly importing large stocks of grain when a period of crop failure is foreseen." Usually, it points out, the grain is to be found in Chinese territory, and in many instances grain for relief purposes has been available in neighboring provinces.

Employment upon the construction of public works as a means of relief for famine sufferers, favorably looked upon by some, the commission calls fundamentally sound, but declares that it reaches only a small proportion of those entitled to help.

# Philadelphia Sues Over Transit Funds

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA—The City Controller of Philadelphia, W. B. Hadley, has just begun a court action against Thomas E. Mitten, the P. R. T. Mitten Management Incorporated and the Mitten Bank & Securities Corporation, asking a complete accounting of the affairs of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company since 1907 when its management was undertaken by Mr. Mitten and associates.

The suit is the result of a long political controversy which came to a deciding point at the recent primary election. Mr. Hadley, in his bill of complaint, claims that Mitten management has diverted funds belonging to the transit company in such a manner that it has been impossible for the city to collect its full share of the revenue. One of the claims is that Mitten management purchased a taxicab company in Atlantic City out of money derived from the Philadelphia Rapid Transit revenues. The court is asked to return the money to the transit company.

Mr. Hadley has asked that the defendants be required to post a bond of $18,000,000 to indemnify the city because the Mitten management holds $16,000,000 of the transit company's funds.

**FISK COMPANY MAN HONORED**

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (AP)—Stanley Krall of the Fisk Rubber Company, Chicopee Falls, Mass., was selected chairman of the rubber division of the American Chemical Society at the final meeting of that division here.

# RUSSIAN FLIERS IN ALASKA ON NEW YORK TRIP

## 'The Land of the Soviets' Spans North Pacific—To Call at Seattle

SEWARD, Alaska (AP)—Four Russian aviators, having completed their flight across the North Pacific Ocean, lingered among their former countrymen here while their plane, the Land of the Soviets, was being made ready for its next hop to Sitka. They are flying from Moscow to New York.

The plane arrived here Sept. 27 from Dutch Harbor, Unalaska Island. The 700 miles from Dutch Harbor was covered in 8 hours, 12 minutes. It was the Russian pilots' third landing on Alaskan soil, but their first contact with the mainland.

From Sitka, 593 miles distant, the fliers will go to Seattle and thence to New York by way of San Francisco and Chicago.

Seward having been the capital of Alaska under Russian rule, the airmen were more or less at home here. The fliers found many interpreters among the large Russian population and were plied with invitations.

The crew is composed of first pilot A. A. Shestakov, second pilot, Philip E. Bolotoff; navigator, Boris V. Sterligov, and mechanic, Dmitri V. Fufaeff.

# SHUBERT-PATHE LINK UNDER NEGOTIATION

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Negotiations looking toward an alliance between the Shubert Theater Corporation and Pathe, Inc., through the medium of a holding company, to be known as the General Amusement Company, are now being conducted in New York, it has been learned.

Although no official announcement has been made of a merger, it was learned that such an announcement might be forthcoming soon. Various advantages for each group have been cited. The Shubert chain of theaters, it was said, would provide a valuable outlet for Pathe Pictures, while the Shubert Corporation, through ownership of the rights of many plays and musical comedies, would be able to transform them into talking pictures.

Personal Stationery
100 Printed Envelopes
200 Printed Sheets
50 Plain Sheets
$1.00 Postpaid
Any name and address, printed on high grade white bond paper in dark-blue ink.
NONANTUM PAD & PAPER CO.
829 Washington St., Newtonville, Mass.

Deposits Go on Interest OCT. 1
MASSACHUSETTS SAVINGS BANK
Formerly North End Savings Bank
52 Devonshire Street, Boston
Located in the office district, handy to Milk and State Tunnel Stations

RESTAURANTS
BOSTON

"Ye Piccadilly"
A Restaurant of Refinement
1124 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON
Its cheerful atmosphere and dependable service will appeal to those of taste and refinement.
Club Luncheon 50c
Table d'Hote Dinner 75c and 85c
Sunday Dinner $1.00 and $1.25
Special Sunday Lunch 75c
Also a la Carte

Sailors
200 Boylston St.
Opp. Public Garden
DELICIOUS FOOD
Moderate Prices
LUNCHEON—TEA
SEILER'S FAMOUS DINNER $1.50
5:30 to 8 P. M.
Also A La Carte Service
H. J. SEILER CO. Caterers Since 1873

NEW YORK CITY
THREE ATTRACTIVE TEA ROOMS
The Vanity Fair, 4 West 40th St.
The Vanity Fair, 3 East 38th St.
The Colonia, 379 Fifth Ave.
Dinner at 4 W. 40 St. 5:30 to 8
CLOSED SUNDAYS

WATCH REPAIRING
REASONABLE PRICES
HIGH GRADE
CLOCK REPAIRING
ARTHUR W. FITT
41 WINTER STREET 4TH FLOOR
BOSTON, MASS.

Home of Quality
Lunches
and Ice Cream
Service at All Hours
Catering—Confectionery
C. C. WHITTEMORE
1084 Boylston : : Boston

Brodie & Son
MAKER OF
Men's Clothes
Now Showing New Importations for the coming season
JOURNAL BUILDING
262 Washington St., Cor. Water
BOSTON

"Say it with Flowers"
But Say It With Ours
Winz
Park St. Florist
PARK ST.
BOSTON
Flowers Telegraphed Everywhere

Furs Relined,
Repaired and Re-Dyed
W. Davidson
Practical Furrier
Formerly with Martin Bates
Seal and Persian made over to latest fashions. Fur coats repaired and raw furs bought.
Furs stored and insured
Fur garments made to order.
175 Tremont Street, Boston

HARDWARE
Paints—Oils—Varnishes
Carpenters', Machinists', Mechanics' Tools
Builders' and Marine Hardware
Cutlery
Correspondence Invited
A. J. Wilkinson & Co.
180 to 188 Washington St., Boston
Established 1842

ELGIN, HAMILTON and WALTHAM Strap Watches
Lend an Air of Simple Elegance and Excellent Taste.
$20 and Up
Jewelry and Watch Repairing
WILLIAM E. TAYLOR CO.
333 Washington Street, Boston
Room 529 Hubbard 7319

IVY CORSET
"IT CLINGS"
No smart person wears this season's gowns without a corset.
Ivy Corsets and Bandeaux
IVY CORSET SHOP
378 Boylston Street, Boston

"Say it with Flowers"
Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All Parts of United States and Canada
Penn The Florist
124 Tremont Street LIBerty 4317
BOSTON, MASS.

THE MONITOR READER
(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)
1. He owns 205,000 acres of valuable land and has a fortune of more than 300,000,000 marks.
2. Los Angeles.
3. From the sixteenth to the eighteenth century when bookbinders were men of rare talent.
4. Any motorist wishing to park must hand a ticket, for which he has paid a shilling, to a traffic officer.
5. Pierre de Ronsard.

Wm. A. Thompson Company
Diamonds and Jewelry Remounting—Repairing
Cash paid for your old Jewels, Diamonds, Precious Stones, Silver, Platinum.
EST. 1883
125 Tremont Street, BOSTON
Liberty 9472

Household Furniture
STORAGE
Packing and Shipment Arranged
Boston Storage Warehouse Co.
CALL OR TELEPHONE
EDWARD L. WINGATE
General Manager

Leighton, Mitchell Co.
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION
Inquire for Owner's Budget Plan
99 Chauncy Street, Boston
Tel. Hancock 3790—3791

LAST DIVIDEND at Rate of
5%
FRANKLIN Savings Bank
6 Park Sq., Boston
Interest Begins Oct. 1

October "Special"
Charming Boudoir Chair
ALL HAIR FILLED
WEBBED BOTTOM
Attractively covered in choice of Denims, Cretonnes or Chintzes 18.50
MAIL ORDERS FILLED
SPECIAL SALE of Persian and Turkish Rugs. Also on a recent shipment of Maine and Canada Hooked Rugs.
Fenway Furniture Shoppe
1024 Boylston Street, Boston
Opp. Mass. Subway Station

WALK-OVER
SALON
A charming tie in Chocolate Brown Calf.
$10
ENTRANCINGLY beautiful are some of the fall models with their deep, rich colorings. Never has feminine footwear been more charming.
Walk-Over Shops
A. H. Howe & Sons Inc.
170 Tremont Street
378 Washington Street
Boston
2339 Washington St., Roxbury
*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

"How About New Shades?"
No part of the home bears greater evidence of the refinement of the inhabitants, or is more quick to attract attention than
BEAUTIFUL WINDOWS
One of our experienced representatives will be pleased to measure your windows and submit an estimate without obligating you to order.
Largest Special Order House in New England
CROWN SHADE & SCREEN CO.
Established 1905
SALESROOM
44 SUDBURY STREET
BOSTON
HAY market 4736-4737-4738
FACTORY
Lochdale Road, Roslindale
Off 3933 Washington St.
—Telephones—
JAM aica 1490

# SCHOBER RULE TO BE FIRM, BUT NOT FASCISTIC

## Austrian Bankers' Insistence on Strong Government Back of Change

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—Reacceptance of the Chancellorship by the former police president, Johann Schober, in succession to Dr. Ernst Streeruwitz, marks a decisive step toward clearing up the doubtful political atmosphere in Austria, assuring the necessary revision of the Constitution and a definite pacification of the country. The Schober ministry is welcomed by an overwhelming majority of the Nation as the best solution of the crisis. The press, both at home and abroad, commenting favorably, agrees that the present singular situation, with the republican Schutzbund and the Heimwehr organizations still armed, could only be mastered by a strong man enjoying international confidence as a guarantee of law, order and impartiality.

Even the Social Democrats, though formerly not voting, have practically abandoned their two years' antagonism, partly to avoid increase of unemployment through possible unrest.

Special features of the new Cabinet are the unprecedented speed of its formation, which was accomplished within 24 hours, and its novel personnel—four parliamentarians against five non-parliamentarians, including the popular ex-President, Dr. Michael Hainisch, and the rector of the University of Vienna.

Achievements of the Streeruwitz Cabinet, which within four months had pushed important measures such as reform of the Tenancy Act, state aided buildings, electricity law, unemployment insurance and various relief actions, are fully appreciated, yet it had to resign under the powerful pressure of the Heimwehr and leading bankers' and industrialists' insistence upon increased governmental power. No doubt the new state of affairs indicates a visible move toward the Right, yet far from leading to Fascistic "putsches" or dictatorship, it is likely to benefit the country, as is borne out by a Government statement pledging the strictest legality and the concentration of economic progress after revision of the Constitution.

## Radio and Electric Terms to Be Unified

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—The conference of the consultative international committee on radio and electric communications which split up into four committees and subcommittees is now nearing the completion of its work.

The committee of definitions and normalization has come to a decision on the question of technical conditions which amateurs must fulfill before getting a sending permit. It is stated that international unification, which is aimed at, will not affect the present situation so far as American amateurs are concerned.

The same committee is bringing about unity in the meaning to be attached to radio and electric terms, as, for instance, the power of sending, ultra short and short waves. The committee on collaboration, headed by Maj.-Gen. Charles McK. Saltzman, United States, was chiefly occupied with the further definition of different conditions concerning technical equipment of radio stations, which are only vaguely indicated in the general rules of Washington. This committee has not yet arrived at final conclusions.

As everything is going on smoothly, the final plenary session is expected on Oct. 2.

## Strong Zoning Laws In New Jersey Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—A state law, empowering municipalities to incorporate in their ordinances a strong zoning measure, will be the legislative objective next year of the New Jersey State League of Municipalities, John J. Morrison, Mayor of New Brunswick, disclosed in his address opening the fifteenth annual convention of the organization, of which he is president. The meeting, which has just been held here, was attended by more than 750 municipal and borough officials of the State.

Mr. Morrison said that a state law, preferably a duplicate of the New York statute, would be sought, after a survey of the league's membership indicated that the bill would fit New Jersey requirements.

Adoption of ordinances that would prevent subdivision companies from development of tracts not in line with beautification plans of the municipalities was urged by George B. Ford of New York, city planning engineer.

## Sound Films Make Musicians Workless

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—Employment agents nowadays often claim 60 per cent of the salaries of musicians and other artists, owing to the large number of these who are workless through the sound films, it was revealed at the seventh annual congress of the International Confederation of Intellectual Workers.

The congress urged the replacement of all private employment agencies by official ones on the basis of the Washington convention, and also decided to request the International Labor Office at Geneva to organize a referendum among musical societies for the purpose of discovering the number of unemployed.

Other subjects discussed by the congress included the extension of compulsory insurance, partly to be paid by the employer to all intellectual workers, the protection of authors' copyrights regarding the mechanical reproduction by radio, sound film and gramophone and safeguarding the rights of inventors.

The confederation which has a membership of 1,300,000 sent representatives to the congress from France, Germany, Great Britain, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Poland, Denmark, Austria, Rumania, Cuba and the Netherlands. Niil Mannio, Minister of Labor in Finland occupied the chair.

## Chileans to Inspect United States Dams

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—A small party of Chilean officials, who have just landed in New York, will undertake a two months' tour of the United States, inspecting dam and reclamation projects as an aid to Chile's $200,000,000 program of dam building, it has been learned.

With James B. Girand, of Phoenix, Ariz., technical consultant of the Chilean Government, are Luis Eyquen, chief construction engineer of the Department of Reclamation of Chile, and Miguel Montalva, chief assistant to the Director of Public Works. Both of the latter men are professors in the University of Chile.

Chile's dam program, Mr. Girand said, calls for the construction of nearly 50 dams during the next 20 years. Contracts for six dams, to cost approximately $7,000,000, have already been let to American, British and Chilean companies and actual construction begun, he said. The country also is engaged in an extensive road and school-building program. An American company, he said, was awarded a contract for construction of 600 schools recently.

The party is planning first to inspect the Saluda dam in South Carolina, then the great rock-filled dam on the Dix River in Tennessee, and afterward various Mississippi flood control projects. Later dams in California, Washington, Arizona and Wyoming will be visited.

## FINNS TACKLE PLAN TO HELP FARMERS

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

HELSINGFORS—The new Finnish agrarian Riksdag is meeting for the first time to receive a number of propositions from the Government.

Governmental proposals include a law providing for a fund for bettering the conditions of agriculturists and small farmers, a law providing for commercial institutions of learning, and approval of the commercial and sea treaty between Finland and Turkey.

### Still Drawing Fire




## SPAIN AWAKENS TO ITS POSITION AS A SEA POWER

### Press of Country Is Given Great Facilities to Watch Naval Maneuvers

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—Santa Pola, for some days the scene of naval maneuvers, has witnessed modern Spain's biggest display of sea power. The 50 units participating include cruisers, destroyers, submarines, tankers and small craft.

Widespread interest in the rebirth of this power shows the trend of public as well as of official Spanish opinion. The Dictator, despite the indifference of the man in the street to what goes on at sea, is gradually succeeding in directing the latter's attention beyond the confines of the peninsula.

Press representatives watching the maneuvers are given great facilities in their work. It is claimed that never before has an admiral of the Spanish fleet operating on the high seas for important tests of this kind allowed journalists such privileges. This has been done, it is explained, for the express purpose of convincing the people that the maneuvers are not a bellicose preparation, but merely an attempt to co-ordinate Spain's fleet and personnel into a "useful expression."

Gen. Primo de Rivera considers that in the past the fleet has lain too long dispersed at arsenals and in ports. Spain's new program provides for the completion of three 7900-ton cruisers, and these and six smaller cruisers of 1650 tons each are ready, excepting one in each class. Two destroyers having been sold to Argentina, these are being replaced. Of the six C type submarines, three are afloat and a fourth joins the fleet in a few days.

El Debate learns from a high authority that the second part of the program, which provides for three 10,000-ton cruisers, three further 1650-ton destroyers, 12 C type submarines, two oil tankers and auxiliary units over a 10-year period, has been modified. Only two battle cruisers are to be laid down, but these, it is said, will be superior to the Washington conference type, and one instead of two oil tankers, more capacious, will be built. The total cost will be some 800,000,000 pesetas ($140,000,000) instead of 700,000,000 originally estimated.

### "WHERE THE NUTS COME FROM"

SAO PAULO, Brazil (U. P.)—Although Brazil nuts are well known and esteemed outside of this country, they have yet to make themselves popular with the Brazilian palate. The Commercial Association of Sao Paulo has received from its colleagues in the State of Amazonas several boxes of the nuts for distribution among retailers here as an experiment to stimulate the demand for them.

## ROAD CONGRESS BACKS UNIFORM TRAFFIC RULES

### Sessions at Rio de Janeiro Forecast New Links in Interamerican System

By United Press

RIO DE JANEIRO—Further impetus to highway construction will be one of the important results of the recent Pan-American Highway Congress, in the opinion of J. Walter Drake of Detroit, Mich., chairman of the United States delegation to the conference held here, and former Assistant Secretary of Commerce.

Summarizing the work of the congress in an interview, Mr. Drake pointed out that the sessions proved fruitful in clearly demonstrating "the tremendous progress that has been made in highway development throughout the countries of the New World in the period that has passed since the first highway congress was held at Buenos Aires in 1925.

"To those who visited Rio de Janeiro at that time, the changes which have taken place in Brazil itself are little short of amazing. Where there was little or no communication before, today roads have been opened in many directions, and in some instances, such as that of the magnificent highway which now connects Rio with Petropolis, the summer capital, the location and engineering have disclosed to United States engineers outstanding examples of fine work."

Referring to inter-American highways, he said that "in recommending that the several countries of the Pan-American Union concentrate their attention first on those roads which connect centers of population and the capitals, the more important traffic requirements will be dealt with first, and at the same time, in most instances, routes will be provided which will naturally become parts of an international system of roads."

"One of the most important aspects of the modern highway problem," continued Mr. Drake, "is the necessity for providing uniform traffic rules and regulations so that, regardless of differences in language, the men from one country may be able to understand the road signs when traveling in another.

"It is of particular importance that signals shall mean the same thing, and, in its recommendations to the governments of the several countries of the Union that they should agree upon fundamental traffic signals, the Congress has performed a humanitarian service which should do much to safeguard highways in the future."

### ELMS TO LINE TURNPIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

UTICA, N. Y.—Montgomery County has just accepted a gift of 200 elms, four inches in diameter, from Bartlett A. Arkell, prominent Canajoharie manufacturer. The trees will be planted 60 feet apart and 36 feet from the center of the Mohawk turnpike, between Palatine Bridge and Nelliston. Miss Helen Jones of New York, landscape artist, will supervise the planting.

## Baby Takes Naps in Diving Bell While Dad Explores Ocean Floor

### Sylvia Williamson, Seven Months Old, Slept Peacefully in Dens of Sharks and Trigger Fish—Saw Coral Caves of Neptune

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The coral caves of Neptune and his lovely maidens have captured the imagination of children since the bard of Thrace sang of them, but it remained for Sylvia Williamson, 7-months-old daughter of J. E. Williamson, leader of the Field Museum-Williamson undersea expedition to the Bahamas, to look within them. This young mermaid has just returned here with her father and mother on board the steamship Munargo of the Munson Line, laden with sea-born treasures such as even those accustomed to museum rarities had never thought to gaze upon.

Marvelling a-plenty has been, and is, of how the fishes live in the sea, but Sylvia knows. Captain Sylvia, she is, before her first twelvemonth, and wearing her seaman's cap jauntily.

Sylvia's father is a pioneer in undersea photography, and day after day she descended with him through the flexible metallic tube of his perfected diving bell to the ocean floor. The apparatus is an invention of the explorer's father, Capt. Charles Williamson, and holds three persons comfortably. It is equipped, moreover, with electric lights and connected by a telephone with the ship above. It is not registered that Sylvia evinced surprise at all this, an explorer's daughter being inherently accustomed, no doubt to strange environs.

Through the glass windows they were able to record the lives of sharks, morays, angel, parrot and queen trigger fish, often photographing one such for hours at a time in order to record the entire range of piscine emotion. The plates were taken with a color camera and show the amazing progression of color changes in the lives of fish and the gamut of their unique actions, for it was detailed studies rather than actual specimens that featured this expedition.

Hundreds of fish casts and giant palmate corals—one, the largest ever taken, measuring 16 by 14 feet and weighing some four tons—were among the diverse return cargo. But, fascinating array of pictures and extraordinary underseas tales notwithstanding, Mr. Williamson likes to speak of nothing so much as the collaboration of his smart Captain "observing" alongside of him. Naturally, Slyvia has little comment to make, but it is to be believed that she holds within her early wide-eyed silence knowledge of the bottom of the sea more wondrous far, perchance, than her explorer-father.

Mr. Williamson says that Sylvia slept much and quietly at 100 feet under the water, for it was cool and quiet there. There is nothing to prove, however, that she was not conducting her own deep-sea investigation to the lullaby of the southern deep, for it would be strange if the Peri did not come to whisper in the ear of one who needs a cradle no bigger than a pink and pearl conch.


NEW YORK
RIGHT THINKING

is reflected in the selection of our stock of weaves and designs for the fall season—now on display
Dangler
TAILOR FOR MEN
Imported Fabrics Exclusively
11 JOHN ST. Cortlandt 8590

Established 1865
The Florida Times-Union
To reach the business interest in any part of Florida, advertise in the columns of the Florida Times-Union. Classified advertising, 15c a line, daily, and 15c a line Sunday.
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

BAUER-PETERMAN CO.
Printing and Engraving
Bauer Accounting System for Churches
Sample Sheets on Request
1129 S. Wall Street, Los Angeles, California.

The Hollywood Storage Company
HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA
serving Los Angeles, Hollywood and Beverly Hills.
Private spur track.
Packing / / Moving
Shipping / / Storage
Customs Clearances
Export Declarations
representatives the world around

Hollywood Storage Co.
Conveniently Located
1025 N. HIGHLAND
GRANITE 1101

Custom Made FURS

Only finest selected skins used. Excellent workmanship guaranteed. You will find our prices much less than for ready-made garments of similar quality. Your old fur coat can be made to look like new—we specialize in restyling, repairing, and relining. Charge accounts may be arranged.
MERKIN'S FUR SHOP
26 West Street, Boston, Room 408
Liberty 8836

NEW YORK CITY
Emma Bruns
CANDY AND FAVOR SHOPPE
Assorted Salted Nuts, Crisp and Fresh, per pound, $3.00. Caramels that are truly delicious, per pound, $1.50. Steamer and Gift Boxes of Salted Nuts and Candy, $5.00 to $25.00 each.
"TASTING IS BELIEVING"
We have been serving readers of The Christian Science Monitor over five years.
Mail Orders Filled
555 Madison Avenue
Between 55th and 56th Streets
Telephone Plaza 1032

THE LUXURY OF QUIET SLEEP
The Aristocrat
A RED CROSS MATTRESS
A quarter of a century of experience went into the making of The Aristocrat, for this super Red Cross Mattress embodies the finest in craftsmanship, the utmost in hand tailoring. Concealed beneath hundreds of layers of clean white felt is the section of tiny coiled springs, each spring encased in its own section. A special covering goes over all the springs. The mattress itself is covered with newest damasks and other fine fabrics in pastel colorings and art moderne patterns inspired by Paris.
Priced at $42.50
Other Red Cross Inner Spring Mattresses range from $39.50 to $65.00
THE PATRICIAN
The finest grade of Kapoc Floss goes into this luxurious, sanitary Red Cross Mattress. $37.50
Other Red Cross Kapoc Floss Mattresses from $35.50 to $49.50.
THE DUCHESS
Expertly built of pure white felt with finest hand tailoring. $27.50
Other Red Cross White Felt Mattresses from $22.50 to $37.50.
We should be pleased to send you the name of the nearest dealer.
N. Y. MATTRESS CO.
32 Green Street
BOSTON, MASS.
New York Pittsburgh
Chicago Detroit
Des Moines St. Louis


RED CROSS Mattress

Feed the Birds

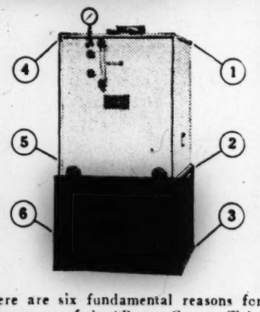
They will pay you in song. This unique feeding station attracts the birds and adds to the beauty of the garden or lawn. May be set on post or bracket. Made of cypress and fir. Painted white and green. 14 inches high. Price $3.00 parcel post paid.
Jenny Wren Cafeteria
BENE-CRAFT SHOP
3401 Carolina Ave., Lakeland, Fla.

DULCE MEXICANO
Mexican Pecan Candy
Beautifully and Substantially Packed. Mailed Parcel Post, Prepaid and Insured
In One-Pound Boxes, $1.25
In Two-Pound Boxes, $2.50
In Five-Pound Boxes, $5.00
QUEEN CANDY COMPANY
Makers of Genuine Mexican Candies
508 E. Houston St., San Antonio, Texas

BOOK MARKERS
Transparent, have clear, permanent figures, hold fast, and are practically indestructible. The original marker to include all these features. Three sizes, Readers', Library, Pocket
Set of thirty, postpaid, $1.00
THE PERFECT MARKER
Box 124 Yonkers, N. Y.

COMING TO LOS ANGELES?
SHIP YOUR GOODS TO US, WE WILL UNLOAD AND STORE -- AWAITING YOUR FURTHER DISPOSITION
Birch-Smith Furniture Co
737 S. HILL ST. - PHONE TR 4121

PHOTOGRAPHS COPIED-RENEWED ENLARGED-BY -Bachrach-
647 Boylston Street, Boston Kenmore 4730
307 Fifth Avenue, New York Vanderbilt 7400

Now! The BRYAN BOILER in six colors


Here are six fundamental reasons for the success of the "Bryan Copper Tube Boiler." (1) "Rapid return of water from dome to base ring . . . unrestricted water travel." (2) "Copper Tube arrangement guarantees minimum heat loss." (3) "Higher temperature in here means quick ignition." (4) "Unburned gases pass through dome, giving dry steam for radiation." (5) "Remove and replace side in cleaning within five minutes." (6) "Designed to meet the demand for complete fuel combustion."
BRYAN STEAM CORP.
PERU, IND. (Boiler Div.)
GENTLEMEN: Please send me complete description of the "Bryan Copper Tube Boiler."
Name.....
Address.....
.....

NOT A CORSET NOT A CORSELET
ROSE HANSKAT'S STAYFORM
For the benefit of women in Kansas City

a Stayform shop has been opened at 203 Waldheim Building, Kansas City, Mo.
Come! Acquaint yourself with STAYFORM and have this wonder garment demonstrated on your own figure without obligation.
$5.85 to $25
At our shops or send for a measurement blank to
4237 LINCOLN AVE.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
17 North State Street
5325 Sheridan Road
825 East 63rd Street
57 East Madison Street
Edgewater Beach Hotel
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
1605 Orrington Avenue
EVANSTON, ILL.
112 West State Street
ROCKFORD, ILL.
205 Broadway Arcade
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
39 West Monroe Street
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
Number 8, Taylor Arcade
ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.
813 Main Street
DUBUQUE, IOWA
Newmark's Women's Shop
SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS
822 Nicollet Avenue
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
407 Robert Street
ST. PAUL, MINN.
112 West Third Street
WINONA, MINN.
201 Waldheim Building
KANSAS CITY, MO.
14 Court Arcade Bldg.
TULSA, OKLAHOMA
508 Main Street
LA CROSSE, WIS.
Number 18, Plankinton Bldg.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

NEW YORK CITY
Let This Experience Be Yours

Before taking a fast train out of the Grand Central a gentleman from Kansas, familiar with the advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor, stopped at the MENTZ Stationery Store and purchased TOYS, expressing pleasure for the convenient and prompt service.
OUR SIX STORES located in the Concourse of the GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL will serve you.
STATIONERY—TOYS
Greeting Cards. Order your personal Holiday Cards.
PARKER DUOFOLD SHEAFFER WATERMAN CHILTON PENS
The Newest Novelties in TOYS
YOUR KODAK FILMS
DEVELOPING PRINTING 7-Hour Service
Leave before 10 A. M.—Back at 5 P. M.
—DELICATESSEN—
We carry large lines of Monitor-advertised goods:
Huntley & Palmer's Famous Biscuits and Crackers / Crosse & Blackwell Jams, Jellies, Marmalade, Relishes / Canada Dry Ginger Ale / Welch's Grape Juice.
—ELECTRIC LOWER LEVEL—
WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC IRONS
UNIVERSAL TOASTERS—WAFFLE IRONS
MAZDA LAMPS—BATTERIES
—THE PERIOD—
A real good place to lunch or dine. Home-made Ice Cream, Desserts, Salads, Rolls. Quick, convenient, equal to hotel service.
ORANGEADE—LIGHT LUNCH—MILK—LUNCH STANDS
All foods cooked and prepared in our modern electric kitchen.
Mentz Stores
GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL
Concourse to Lexington Avenue
NEW YORK CITY
BE SURE IT'S A MENTZ STORE

# RUSSIA PLACES BAN ON RELIGION IN ITS SCHOOLS

## Anti-Religious Lectures Are Demanded of Soviet Teachers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—In connection with the intensified anti-religious agitation which has been a feature of the last year in the Soviet Union, the schools are instructed to direct their teaching along atheistic lines. Before the revolution a certain amount of religious instruction in the doctrines of the Russian Orthodox Church was given in the Russian schools.

The revolution proclaimed the separation of church and state, the ikons, or pictures of saints, were removed from the school buildings and religious instruction was stopped. During the first decade after the revolution, however, while religious instruction was forbidden, there was no very strenuous or systematic attempt to inculcate anti-religious ideas. The tendency of the schools was non-religious, rather than actively anti-religious.

**No Neutral Attitude Allowed**

During the last year there has been a marked change in this respect. Anatole Lunacharsky last spring, when he was Commissar for Education, published in the newspaper Pravda an article in which he made it clear that the Soviet authorities would no longer be satisfied with a neutral attitude toward religion on the part of teachers. The teacher, Mr. Lunacharsky declared in this article, would be required on certain occasions to take part in anti-religious meetings, to deliver anti-religious lectures; and any refusal on his part to engage in such activities would be regarded as a serious disqualification for his post. In general, Lunacharsky characterized as anomalous the presence of religious teachers in Soviet schools, and recommended that they be replaced by anti-religious pedagogues as soon as circumstances should make this change possible.

A number of circular letters of instruction issued by educational departments in various Russian cities confirm and make more concrete the recommendations contained in Mr. Lunacharsky's article. Every agency which is calculated to impress young and impressionable minds: books, moving picture performances, lectures and excursions to the anti-religious museums which are springing up in Russia will be employed to attack religion.

So far as actual courses of instruction are concerned, it does not seem that atheism will be made a separate object of study. But the schools will endeavor to impart an anti-religious tone to their instruction in various ways. Thus a purely materialistic conception of the origin of the universe will be emphasized in natural science courses. When history is taught the alleged anti-revolutionary character and influence of various religions will be stressed. Children will be encouraged to prepare anti-religious entertainments and plays, especially on the occasion of such religious holidays as Christmas and Easter.

**Orthodox Church Attacked**

The anti-religious movement, which is now to be promoted in the schools, makes no discrimination as between various forms of faith. The Russian Orthodox Church is attacked as an agency of the Tsarist Government in the oppression and exploitation of the people. The Baptists, Evangelical Christians and other sectarians are denounced for their alleged connections with religious groups in "capitalist" countries and for their alleged influence on the "kulaks" or richer peasants in the villages. There is equally vigorous propaganda against the Jewish and Muhammadan faiths.

That children are expected to play an important rôle in spreading atheism throughout the country is evident from the following excerpt from the magazine Godless, one of several Soviet anti-religious journals:—

"At the beginning of the school year it is necessary to convene broad regional or city conferences of active child-atheists. These conferences must discuss the problem of anti-religious work in the school and in the detachments of Pioneers (the Young Pioneers are the Communist organization for children between the ages of eight and 16). In all schools groups of young atheists and school anti-religious circles must be organized. In order to guarantee the full development of this work and its correct political line it is necessary to develop work for the anti-religious education of the Pioneers."

# Andrews Expedition to Asia Called Off

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The central Asian expedition of the American Museum of Natural History, under the leadership of Dr. Roy Chapman Andrews, has been abandoned because of a dispute between the museum and the Chinese Society for the Preservation of Cultural Objects, according to an announcement just made here. The museum has instructed Dr. Andrews to send members of the party back to the United States and to remain in Peiping himself for the present.

Dr. Andrews was ordered to abandon the expedition after presentatives of the museum and Chinese officials failed to agree on terms acceptable to both sides. The society demanded that a Chinese co-director be sent with the party and that a portion of the expedition's collections which museum authorities declared amounted to one half the total, be retained in Peiping. Conferences between museum authorities and representatives of the Chinese Government resulted in the waiving of the demand for a Chinese co-director, but no agreement could be reached on the other points.

According to Dr. Andrews the Chinese society intefered with the transportation of relics obtained by the expedition a year ago and disseminated anti-foreign propaganda charging American expeditions with "stealing China's priceless treasures."

# Anglo-Russian Issue Remains Undecided

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The term "unconditional surrender" applied by the Opposition press to the official statement on the renewal of Anglo-Russian diplomatic relations published here is regarded in Whitehall as quite unwarranted by the facts. It is pointed out that all that has happened so far is that Arthur Henderson and Mr. Dovgalevsky have agreed "on the list of subjects to be settled by negotiation on the resumption of full diplomatic relations including the exchange of ambassadors."

Thus, so far no promise has actually been given that diplomatic relations will be resumed, and the wording is held not to preclude informal conversations as to the terms of settlement before ambassadors are actually exchanged. It is further suggested that the use of the word "on" instead of "after" should mean that it has been agreed that resumption of relations and the settlement shall be synchronized.

Although the present indecisive position of the negotiations makes speculation unwise, color is certainly lent to this interpretation by the fact that Mr. Henderson and Mr. Dovgalevsky have agreed to meet again on Tuesday. In the meanwhile, however, it is generally believed that the non-committal nature of the announcement is due, on the one side, to the Cabinet having pledged itself to report to Parliament before taking a plunge into full diplomatic relations, and on the other to the necessity of placating the left wing section of the Labor Party, which intends to press for an immediate exchange of ambassadors at the party conference at Brighton on Sept. 30.

# MODEL DRY CITY NOW HOPED FOR IN WASHINGTON

## President Hoover Expected to Put Through Program of Law Enforcement

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—While nothing of a spectacular nature has followed in the wake of the speech on prohibition conditions in Washington made in the Senate by Robert B. Howell (R.), Senator from Nebraska, calling forth a statement from the White House to the effect that President Hoover desired to see Washington made a model dry city, there are evidences that renewed efforts are being made to have the national capital approach the measure of law observance that the President hopes for.

Leo A. Rover, United States attorney, has stated that he will be glad to have Smith W. Brookhart (R.), Senator from Iowa, testify regarding a dinner at the Willard Hotel attended by several United States senators where flasks containing liquor were alleged to have been secreted under the table before each guest. Mr. Brookhart asserted that he had attended such a dinner and had seen other senators there.

He offered to go before the grand jury if the federal attorney decided to take up the matter. This, the latter said, he would do only if a complaint was brought before him. Mr. Brookhart retaliated that it is the federal attorney's duty to call a witness when he knows where he is.

**Asks Senator for Facts**

Thereupon Mr. Rover issued a statement saying that since the term of the present grand jury expires on Monday, Sept. 30, it would be impossible for it to consider new cases.

"However, a new grand jury will convene in October," he explained. "When it does convene, I shall be very glad to have Senator Brookhart appear and testify to many facts of which he has personal knowledge."

Mr. Howell said in his recent speech that action against prominent hotels in Washington for violation of the prohibition law would go far toward making the capital dry.

Bishop James Cannon Jr., of the Methodist Episcopal Church, regards the President's reply to Mr. Howell as a striking example of the Hoover method of handling important subjects. His statement that it is the intention not only to obtain the fullest enforcement in Washington possible under the organization of enforcement agencies as provided by law, but to make it a model in this country, should receive the hearty approval and active support of all friends of prohibition and a genuine support of the constitutional government, he declared.

**Depends on Past Record**

"With President Hoover's record of successful achievement in whatever he has undertaken, these cannot be regarded as idle words or an exaggerated statement issued under sudden pressure, but as a thoroughly considered and carefully worded determination to do a definite thing," said the Bishop.

He also called attention to the fact that since Congress passes all the laws for the District of Columbia, the people of the country have a right to expect Congress to give sympathetic and practical co-operation to the President in his expressed intention to make the District a model of enforcement.

Meanwhile, high hopes center in the President's Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, working so quietly that it is sometimes forgotten but none the less diligently engaged in an effort to find out how the entire legal machinery, including prohibition, may be tightened up.

# 'Sweethearts'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—At Jolson's Theater, Sept. 5 to Oct. 5 (inclusive), the Jolson's Theater Musical Comedy Company presents "Sweethearts," book by Harry B. Smith and Fred de Gressac, lyrics by Robert B. Smith, music by Victor Herbert; staged by Milton Aborn.

The general effect produced by Mr. Aborn's company is that of a good stock company. We could wish that Mr. Ziegfeld had had the performance in charge, but there is no explanation or apology required for the music. Truth to tell, Mr. Aborn's company sings this music better than Mr. Ziegfeld's group would very likely do. The present company's singing of the finale of Act I of "Sweethearts" is alone worth the price of admission.

The "book" of "Sweethearts" does not stand up under the pressure of years, but there has been no lovelier musical score heard on Broadway in a long time. The familiar "On Parade," "There Is Magic in a Smile," "Sweethearts," "Angelus" and "Pretty as a Picture" are as charming as ever.

The members of this cast are more interesting vocally than otherwise. Gladys Baxter has one of the purest soprano voices heard in the vicinity of Broadway in some time. In addition she is an attractive actress. Charles Massinger is one of those rare performers on the musical comedy stage who does not sing in a faulty, throaty manner. Mr. Massinger has been taught correctly and it is a pleasure to hear him sing. He is fine looking and has an engaging personality. Detmar Poppen is a valuable asset to Mr. Aborn's company and the same might be said of William J. McCarthy and Richard Powell. F. L. S.

# MacDONALD VISIT IS SUPPORTED BY STANLEY BALDWIN

(Continued from Page 1)

is apparently not welcomed by a very large section of Egyptian opinion."

There was also the trouble which had arisen in Palestine, the future status of Irak, the disarmament discussion at Geneva, and finally Russia. In this last connection he promised the Conservative Party's "unqualified opposition" to any weakening on the subject of subversive propaganda by Soviet agents, which he said was still continuing.

Turning to internal affairs, Mr. Baldwin declared that A. J. Thomas, though specially charged with the duty of fighting unemployment, had found it impossible to introduce any new scheme which had not been devised and put into operation by previous governments. In the meantime he said the numbers of the unemployed had risen since the Conservatives left office.

Mr. Baldwin then took the Labor Party to task for making "reckless pledges" during the election campaign and then acting on the lines of the Conservatives' more modest proposals when they came into power. He also pointed out that Labor had raised a loud outcry against the Conservative "de-rating" reform which had reduced some of the burdens of local taxation on industry and agriculture. Now, he said, they have "adopted the scheme in full."

He severely criticized Labor's attitude toward the coal industry in promising the restoration of the seven-hour day in the mines, which he said, spelt ruin for many people in the industry if the Government decided to honor the pledge given during the election.

Mr. Baldwin next referred to the reorganization of the Conservative Party, which had, he said, already begun. He appealed to all his supporters for constructive criticism and suggestions. Finally, he urged the party to concentrate during the next few weeks on the municipal elections, which will take place on Nov. 1. The machinery of local government was the back door to Socialism, he declared, and he ended by quoting a statement by Mr. Snowden as follows: "It will be more through the extension of municipal enterprise than by direct state management that we shall proceed toward the future co-operative commonwealth."

## NEW JERSEY DRYS ELECT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEWARK, N. J.—The Anti-Saloon League of New Jersey has unanimously elected as its state superintendent the Rev. James K. Shields of Maplewood, N. J. He succeeds the Rev. Marna S. Poulson, whose resignation becomes effective on Oct. 1. Mr. Shields was state superintendent for New Jersey from 1913 to 1924.

## ESTONIA PUTS UP TARIFF BAR

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

REVAL, Estonia—The Estonian Government has decided to raise, beginning Oct. 1, customs duties on textiles, leather and cotton goods, from 100 to 150 per cent.

## *He Makes It Possible to Get Radio Pictures*



OTHO FULTON

# PICTURE DEVICE IS PLUGGED IN ON HOME RADIO

(Continued from Page 1)

the Fultograph, is next promised to the public as a transmitter of pictures in natural colors. The research to date proves that this is feasible and its reduction to commercial form is only a question of a few months more work.

The device is so simple in its operation that anyone who can run a phonograph can operate it. The pictures come out in excellent detail, their color being like the brown of rotogravure sections. They are fully as good as the telephone transmitted pictures now used by the newspapers.

**Three and One-Half Minutes**

Once the necessary transmitting apparatus is installed at a radiocasting station, this device may be plugged into your radio receiver in place of the loudspeaker. A piece of paper dipped in water is wrapped around a metal cylinder and the switch thrown. In 3½ minutes a fine, brown-toned reproduction of the original photo is in your possession and the picture will last indefinitely without fading.

The possibilities of this are so great that we may see quite a change in the radiocasting art. Before a concert is started a printed program may be reproduced for your pleasure. A photograph of the artists also may be transmitted. The latest styles can be in your hands within 3½ minutes from the time the radiocasting station receives the negative. News flashes may be seen, as well as stock market quotations. That is the radiocasting angle.

Then comes the journalisitic angle, the immediate transmission directly to a newspaper of pictures from any point where there is a radio transmitter. The simultaneous release of a picture to a group of newspapers from a single transmitter also is possible. The British press has successfully used this method to bring news photos from other countries directly to London such as the finish pictures of yacht races, sporting events, etc.

**Used By Scotland Yard**

Scotland Yard has adopted the system to aid the detection of criminals as photograph and fingerprints can be radiocast to every district in the country within a few moments of the time a suspect is reported. The army and navy are about to use it for their work.

In aviation alone a great field exists. A simple affair, the reproducer is very light and may be taken aloft in an airplane without difficulty. A transmitting station on the ground can then send out a weather map and the pilot will have an excellent reproduction in his hands in a few moments. He can have an equally simple transmitting device and write down messages, sketch maps, etc., and have them at the ground receiving station just as quickly.

Advertisers foresee a great use of this device for a ramification of their present radiocasting activities. Instead of music, followed by a short advertising announcement, some interesting pictures will be sent and along the bottom will be a small printed message carrying home the advertising appeal. This may overcome the complaint that radio is too transient.

**Research Is Continued**

Captain Fulton has separate companies in practically all of the European countries, each with their own engineering staff. In addition, he is supporting a private laboratory, with 42 engineers constantly at work. In order to get the system under way at once, the first machine may be imported, but immediate production is planned in the United States.

One of the interesting radiocasts thus worked with this in Austria is the sending out of a picture each day illustrating some child's tale. The child watches for these at 6 o'clock every evening, and, if the picture book story lasts for 14 pictures, the youngster, saving his daily picture and verse, has the whole story in two weeks.

# Gale Hits Florida; Hurricane Waning

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

With the West Indian hurricane reaching a velocity of 65 miles an hour at Key West, Fla., Government meteorologists reported the storm moving westward with its center on Sept. 28, almost due south of Miami. The Weather Bureau, however, forecast that the gales over the lower portion of the Florida coast would diminish after nightfall.

A wind which whipped through Miami during the early morning attained an average velocity of 54 miles an hour for a period of five minutes. Fort Lauderdale reported winds as high as 60 miles an hour at places on the lower coast.

The Bahama Islands, becoming articulate after a 48-hour severance of communication facilities, reported that 20 persons were killed there by the hurricane. Cuba, feeling the backlash of the storm along its northern coast, reported high rolling seas lashing the Havana seawall.

# PREMIER LEAVES ON MISSION OF GOOD WILL TO U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

getting accustomed to paying lip service to peace and not taking active steps to achieve it.

In a few years' time there would be a new generation who would not have known the sorrows which 1914 brought upon the world. It was today therefore that Great Britain as well as the United States and the other nations should begin to lay a true foundation of the limitation of armaments leading to the reduction of armaments. If the nations went on maintaining the burden of armaments which they had today, the danger was that armaments would be used again and used much sooner than some people thought. The Prime Minister had been able to say publicly that the Admiralty had been helpful and not hindering.

Some of the things that had been said in some quarters about the relations between the United States and England had not been helpful. They believed that the hearts of the two peoples were sound toward each other. They wanted to understand each other better and, given divine guidance, the English-speaking peoples could change the whole outlook of the world for the benefit of mankind. The Labor Party preferred to think of the Empire as the British Commonwealth of Nations and desired to see it more firmly established on the very soundest basis, that of a better mutual understanding. To bring that about there must be more toleration.

Labor also wanted to see the development of education and of political rights which would lead every part of the Commonwealth to complete self-government. People often said that wicked Socialists were the friends of every country but their own, but The Hague had disproved that accusation, which was not likely to be often repeated.

**"Outlawry" Makes Rapid Progress**

S. O. Levinson, the Chicago lawyer who was first to advocate the "outlawry of war" idea, which later developed into the Kellogg Peace Pact, and who is widely mentioned as deserving of the Nobel Peace Prize, is now in London after visiting The Hague, Paris, Berlin and Geneva.

Seen by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor he expressed enthusiasm at the rapid progress the outlawry idea had made in the past 30 months and at the prospects of world peace. "Mr. MacDonald," he said, "will have a magnificent reception in America, probably better than if he were a crowned head. Frankly the defeat of the Tories at the election and the advent of a Labor government led to universal rejoicing in America. Sir Austen Chamberlain's notes with the objectionable and unmistakable references to the Monroe Doctrine nearly 'upset the applecart' and nearly prevented the ratification of the pact. Mr. MacDonald's and Mr. Henderson's greater power and ability have secured a prestige in international affairs such as has fallen to the lot of no other government. They took the lead in a great accomplishment at Geneva which was all the more surprising in view of the crisis at The Hague. The way they handled matters was masterly.

"The last Assembly of the League went further and did more for world peace—peace without force—than anybody had done in history before, for I am assuming that the spirit and essence of Mr. Henderson's resolution to harmonize the Covenant and peace pact concurred in by France, Italy and Germany and others will become a fait accompli at the next Assembly."

## Entertainments Arranged in Mr. MacDonald's Honor

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Foreign Policy Association will entertain Mr. MacDonald at an afternoon reception on Oct. 11. The Prime Minister will address the gathering, which will include members of the association from various parts of the country.

In the absence of James G. McDonald, head of the organization, who is in the Orient, Miss Ruth Morgan, vice-chairman, will act as chairman of the reception committee.

Mr. MacDonald will be entertained at a joint luncheon on the same day by the English Speaking Union of the United States, St. Andrews Society of New York, St. George's Society of New York and St. David's Society of New York. The luncheon will be held at the Astor Hotel. John W. Davis, formerly United States Ambassador to Great Britain and president of the English Speaking Union of the United States, will preside.


FLORENCE, ITALY
VASCO LUMINI
Via Maggio 46
Manufacturer of Imitation Venetian Furniture and Accessories, Boxes, Trays, Mirrors, etc.

H. C. Agerskov & Co. A/S
29 Amagertorv, Copenhagen Denmark
Well introduced Agency Firm.
Open for Agencies for
First Class Dry Goods Manufacturers

Pure Dutch Linen!
Buy Pure Dutch Linen Towels. It is a daily pleasure to use them. Send check, draft or money order, $9.00 American money, for 3 Tea, 3 Kitchen, 3 Glass and 3 Hand Towels. Duty prepaid. Address
VAN DEN BRIEL & VERSTER
91 Ballstraat, The Hague, Holland
Established 1847

GERMANY
Fruit Essences
Vegetable Dyes
High-Class German Goods
OTTO DIESTERWEG
Magdeburg—Sudenburg, Germany

When in Paris
You are invited to call at the Paris Office of The Christian Science Monitor, 3 Avenue de l'Opéra, for any information you may desire.

PARIS FRANCE
LOUNGE SUITS
800 Frs. for Students
This year I have stocked a complete line of high grade woolens that make a special appeal to students, at 800 francs.
The cut, fit and hand tailoring are exactly the same as in the suits that have made Auld Reekie famous among Americans. See them today.
Auld Reekie
Scotch Tailor
10 Rue des Capucines 2 Rue de Volney
just off the Rue de la Paix

NUMDAH RUGS
Inexpensive All Wool Floor Rugs, very pretty and durable, in white or coloured grounds; Embroidered in Oriental Tree-of-Life, Shawl, Floral, and Dragon designs; about 6x4 ft.; freight paid to U. S. A. by Parcel Post, single Rug, $9.00, two Rugs, $17.00. All Kashmir, Tibetan, Indian, Curios, Carvings, Jewellery, Furs, etc., supplied. Remit by Dollar notes in Regd. letter. KASHMIR & TIBET TRADING CO., Srinagar, Kashmir, INDIA. Cables "SAFFRON."

ADOLF SCHMIDS ERBEN LTD.
Established 1884 BERNE Switzerland
Manufacturers of high grade lubricants for all kinds of industrial and transportation concerns. Ask for descriptive booklet.
(Agents wanted everywhere)
ASEOL

Announcing—
The suppression of alcoholic drinks in my restaurant. The public house founded in 1877 is now a delightful tea room. Cold meals served on the terrace. Good music.
J. JOTTERAND, Proprietor.
Crêmerie des Casernes
Biere Vaud
Switzerland

"57 Years in Atlanta"
SMART Apparel for Women and Misses
Regenstein's
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

CAROLYN FASHIONS
Sold Exclusively in Tampa at Maas Brothers
Fifty fashion experts decide upon the newly created style features created each month, which are immediately reflected in the Carolyn Modes. They have won the instant approval of fashion-wise women.
29.50 and upward
Maas Brothers
GREATER TAMPA'S GREATEST STORE
TAMPA, FLA.

The COLONIAL BEAUTY LINE
Christmas Cards
Including Exquisite Box of 21 Cards 1.00

231 Healey Building, Atlanta, Georgia
Wal. 8021

Store-Wide Super-Macy Sale
Greatest Selling Event of the Year Now in Progress!
DAVISON-PAXON Co.
ATLANTA

L. Chajage
(Pronounced Shay-gee)
"Dixie Leading Furrier"
For expert Re-Styling and purchasing of high grade FURS
220 Peachtree Street
WA. 2302 ATLANTA, GA.

Babies Thrive On Clapp's APPROVED BABY SOUP AND STRAINED VEGETABLES
BABY SOUP, SPINACH, CARROTS ASPARAGUS, TOMATOES, PEAS APRICOT PULP, STRING BEANS BEETS, PRUNE PULP, LIVER SOUP
Add postage to mail orders.
Kamper Grocery Co.
Peachtree & Linden ATLANTA, GA.

For prompt, expert, sanitary laundry and dry cleaning service
Phone WAlnut 7651
PIEDMONT LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANING COMPANY
ATLANTA, GA.
Out-of-town customers promptly served by express or parcel post.

This Is Georgia Bountiful Week in High's 47th Anniversary Sale!
Did you know that . . .
Georgia faces one of the most prosperous harvest times she has ever had? That bumper crops are reported from almost every section? That this year's accumulated harvest will register well over a billion dollars?
No wonder we're rejoicing. And we ask you to celebrate with us in a gigantic festival of bargains.
Watch the daily Atlanta papers.
J. M. High
ATLANTA

"Where Style and Quality Predominate"
SMART APPAREL for Particular Men
Porter Clothing Co.
"FIFTH AVENUE STORE" 1922-24 FIRST AVENUE "TWO CONVENIENT STORES" "20TH STREET STORE" 20th STREET at 2nd AVENUE
BIRMINGHAM

Kickernick GARMENTS
For Women and Children
ARE NOW ON DISPLAY —AT—
GAYFER'S
Mobile's Quality Store

Hill Grocery Co.
BIRMINGHAM
A Store Near You

Come to Herman Saks and Sons
You will find the newest creations for Fall in every department.
Herman Saks & Sons
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Always the Newest in Millinery
AT
LOVEMAN, JOSEPH & LOEB

INSURANCE
FIRE
BURGLARY
AUTOMOBILE
SURETY BONDS
NOTHING BUT INSURANCE!
YOU NEED MOORE INSURANCE
We Are In Our Own Building 2028 FIRST AVE.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

STUDEBAKER and ERSKINE AUTOMOBILES
Pledge Used Cars that are GUARANTEED
SCOUTEN-HOLCOMB MOTOR CO.
22nd Street at Avenue B
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

BURGER-PHILLIPS CO.
BIRMINGHAM
Tuesday Only
$15 Brocaded Comforts $11.97
Very beautiful quality of brocaded rayon . . . sateen backs and all wool filled.
These Colors:
BLUE PEACH
ROSE ORCHID
GOLD GREEN
Mail Orders Filled While Quantity Lasts


Your Price Is Our Price
SOME folks still have the old-fashioned idea that it costs a lot of money to be well-dressed. Often they imagine that things in a high-class store are beyond their means.
The truth is that today money has no monopoly on style. The height of fashion is no longer an inaccessible peak. Every woman of good taste, regardless of income, can wear the right clothes—*if she chooses the right store.*
Smart appearance is not a question of *how much* you spend but of *how* you spend it—and *where.*
Our fashion service is equally for the woman who has to watch expenses and for the woman who doesn't
Not only can the woman of modest income afford to wear fashionable clothes; she simply cannot afford *not* to wear them when we price them so reasonably.
Your price is our price.
LOVEMAN, JOSEPH & LOEB
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

# LEGION STRIVES TO GIVE SERVICE ON LOFTY PLANE

## Relies on No Soldier Party but Sets High Purpose in Citizens' Ranks

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Enrolled in the cause of world peace, actively espousing a broader international understanding and universal good will, helping to solve national and state problems as well as working for the betterment of individual communities, the American Legion host assembled here for their eleventh annual convention with an imposing record of achievement.

With a membership of more than 750,000 veterans today, led by men of vision, the Legion has become an increasingly important factor in the United States. Indeed, leaders aver its influence has been known even beyond the national boundary lines.

During the past few years the Legion has initiated and supported every measure introduced in Congress for the benefit of veterans. It was responsible for establishment of the Veterans' Bureau and for obtaining hundreds of millions of dollars in adjusted compensations for soldiers.

Perhaps matching this work in importance has been the Legion's program for child welfare legislation, written into the statutes of 23 states. Since 1325 America's former soldiers have maintained and supported 4700 children, 90 per cent of them in their own homes.

**Organized for Service**

Whether the outsider "contacts" with that beehive of activity, national headquarters in the Memorial Plaza in Indianapolis from where the Legion's work is directed, with any of the state departments or with any little community post that meets in a Grange hall above a village grocery, there is the distinct impression that the American Legion is organized for service. As he watches it work, senses its vastness and sees something of what it has done and is capable of doing, the observer feels its strength and influence.

And while the American Legion stands internationally for the promotion of peace and nationally sponsors a program of preparedness, it "is not a war party nor in the hands of a war party," declares Col. Frank D. Rash, member of the National Executive Committee, past-Kentucky state commander and president of the National Convention Corporation which has made arrangements for the Louisville gathering.

The veterans' leaders are proud to point out that while soldiers led by ex-soldiers were overturning governments abroad, backing revolutions and the suspension of constitutional privileges, America's returned 5,000,000 combatants became a stabilizing influence.

**No Soldier Party**

The Legion, dedicating itself to a high purpose, set a large part of these veterans thinking in terms of service to their community, state and nation. There was no soldier party, no soldier candidate for President. The professional soldier returned to his task and the citizen soldier to the duties of civil life, but, thanks to the American Legion, fired with a real for promoting enterprises of good.

Much attention is being given now to the formation of American Legion Emergency Relief Troops—the "Alert"—in every community. The value of these relief units has been demonstrated in time of emergency, especially after the Florida hurricane and during the Mississippi flood.

National headquarters, a skeleton organization of which has moved here for the convention, believes that the support given aviation by the Legion has been of material aid in the increase in the number of airports in the United States in the last year.

Aside from its recommendations along military aviation lines, this committee recommends the organization and equipment of more emergency landing fields, uniform state legislation conforming to government pilotage and trade requirements; further assistance in the establishment of commercial aviation through South and Central America, and government encouragement of civilian flying clubs.

# Sir Hubert Wilkins Off for Antarctic

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Sir Hubert Wilkins, accompanied by a crew of three, has just left New York aboard the steamship Northern Prince, bound for the antarctic. Sir Hubert in a short interview just before leaving, declared the goal of his second aerial exploration of the south polar wastes, would be the charting of 2000 miles of the southern side of the Pacific Ocean, a stretch of coast believed never yet visited by explorers.

The Northern Prince will carry Sir Hubert and his comrades to Montevideo, whence they will sail to Deception Island. Any one of three plans might be adopted in surveying this stretch of snow-covered coast line, which equals in length that between Laborador and Florida, Sir Hubert said.

One plan would involve a nonstop flight of 2300 miles from Deception Island to the Ross Sea, another would cover part of this distance with the two Lockheed Vega airplanes of the expedition aboard a steamer, while under a third the two airplanes would fly south to Hearst Land and start their charting work from there.

While in the Antarctic, Sir Hubert and his party will receive weekly news radiocasts from station KDKA, that station announced. Those leaving New York with Sir Hubert were Parker Cramer and Al Cheeseman, pilots, and Orval Porter, engineer and mechanic.

# SAAR NEGOTIATIONS TO OPEN OCT. 17

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

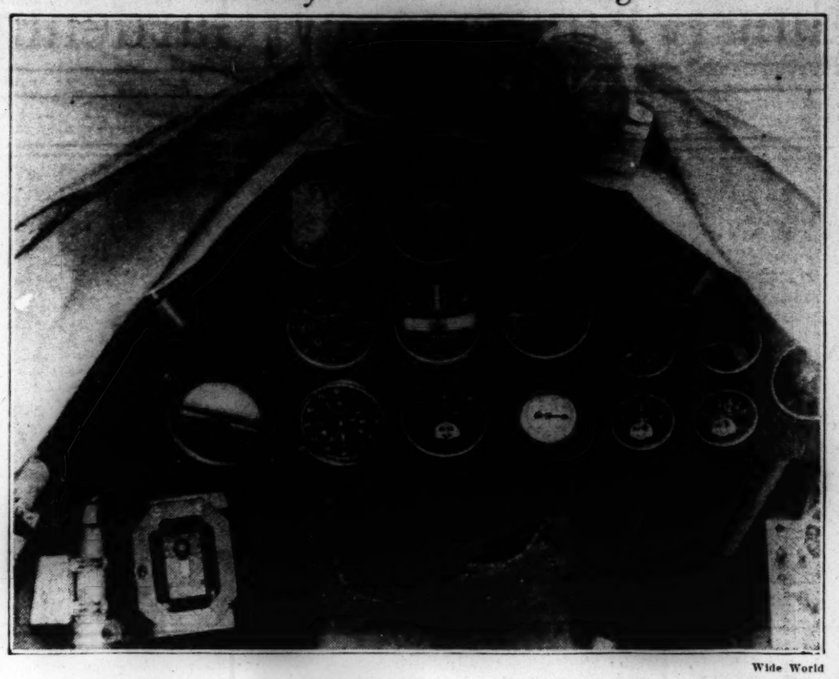
PARIS—Negotiations regarding the Saar are open on Oct. 17, according to a government official.

The French have appointed three sub-committees to work out the French policy, one to deal with commercial and customs questions, the second to study the mines' problem, and the third the political issues.

**BIG GERMAN LOAN EXPECTED**

BERLIN (AP)—The Mittag Zeitung, reporting the arrival here of Ivar Kreuger, Swedish match industrialist, said that a Swedish private loan of $150,000,000 to the German Government in return for authorization to develop a German match monopoly under Swedish control is likely.

# *New 'Eyes' That Pierce the Fog*



Wide World

The Instrument Board in the Airplane With Which Lieut. James H. Doolittle Successfully Took Off, Flew for 15 Miles, and Made a "Three-Point" Landing Without Seeing the Ground or Anything Outside of His Covered Cockpit. The Flight Was Made in Final Tests of Instruments Developed by the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics to Enable a Pilot to Retain Control of His Airplane When Flying "Blind" Through a Fog or Operating Under Conditions of Extreme Low Visibility.

In the Upper Right-Hand Corner of the Instrument Board Is the Special Altimeter Which Registers in 10-Foot Units Instead of 100-Foot Units. In the Lower Left-Hand Side of the Board Is a "Sperry Horizon," Which Gives the Pilot an Artificial Horizon for Balance. Immediately Below and Mounted on the Steel Fuselage Tubing Is the Radio Direction Finder, Which by Means of Two Reeds Enables the Pilot to Keep on a Given Course Set by Radio Beacons. The Other Instruments Are Standard Equipment on Most Planes.

# ALIEN RADICAL ENTRANCE RULE IS LIBERALIZED

## Admission of Ernst Toller to United States Seen as New Policy

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The decision of the Government to permit the entrance into the country of Ernst Toller, German radical and noted dramatist, served to disclose that the Hoover Administration holds a liberal policy in this regard.

From the State and Labor Departments and from high government quarters the information was forthcoming that the Administration does not consider itself bound by previous decisions in such matters and that a far more liberal attitude toward the admission of radical visitors can be anticipated.

Mr. Toller was not allowed to disembark when recently he arrived in New York Harbor to fulfill a lecture engagement for the Theater Guild. He spent the night on board ship, while friends and others interested in the case appealed to Washington authorities. Mr. Toller's best known plays are "Drums in the Night" and "Man and the Masses," which was produced by the Guild in 1924.

He fought in the German army and after the war returned to his school work at Heidelberg University, where he became interested in the Socialist movement and was expelled on 24 hours' notice because of his radical views. He was elected chairman of the central committee of the Laborers, Peasants and Soldiers' Council and became chairman of the Independent Socialist Party. He is not a Communist; in fact, left the Socialist Party when it was captured by the Communists.

As soon as the State and Labor Departments here were appraised of the immigration officials' refusal to allow Mr. Toller to land, they issued orders that he should be admitted without further delay. This was done.

At immigration headquarters in Washington it was explained that the New York authorities had detained Mr. Toller because of receipt of a letter of complaint from a source that the bureau could not make public, except to say that it came from a patriotic society. Many such communications are constantly being received, the bureau declared.

# LEGION GATHERS AT LOUISVILLE FOR CONVENTION

(Continued from Page 1)

Summerall, chief of the staff of the United States Army; David S. Ingalls, Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Aeronautics; F. Trubee Davison, Assistant Secretary of War for Aeronautics; Brig.-Gen. Frank T. Hines, director of the United States Veterans' Bureau; Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis, recent recipient of the Legion's Distinguished Service Medal, and others.

The American Legion Auxiliary's meetings are scheduled simultaneously. These mothers, sisters and wives of veterans plan to map out a program for furthering their work of aiding child welfare, community improvement and emergency relief. Divisional and regimental reunions are part of the renewals of comradeship which are a feature of the national gatherings.

# ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS LOWERED IN NEW BUDGET

## Reduction in Executive Office Estimates First Made in Many Years

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Although new activities bring the total budget allocations for the independent establishments for the next year up to those of the current year, the itemized list shows sharp reductions.

The executive office allowance is to be cut from $611,944 to $402,320, funds for the American Battle Monuments Commission from $2,267,973 to $1,000,000, the Arlington Memorial Bridge Commission from $3,287,500 to $1,000,000, the Federal Board for Vocational Training from $8,799,520 to $8,420,400, the Porto Rican Hurricane Relief Commission from $2,000,000 to $1,000,000 and the United States Shipping Board from $11,494,000 to $6,396,000.

An increase of close to $200,000 is granted the Federal Trade Commission to enable it to carry on its ever-increasing work. Likewise the Smithsonian Institution is to obtain $75,000 additional.

These cuts are in line with President Hoover's policy of holding down administrative expenditures. As these estimates are the first made public of the 1931 budget, which is now in the process of formulation, they are significant as disclosing the trend in appropriation recommendations.

Where the large increase in these appropriations comes is in the Federal Farm Board allotment. For 1930 a total of $151,500,000 was granted. No estimate has been fixed on this item in the 1931 budget, but it is certain not to be less than that amount.

Of much interest in the capital is the approximate $200,000 slash in executive office estimates for the coming fiscal year. This is the first time in many years that there has been a reduction in this item.

# HEAD OF PRINTING FIRM IS LONDON LORD MAYOR

LONDON (AP)—Sir William Waterlow, joint managing director of the widely known printers and stationers firm, was elected Lord Mayor of London on Sept. 28 for the ensuing year.

The post is one of the most picturesque offices in Great Britain. It is said that it costs the Lord Mayor about $100,000 of his own money to hold the office for the year, one of the most important of his functions being the famous Lord Mayor's show. Sir William succeeds Sir Kynaston Studd.

**GERMAN FLAG AGAIN ON RHINE**

KOENIGSTEIN, Germany (AP)—For the first time in 11 years German flags were hoisted here, a half hour after the British Union Jacks had been hauled down as the last contingent of the Second Leicestershire Regiment departed for England.

# Tariff Attack Shifts to Power of President to Change Rates

(Continued from Page 1)

others who if they did not actually vote against it would be absent from their seats when the count was taken.

**Heard From Farm Groups**

With the issue thus closely drawn and the outcome a mater of a few votes either way, the coalition, with demands from farm groups flooding down on them that the flexible tariff be retained, decided to drop the outright repeal proposal and to shift the attack to a more popular congressional angle than that which would take from the President the power to act upon the recommendations of the Tariff Commission.

This authority, the opposition has contended throughout the contest, has been the subject of "grave scandals." They insist that Congress should restore to itself this power of rate fixing. Their original plan of attack on the flexible tariff contemplated an attempt to repeal it and then the offering of a perfecting amendment which would have made of the Tariff Commission a fact-finding bureau, with directions to report its recommendations to Congress.

In their change of front they have in substance combined both proposals. Their new amendment offered by their leader, Furnifold M. Simmons (D.), Senator from North Carolina, would change the law so as to require the President to transmit to Congress, with any recommendations he personally may have, the findings of the Tariff Commission, and Congress will decide whether the report of the commission shall be made operative.

**Broadens Board's Scope**

The amendment also removes the 50 per cent limitation in the existing law and broadens the scope of the commission's recommendations, to include transfers to and from the free list, and changes in classification, all important provisions.

By this maneuver the opposition without changing its original objective, that of shearing the President of his tariff-making power under the existing law, nevertheless puts its attack in such a form as to add strength to their position. Mr. Nye had proposed to them as an alternative to the repeal project an amendment whose basic idea was exactly the same as the Simmons measure. David I. Walsh (D.), Senator from Massachusetts, also had previously offered an amendment along this line.

The President in his statement on the flexible tariff stressed particularly the importance of leaving, in the hands of the Executive, the power to act upon the tariff commission's findings. The opposition, abandoning the more difficult repeal plan, has made this angle the issue in the conviction that it stands a better chance to put through its policy.

# SLOTTED WING PLANE TO HAVE SAFETY TEST

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MITCHEL FIELD, L. I.—The Handley-Page entry in the Safe Aircraft Competition sponsored by the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics is being assembled here under the supervision of experts from England.

The competition provides for a $100,000 prize for the aircraft which represents the greatest advance in safety without loss of efficiency. Additional prizes aggregating $50,000 also will be awarded. The Handley-Page plane was shipped from England in steel crates. Its chief feature is a slotted wing, which reduces the hazard of tail-spins, and it was reported to have enabled the plane to climb at an angle of 45 degrees without stalling. The usual angle of climb is about 20 degrees.


THREE ROOM APARTMENTS

Of high quality, fashionable location; beautifully decorated. Built-in vacuum cleaners; Kelvinators; elevator operator service. Rents $115 to $80 per month.

THE REGENT
1397 BEACON STREET
COOLIDGE COR. BROOKLINE

Pelham Hall

New unfurnished apartments of from one to five rooms with bath, and housekeeping facilities. Large rooms beautifully decorated. Elevator and switchboard service. Electric refrigeration. Garage. Restaurant. Maid service available. Visits of inspection welcomed. $200 to $50 per month

COOLIDGE CORNER
BROOKLINE

Helen Cheney Shop
Features the new in
Frocks and Ensembles
For Fall
Transparent Velvet—Canton Crepes—Satins, in the season's best colored blues, greens, browns, and mixtures
14 Pleasant Street, BROOKLINE
Coolidge Corner

Goodman Fine Prints Etchers of
Light and Shade
FELIX BUHOT
Exuberant Genius of the 19th Century
MARTIN LEWIS
Powerful Drypointer of New York
EDWARD HOPPER
Well-Known American Water-Colorist
G. B. PIRANESI
The Magnificent "Prison" Series
and other artists
607 Boylston St., at Dartmouth, Boston
Copley Square KEN more 5370

1829—ANNIVERSARY—1929
Warren Institution for Savings
Established 1829
3 PARK ST.
Opp. the Common
BOSTON

Next Interest Day October 10
The education of your children is one excellent objective of a savings bank account. Another is buying a home.
Deposits ..... $24,719,325
Surplus ..... $2,287,943
Recent Dividend Rate 4½%

Social Counselor
SMART SOCIAL PROCEDURE
The essentials of social charm. Culture as revealed in person, dress, speech. Conduct of persons of culture in business and society, in travel, in public places. Voice and conversation.
Individual instruction only
MISS ROBINSON
Pelham Hall BEAcon 2430
1284 Beacon Street, Brookline

Rug Cleaning and Oriental Repairing
Intelligent Service—Reliability
Adams & Swett
Roxbury, Mass.
Rug Cleansers for 73 Years
Highland 4100—4101—4102



HIGhlands 2800
PILGRIM LAUNDRY
65 Allerton Street
BOSTON

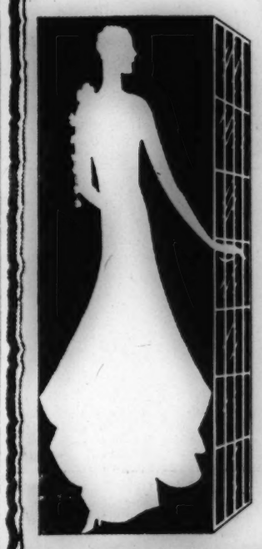


Fall Trade-in SALE
Seiberling
MULTIPLE MILEAGE TIRES
Fall is at hand—winter near. Equip your car now with Seiberling Tires. 40% greater traction, 35% deeper non-skid. A very liberal trade-in allowance on your present tires, regardless of condition.
Davis Bros., Inc.
1286 Boylston Street, BOSTON
Opp. Fenway Ball Park

Special!

Sale of Diamond Engagement Rings
Fine Platinum and Gold Mountings
at greatly reduced prices
$42, $68, $88, $130 to $500
Now Is the Time to Buy
Special attention to mail orders. Open Saturday Evenings.
E. B. Horn Co.
429 Washington Street, Boston
Jewelers for 90 years


Black and Black-with-White
more Parisienne than any color
Black was outstanding at each of the important Paris openings. BLACK HATS far outnumber the models in any color. This Paris influence is directly reflected in our Millinery shop, sixth floor. There you'll find black hats of velvet, broadcloth, fur, soleil, vis-a-vis, the very new antelope felt, and felts of fur design or exotic texture . . . original models and Stearns reproductions. Black *with white* is effectively used in the style at right above, a Maria-Guy model sketched also on page fifty-four of the current issue of "Vogue."
R. H. STEARNS CO.
BOSTON

Jays Boston Telephone Eleven

Patou's New Wedding Gown
Its slim elegance copied in ivory velvet. The new waistline and the new length of skirt — the latter enhanced with slender fishtails. You'll want to see it—even if you're not shopping for wedding things!
Other Important Phases of Our New Wedding Collections:
—new lengths of skirt and new hemlines.
—the Spanish influence in the silhouette.
—Patou's higher front; Chanel's single bow.
—the new off-white shades for the bride.
—warm Autumn tones for the bridesmaid.

HOOKED RUGS
Antique Semi-Antique Modern
Our business on hooked rugs has grown enormously of late . . . due, we believe, to three causes:
1. Growing appreciation of the merit of these rugs and consequent increased demand.
2. The choice selection we are showing.
3. Our moderate prices.
2 SPECIAL LOTS
We have just received a choice shipment which we have grouped in two lots according to size and quality, and marked at special prices. These rugs are all hooked by hand and exceedingly serviceable.
$7.95 | $10.95
Average width 2.3 to 3 ft. by 3 to 5 ft. long
Paine Furniture Co.
81 Arlington Street, Boston

Longwood Towers
LONGWOOD-BROOKLINE
MATCHLESS in beauty as a location for an apartment home, Longwood Towers offers also a luxury in appointments and a comprehensiveness of service in unfurnished apartments unrivalled in New England.
ACCOMMODATIONS are available ranging from single non-housekeeping rooms with shower to apartments of seven rooms with three baths and full housekeeping facilities. Rentals from $55 for single rooms to $500 monthly for housekeeping suites.
THE Restaurant is noted for the excellence of its cuisine and furnishes service of meals to the apartments. Underground garage adjoins.
ALL apartments are provided with artificial refrigeration; a garbage chute to incinerator; and a cedar closet. Telephone switchboard service; safe deposit vaults.
LONGWOOD Towers is associated in ownership and management with the Park Central Hotel, New York; The Mayflower, Washington; the Whitehall, Palm Beach and The Graemere, in Chicago.

# Home Building | Equipment | Gardening

## Fall Planting in the Rock Garden Assures Early Bloom

By R. ALICE DROUGHT
Department of Horticulture, University of Wisconsin

AUTUMN days are excellent for the planting and establishment of many alpine and rock garden plants. For the rock garden is in its glory in the early spring, and fall planting assures early bloom.

Bulbs, above all, demand attention in the autumn, for the crocus and scilla—braving the last of the winter's snows, heralding the warm, bright days to come—must be planted five or six weeks before the ground freezes that they may become well established in the soil.

The Dutch crocus gratefully accepts a half-shaded situation, so that it will not be blanched by the rays of a too hot sun, nor yet caught by the late frosts. If the rock garden is of small dimensions, the crocus may be planted in groups or colonies of only two or three, in the shelter of rocks; or, if the proportions of the garden warrant it, the groups may be increased in size to form a splash of color. Crocuses vary in color from yellow to porcelain blue, bluish mauve and purple. Sir Walter Scott is outstanding among them, being a white, striped with lilac—a delicate little flower.

The glory of the snow (chionodoxa luciliae) makes an interesting addition to the rock garden when it is so built as to have one or more plateaux. For the chionodoxa are at their best when planted in masses, to appear blue and white, brilliant and intense, at the same time that the crocus is flowering. They should be planted three inches deep.

### On Broad, Flat Area

Grape hyacinth (muscaria heavenly blue) is likewise effective in mass planting, and if used in the rock garden, should preferably be on a broad, flat area. It flowers about the time the crocus and chionodoxa have passed.

The squills or scillas, producing drooping, bell-like, bright blue flowers, flourish in the shady nooks of the rock gardens as well as in the sun. The Siberian squill (scilla siberica blue) is the earliest of the squills to flower, coming between the crocus and the narcissus.

The dog's tooth violet (erythronium) is a natural woodland plant, also bulbous, which is adapted to shaded corners and crevices of the rock garden. Their richly mottled leaves add charm and interest to their blossoms of white, pink, cream, yellow and rose. These, too, should be planted in the fall, about three inches deep.

### For Hot, Dry Situations

To insure spring flowering, the dwarf phlox and alyssum should be planted in autumn. The dwarf phlox comes in white and in shades of lilac and rose. Phlox subulata rosea, a dwarf pink phlox, is suitable particularly for hot, dry situations. Like the phlox sublata alba (white) it forms a thick mat which retains its bright green foliage well through the summer. The phlox amoena (also pink, growing about four inches high) is likewise a good ground cover. For those preferring shades of lilac there is the phlox lilacina.

Dwarf alyssum (alyssum saxatile compactum) adds a brilliant splash of yellow to the rock garden, and should not be neglected in the garden scheme as it so often is. It is occasionally difficult to get established, but once started, it is thoroughly hardy, and will stand a fair amount of dryness. It requires a sunny situation.

Rock cress (arabis alpina) likewise demands the sun. It will flower profusely early in April, and after its four-square white blossoms have faded and gone, the grey green foliage remains intact for the summer months that follow.

### Snow-in-Summer

Snow-in-summer (cerastium tomentosum) deserves to be planted in the autumn so that one may reap the full harvest of its beauty in the springtime. Its snow-white flowers are abundant, and its foliage is a silvery white. Cerastium is particularly adapted to rock ledges or rock walls, where it may be planted between the layers or ledges of stone, to hang gracefully over the wall.

The plumy bleeding heart (dicentra eximia) may as well be planted in the fall as spring. It is a dwarf-growing variety with finely cut leaves, and much prefers a shady situation to one exposed to full sun. It is reminiscent of the old-fashioned bleeding heart of the gardens of a former day. It is adapted to either the rock garden or the wild garden.

Wild Jacob's ladder (polemonium reptans) is a good plant for the rock garden. It is dwarf (eight to ten inches in height) and bushy, but of graceful growth. Its showy blue flowers make an early appearance in spring time, and the foliage is persistent until the drying hot winds of September strike it.

Dwarf iris—both the crested iris (iris cristata) and iris pumila, are best if planted in September or October, for they flower in April and May.

Sedums may be planted at any time—either spring, summer or fall. While working in the rock garden it is well to divide some of the sedums and replant them in barren spaces.

Coral bells (heuchera sanguinea and heuchera sanguinea alba), without which no rock garden is complete, must be divided in the fall if they are to last through the winter. The fleshy main root is usually at the point of decay at the end of summer, and unless separated from the plant and discarded, it will cause the entire plant to die. The rest of the plant may usually be divided into three or more individual plants, which should be set no more than six inches apart so that the leaves will cover the ground and shade the roots.

Fall planting insures early spring bloom. It is wise not to neglect it.

THE WELL-BUILT OLD-FASHIONED HOUSE CAN BE REMODELED



Courtesy of the Home Modernizing Bureau

The "Before" Picture Shows a House 95 Years Old. It Has Good Lines, but Is Unattractive. Its Resale Value Is Low. It Is Not a Good Investment. The "After" Illustration Shows the Same House After Modernization. The Good Lines Were Preserved and Given Emphasis, and the Colonial Style Is Just What the Old Place Needed. The Remodeling, Including an Additional Basement Area, Was Done for $6700. C. O. Boyce of Cincinnati, O., Was the Architect.

## Business of Home Modernizing

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
Chicago

REMOVING the "gingerbread" from old-fashioned houses and giving them smart stream lines, clipping off a cupola here and putting in up-to-date casement windows there, the building trades of the United States are developing a new business of big proportions which they call "home modernizing."

The movement to bring obsolete houses up to the present standards of taste and comfort, organized not two years ago by leaders in the building industry, is already showing tangible results, according to H. S. Sackett, director of the Home Modernizing Bureau here.

In 27 cities local bureaus with managers and staffs have been established to give advice and encouragement to prospective "modernizers." In Milwaukee, Wis., where one of them is located, permits for alterations last May amounted to over $1,000,000, an increase of 149 per cent over the same month of a year ago, said Mr. Sackett. Another evidence of their influence, he said, is hinted in a report just received from the United States League of Building and Loan Associations. For the year ending June 30 their member associations have loaned over $340,000,000 for bringing old houses up-to-date.

Through the central bureau in Chicago and the local bureau the way is made simple for the home owner who has a desire to improve his environment. No longer does the contractor discourage him from remodeling and advise him to rebuild. Instead the builder is ready to show him the many possibilities in his old residence. His suggestions may range from a proposal to put new hardware on the front door and install a pink bathtub for the gay modern bathroom to a recommendation that he give his dwelling a new "overcoat." This consists of covering the outer walls with stucco, shingle or brick, increasing the warmth of the house as well as giving it new style.

### Besides Its Overcoat

In the course of getting its overcoat the house may change from mid-Victorian to Dutch Colonial or perhaps to late Spanish. This means, in all probability, that the house will need a different roof to match its changed lines and perhaps different windows. Indeed, modernizing reaches far into the interior of the house and may include a new kitchen sink, a fireplace or modern lighting fixtures.

Back of it all lies a definitely directed campaign on the part of contractors and some of the leading manufacturers of building materials. It was worked out as their answer to the problem of a slump in their business due to overbuilding. Instead of urging people to build more houses, they decided to show them how they could improve those they were living in. That there was plenty of room for improvement was indicated, they reasoned, by a report of the United States Department of Commerce to the effect that there are 12,000,000 houses in the Nation obsolete either in equipment or architectual features. It was an enormous field that had been almost wholly neglected.

### Architectural Visualization

The Chicago headquarters was established in the middle of 1928 and has rapidly developed its services. This bureau edits a monthly magazine which reaches the householder, the Home Modernizer. It also supplies an informative service to newspapers in 17 cities.

The most direct service it offers is what it calls "architectural visualization." If an owner of a house that is obtrusively plain or distressingly adorned with jig-saw carvings wants to find out what can be done about it, he needs only to send a picture of it to the Chicago bureau and fill out a questionnaire about the house, paying a moderate fee. Back to him will come a most tempting little folder. In one corner he will see his house as it is; on the opposite page a sketch of an artistic abode unmistakably derived from his own. Miss E. A. Martini, a woman architect, "visualizes" for the Chicago bureau. D. D. K.

## Efficiency in Bedroom Window Openings

BEDROOM windows of greater efficiency are easily planned in the new home or can be made the subject of inexpensive alteration in houses already built. The sash, the screen, and the window shade each can be made to contribute to the greater comfort of the family.

To effect this improvement in the bedroom it is essential, first of all, that the upper window sash be so fitted that they will move up or down at the slightest touch. Summer or winter a bedroom can best be ventilated by the upper sash, but this of course is quite impossible as windows ordinarily are equipped as regards screens and shades. For easy handling the upper sash must be movable with much less effort than the lower one, due to the fact that it is less easily possible to bring force to bear upon it.

If the sash are already equipped with old-fashioned zinc weather-stripping this should be replaced by the modern brass stripping which does not bind, as usually is the case with zinc protectors of this type.

With window sash that yield easily and with full-length screens to give 100 per cent summer protection, it is only necessary to equip each window with two short length shades to make the new efficiency plan effective. The upper shade is hung as usual, being cut just long enough to reach a little more than half way down the window. The lower shade is fitted inside the casings just opposite the top of the lower sash. Through this quite sensible arrangement it is possible to screen the entire window or the upper sash only by day. At night the lower sash may be screened while the upper sash may be wholly dropped, if desired, and left unscreened.

## Building a Flagstone Walk

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Kansas City, Mo.

BUILDING a flagstone walk is not quite so simple a matter as it may appear. If there are curves to be negotiated they may present a problem to the home worker. These curves should be accurately mapped before construction is attempted, to avoid the need of shifting the heavy slabs of rubble or building stone from one position to another in order to secure proper symmetry.

In doing this preliminary work there are two or three short cuts. Especially is this true in the case of double curves where the home worker, who has no forms to guide him, must trust wholly to his eye to preserve the proper swing, or sweep, of the walk as it bends first one way and then the other.

A double curve merely shifts the poistion of a walk either to the right or to the left of what otherwise would be a straight course. If this shift carries the walk too far to one side the effect will not be artistic. Nor will it be pleasing if the curves are crowded into too short a section of the walk.

If uncertain as to how much space to allow for the curves it is best to follow a somewhat general rule to the effect that these should alter the course of the walk by about its own width and accomplish this result within a section measuring from 10 to 12 feet in length. A pleasing effect is certain to follow an observance of this rule.

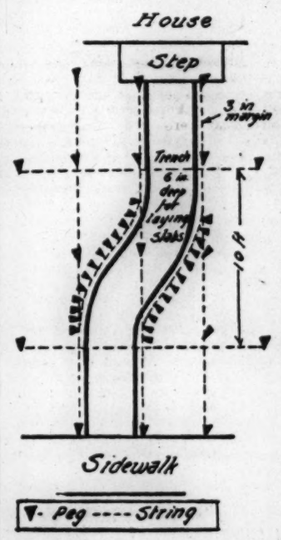
### Placing Marker Strings

In mapping a double curve of this kind begin by placing marker strings exactly as though a perfectly straight walk were being planned. The width of a flagstone walk should not exceed 36 inches. It can be narrower but it is a mistake to make it wider. In setting the pegs and strings allow a three-inch margin on each side so that the subsequent excavation will not disturb the markers. Next, place a third marker string, equally spaced, on the side where it is desired the curve should come. Finally, set two further strings, directly across the others, to indicate the 10- or 12-foot section within which the double curve is to be negotiated.

The actual mapping of the curves within this outlined section can be done with a sharp instrument on the earth. Only one side of the walk need be outlined in this fashion. When it is marked to one's satisfaction, a measuring stick, cut to the width of the walk, will enable one easily to determine the opposite outline. When satisfied that no further improvement can be made, set pegs at close intervals along the curves. Then excavate the entire walk to a depth of six inches, keeping, of course, three inches inside the markers.

### Laying the Stones

In laying the stones in the shallow trench, maintain the outside lines by making each outside stone contribute its bit toward the final effect. Yet it should be remembered that the walk will appear best when the stones are set quite irregularly. Choose the larger, oddly shaped slabs for the outside stones and set these first, leaving the inside stones to be placed last of all. Triangular slabs give the best effect. Do not be afraid to use large stones. Keep them widely separated. With grass growing between and around them they will appear neither so big nor so far apart.




Discard slabs that do not have reasonably smooth upper surfaces. Brace each one underneath with small stones to prevent rocking. Make every stone firm before leaving it. Keep the tops level with the surrounding sod. With the stones all in place fill in with earth and tamp firmly. Hose liberally. Allow to stand for a day or two; then go over it again with finely pulverized earth and tamp once more. Sod carefully between the stones and sprinkle white clover seed around the edges of the slabs.

## Hedges Have an Indefinable Grace

By C. F. GREEVES-CARPENTER

A HEDGE lends so much charm and such a degree of intimacy to any garden that it is a matter of continual wonder to me why they are not more generally planted, particularly in the cooler regions of the United States. Even in the southern states they could be used more extensively than they are, especially when there is a large area of lawn.

Hedges do best in rich soil, for, being as closely planted as they are, their roots make heavy demand on the soil. If the soil is not naturally rich, some fertilizer, such as well-rotted stable manure, if obtainable, should be added. The plants for the small hedge should be set out about a foot apart in a single row, but, if only low hedges are required, the plants may be set out at half that distance.

Hedge plants, like all other plants, should be set about an inch deeper than they were in the nursery. It will be noticed that there is an "earth collar" on each plant, showing the level at which the earth was in their former position. Their roots should be spread out, then the soil should be firmly packed around the roots so that no air pockets are left. After planting, the hedge should be well watered.

### Some Clipped, Some Pruned

Now there are hedges and hedges—some like boxwood and privet should be kept well clipped, and others like the flowering dogwood, forsythia, etc., require only the usual shrub pruning.

Some hedges are used for screening objectionable features on a neighboring property, and for this purpose it is better to plant an evergreen hedge of hemlock or arborvitæ, or a tall screen of mixed planting using both evergreen and deciduous material. Depending on the amount of space to spare, the plants for such a screen could be staggered in three rows. The same applies for windbreaks.

Hedges of flowering shrubs are very effective especially when in bloom or if shortly after blooming, they are covered with brightly colored attractive berries. Of the straight flowering shrubs spirea Anthony Waterer, spirea Vanhoutte, witch-hazel, weigela, flowering quince, hibiscus (Rose of Sharon), forsythia, honeysuckle and many others are to be recommended.

For those which bear flowers in summer and berries in autumn I suggest using winterberry, barberry, flowering dogwoods, chokeberry, hawthorn, sumac, etc.

### Box With Its Perfume

For the evergreen hedge, as has been mentioned, hemlock and arborvitæ are perhaps the best plants to use. Of course, boxwood is pre-eminently the hedge plant. Unfortunately, it is very expensive and a slow grower. The gardens of England are made particularly fragrant with its subtle perfume. It is, however, more suited to the very formal type of garden.

Unquestionably the most common hedge plant is privet, some varieties of which are suited to northern and others to southern planting. It is inexpensive, a rapid grower, and, if kept well trimmed, makes a neat appearing hedge plant.

Massachusetts is undoubtedly the leading state when it comes to hedges. The roads of suburban Boston, for instance, are made to appear like country lanes with their hedge-bordered gardens, suggesting, not a frigid reserve, but a quiet friendliness. Hedges not only add charm to the garden of the owner, but make beautiful the roads for the enjoyment of all.



Courtesy Pitkin and Mott, Landscape Architects

Pool in the Garden of Mrs. Homer Johnson, Cleveland Heights, O. It Is Built of Native Ohio Sandstone, and the Same Material Is Used in the Wall and Walks. The Bronze Inlet Is in the Form of a Partly Opened Water Lily. At the Left a Shallow Depression Is Made, Allowing the Water to Flow Back Over the Stone to Afford a Shallow Drinking and Bathing Place for Birds. Designed by William Pitkin Jr. and Seward H. Mott, Inc., Landscape Architects.

## How One Solar Heater Was Made

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Berkeley, Calif.

MANY people living in the interior valleys of California, where sunshine is abundant, have found solar heaters practical and satisfactory for supplying hot water for dairy and household purposes, according to a survey recently completed by A. W. Farrall, assistant professor of agricultural engineering, University of California.

Most of the heaters found in use are homemade, although there are also a few of commercial manufacture. Since the average household needs much water at a temperature of from 20 to 150 degrees Fahrenheit, Dr. Farrall believes that many more would be in use if the cost of them could be reduced.

In considering the practicability of a heater, he points out, the number and distribution of the days of sunshine in a locality should be taken into consideration, and since there are various types of installations, the use should determine the type of construction. The most common type of solar heater is some kind of glass-covered absorber with a plain iron coal in the center.

As an example of what may be done, observations were made on a heater installed on the south slope of the roof of a house which furnished water for a family of three. It was of the "nonfreezing" type, using a special mixture to circulate through the coil in the water tank. It was connected with an auxiliary heater, attached to the furnace, and furnished the owner with water the year around. The only attention required was an occasional cleaning of the absorber glass.

The materials required to build a solar water heater of 40 gallons per day capacity were found by Dr. Farral to cost approximately $66. The materials include window sash, glass, cork board, cement, lime and sand, pipe, tank, boiler and paint. The storage tank may be an ordinary range boiler, he points out, or a barrel or tank of from 40 to 60 gallons capacity.




Big Profits in Candy Making!

Alice Bradley, famous teacher, shows how to *make* and *sell* her "APPROVED" Home-Made Candies. Work sheet formulas, equipment boxes, adv. cards, full selling plans—*everything* provided. Make money first week. $100 profits or money back. Write today for free "work sheet" on *FUDGE*.

American School of Home Economics
827 E. 58th Street, Chicago



No More Cold Rooms



The Robinson Every-Duty Portable Fan, placed over or in front of the register, quickly heats the room by drawing the hot air into it.

*Illustration shows fan in position in front of wall register.*

Price $15.00
Delivered Parcel Post Any Place in U. S. A.

The A. H. Robinson Co.
MASSILLON, OHIO



Big Profits in Home Cooking

Alice Bradley, famous expert, shows *just how* to make home cooking, cake-making, candy making give big profits. *How* to cater, run profitable TEA ROOMS, Motor Inns, Cafeterias, etc. — over 51 Ways to Make Money. Write for illustrated booklet, "Cooking for Profit." It's FREE.

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF HOME ECONOMICS
827 E. 58th Street, Chicago



Make Your Radiators DOUBLY USEFUL



Protect Walls and Draperies and Beautify the Home by using

A pair of "Miller" Adjustable Radiator Brackets, easy to attach, and a Shelf or Seat of well-seasoned wood with rounded corners and edges, nicely sanded, all ready for paint or stain to match your woodwork. Brackets hold wood securely.

Brackets per pair only $1.50
Shelves or Seats 1 foot wide by 2, 2½, 3, 3½ and 4 feet long, 50c per foot.
Shipping Charges Prepaid
Special sizes on request
*Add 10% west of Rocky Mountains.*

THE MILLER SPECIALTIES CO.
Dept. A, Van Wert, Ohio
*Order from dealer or send check to us for direct shipment.*


## Stocks in the Winter Window

IT WAS quite by chance that I discovered that stocks, or old-fashioned gillyflower, makes an ideal house plant. So if you find at the end of the outdoor growing season (as you are quite apt to do) some plants which for one reason or another have not matured to the blossoming stage, do not sigh in regret, but lift them into pots—fairly good-sized ones—and take them indoors to make glad the days when the outdoor garden is sleeping under its white coverlet. You will be rewarded by tall shapely plants, producing in profusion long spikes of bloom which will fill your rooms with a delicious fragrance. The "cut-and-come-again" varieties will prove themselves just that, for the more you cut the more blossoms you will have.

Another point in this plant's favor is that it requires very little care—a pinch or two of bone meal now and then and as much water as you give other house plants—that is all. Once tried, no winter garden will ever again be considered complete without a few stocks. Indeed, rather than take a chance on finding immature plants in the fall, you will find yourself deliberately planning for winter bloom by planting the seed in midsummer, thus assuring a crop of sturdy plants for fall transplanting.

It need not be added that the plants which have blossomed indoors in the winter may be set out in the garden again in the spring where they will continue to bloom throughout the summer, but the spikes of bloom will not be quite as large as those produced by young plants. Who could ask for a more accommodating or generous growing thing than this?

E. M. E.

## Garden Path

PREPARATION counts in gardening just as much as it does in other worth-while things in life, as every gardener knows. The time to prepare for the loveliness of next year's garden is in September and October.

Planting of shrubs is much better done in September and October than in the spring. Established shrubs have the soil around them well broken in October.

Peonies should always be planted in September and while Irises are better moved in August, still transplanting them in September will not hurt them. In fact, autumn is the time to dig and plant most permanent things. Winter will settle the earth and enrich it with its rains and snows. When gentle spring comes in rejoicing, the gardener with foresight will be thankful his shrubs were taken care of in the fall and will find he has more time to devote to the annuals.

L. S. M.

## Hardy Cactus

Much time and talent are now being devoted to the making of rock gardens and the individual gardener is seeking everywhere for beautiful and distinctive effects. The brilliant flowers, the fleshy plants, and prickly spines of hardy cactus offer both beauty and oddity.

A species of hardy cactus admirably adapted to the rock garden is the Opuntia Rafinesquii. It is evergreen, and indifferent to a temperature 18 degrees below zero. It blossoms profusely in summer, usually from June to September.

This hardy cactus is likewise fine for indoor culture and grows contentedly in a pot. Fall planting is recommended

## Trailing Fuchsia Among Ferns

Plants that possess sprawly, vine-like habits add grace and charm to the window garden if used discreetly among the ferns, and the plants of upright growth. The fuchsia is a beautiful plant of this type; the foliage is very ornamental, the green leaves usually showing red veins at the base; the flowers are enchanting in form and color.

Quite a startling departure from the shrubby fuchsia of moderate sprawly growth is the trailing fuchsia, the "Queen." The development of a young plant is especially interesting, and one probably derives from it greater joy than in the possession of a mature specimen. The young shoots quietly creep out to the edge of the pot in every direction and then go reaching downward, after which it continues growing and by-branching until a great wavy mass of foliage and flowers hide the container and swing gracefully below.

The blossoms, borne in continuous clusters, have sepals of gay scarlet and soft purple corolla.

This trailing fuchsia thrives best in a wide light window where the pot may be held aloft in a bracket placed at such height as will accommodate the drooping lengths of the vines.


A Newly Discovered Wonder Tree Of Rapid Growth and Rare Beauty

CHINESE ELM

If you want luxurious shade about your home—if you want to increase the value of bare lots, as beautiful shade trees will—if you want a tree-lined street—the CHINESE ELM offers a new way to do these things quickly. With this wonderful tree you can see a small tree turn into a sizable one in a year and

A Luxurious Shade Tree in 5 Years

It succeeds in all parts of the U. S. including the semi-arid regions and near salt waters. It makes a fine showing even under neglect and on poor ground. The roots will not penetrate water ways. Is the first to put out leaves in Spring and the last to drop them in Fall. Dense dark-green foliage with delicate, graceful sprays similar to Cut Leaf Birch on a Norway Maple body-shape. Should interest every home owner, also real estate men, park boards and cemetery associations.

The Coming Shade Tree for America

3 to 4 ft. seedling 50c; Transplanted 4 to 6 ft. $1.50; 6 to 8 ft. $3.00; 8 to 10 ft. $4.00; all delivered.

Send no money if you prefer, but pay on delivery with small postage charge. When money accompanies order, we pay all charges. Safe arrival guaranteed.

"Catalogue Free"

Address Nursery Department
EVERITT'S SEED STORES
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
Desk 12R





Two RUGS for PRICE of ONE!



Write today for beautiful new FREE book in colors, *Rugs and Home Decorating* which tells how the materials in your

Old Rugs and Clothing

—are *reclaimed like new* by our *Patented Process* of sterilizing, bleaching, shredding, pickering and carding—and then *dyed* any color you choose—and *woven* into lovely new *Seamless, Reversible* rugs with the same deep, velvety nap on *both sides* to give double wear. Rugs woven in one week, any size, in new, *Oriental* or plain and *Two-tone* Patterns.

Free Trial We guarantee to satisfy or pay for your materials. *Our 55th year* dealing direct with the home. *We Pay Transportation* from all states. We have *No Agents*. Factory-to-you prices.

OLSON RUG CO.
36 Laflin St., CHICAGO, ILL., Dept. E-66

FREE Please send Catalog, Samples, Trial Offer and New Low Prices to:

NAME .....
Street .....
City ..... State .....



BY APPOINTMENT

JACOB'S
CREAM CRACKERS

*"the most famous biscuits in the world"*

Supreme in their wonderful lightness, flakiness, and distinctive delicacy of flavour, Jacob's Cream Crackers are the original make, and still admittedly the best.

*Jacob's make over 200 other varieties, sold everywhere.*

*Agents in U.S.A.: The Robert L. Albert Co., Inc., 468 Greenwich Street, New York City. IN CANADA: The W. G. M. Shepherd Co., Ltd., Confederation Building, Montreal; Watson and Traybdale, 126 Lombard Street, Winnipeg; The Thompson-Brereton Importing Co., 565 Yates Street, Victoria, and 522 Howe Street, Vancouver.*

W. & R. JACOB & CO., LTD., BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS, DUBLIN, IRELAND

# ANTIQUES · AND · INTERIOR · DECORATION

## Five Centuries of the Dutch Dinner Table

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Hague

THE Municipal Museum in The Hague recently held an exhibition of Dutch dinner tables extending over a period of five centuries, from the beginning of the sixteenth century. It was a unique show, because a great number of the objects came from private collections for the most part inaccessible to the public. Seven dinner tables from the homes of well-to-do middle class people were to be seen in their period setting.

The dinner table dating from about 1515 was late Gothic in style. Sometimes a linen cover was used, but very often the table was bare. In those early days the tablecloth was used after the meal for wiping the hands, an essential action, since forks did not then exist. Soup was eaten with a spoon, but the other dishes were eaten with the fingers.

Forks were known in Venice about 1518. In England they were first used in 1607, at the Court of Queen Elizabeth; in Holland they did not become general until 1733. The knife was often beautifully decorated, as was also the big meat carver. In older days a slice of black, unleavened bread served as plate; later on wooden or pewter plates came into use and these were frequently square in shape. The drinking mugs and cups were also made of pewter or of coarse earthenware.

**Dutch, of Elizabethan Times**

The dinner table of a century later showed great changes. From a nation of farmers and local traders, Holland, now the Dutch Republic, had developed into an industrial country with an international trade and possessed thriving tropical colonies. Great wealth flowed into the country, in spite of the religious war with Spain which greatly taxed resources.

A snow-white, linen damask cloth gave refinement to the table of a heavy Dutch Renaissance type. Pewter objects were still in use but were less clumsy in style. Spoons of silver were present in profusion, although it was still the custom for guests to bring their own spoons, forks, and knives. Costly glass and skillfully engraved silver goblet made this table look lighter and brighter than its predecessor.

By the end of the seventeenth century, Holland's trade had flourished with China and the trading ships carrying European goods to that land now returned laden with china. This china was greatly prized in the Rutch Republic. Dutchmen began to copy it, especially in the town of Delft, and Delft ware presently became famous. The Dutch patrician in those days preferred china dishes on his table, although he might be willing to add an especially well-made piece from Delft.

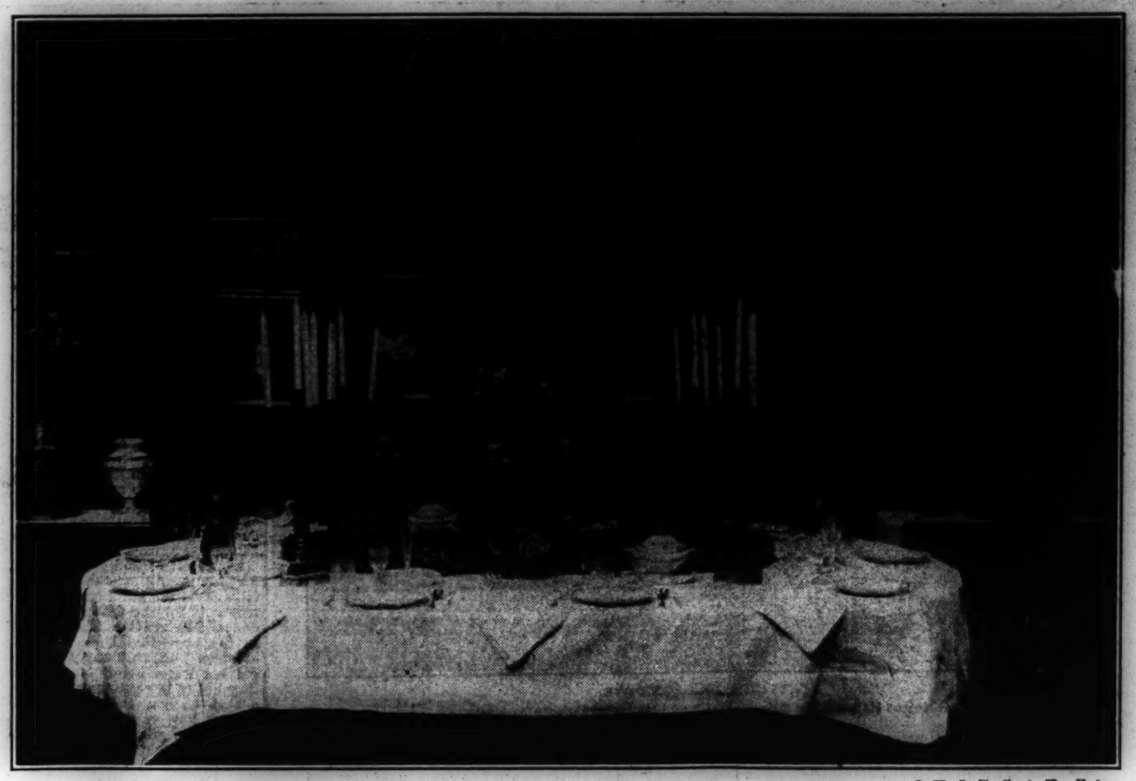
Silver was the metal now used in great quantities, not only for the fashioning of forks, spoons, and knives, but also for candlesticks, vases, fruit baskets, and so on. The table itself was made of costly and heavily ornamented Indian timber in many varieties. The influence of France, seen in the styles of Louis XIV and XV, began to be preponderant in Holland in the middle of the eighteenth century when the influence of the Dutch Renaissance was fading out. The dinner set might come from Saxony or Meissen, although the colorful china from the Manchu dynasty was equally popular in Dutch homes of that date. Linen and glass were more refined than before.

**Presented by Napoleon Himself**

When, after the Napoleonic wars, Holland emerged as an independent kingdom, French influence did not lose its hold on the taste of the average Dutchman. On the contrary, the dinner table of the beginning of the nineteenth century, reproduced on this page, was presented by the Emperor to one of his Dutch friends, as were the tablecloth, napkins and glasses, all bearing the imperial N. This table is very ornate and the "pièce de milieu" in gilded bronze, is somewhat overpowering. Almost everything here is of French origin: vases, glasses, dishes, etc.

The clock in the corner of the room is one of the few exceptions. It dates from an earlier period and is typically Dutch. It was not until the year 1840 that this French influence was superseded by the Biedermeyer coming from Germany. The Biedermeyer dinner table was set with Wedgwood china. There was a certain style and elegance at this time which unhappily was lost in later years, until after 1880, when a greater sense of independence and freedom from foreign influence was noticeable.

The dinner table of the present day—the last in the series of seven to be admired in The Hague Municipal Museum—was unpretentious and almost too simple. National artists are interested in the objects of the home interior. The linen of the tablecloth was woven from a pattern design by Leo Visser; the glasses came from the Royal Leerdam Factories and were designed by the architect De Bazel; the silver was made in the Royal Dutch Gold and Silver Works at Voorschoten, from designs by Miss Christina Ehrlich. Flowers on the dinner table are a feature of present-day Holland, where flowers are abundant and cheap the whole year round. Few families of standing in Holland today will use modern tableware exclusively. The modern Dutch dinner table is renowned for its tasteful combination of antiques and the products of present-day arts and crafts.



© W. J. H. Coret, The Hague

*This dinner-table arrangement in the Dutch style shows the fashions which were prevailing in Holland in the early 1800s*

## Curtaining Little Windows

FOR many windows—especially the small ones often found in breakfast nooks, kitchens, bathrooms, back hallways, and other places—attractive and smart effects in curtaining can be produced quite easily.

A little square window seen recently had a pair of light green marquisette curtains, each drawn back to the side with a narrow band, and for a window shade had glazed chintz instead of the usual shade material.

The little curtains hung from a wooden pole, perhaps an inch in diameter, it and its wooden brackets painted to match the green of the marquisette. The curtains were hung in a distinctive way. A one-inch hem was made across the top of each, then at two- or three-inch intervals across each curtain flat loops of plain orange chintz, three-quarters of an inch wide, were attached. The rod ran through these loops. They were long enough to let the curtains hang about two inches below the rod, producing a strikingly decorative effect. The narrow bands that held the curtains back at each side were also of this orange chintz. Compared to ordinary treatment for small windows, these little curtains were most refreshing.

The glazed chintz had been tacked on the regular window shade roller, so that it came between the curtains and the window. A tuck near the bottom inclosed the shade stick and the bottom edge was cut in three scallops and bore an inch-wide edging of pleated chintz of the color of the marquisette. Prominent among the colors of the design of the chintz was the same green as that of the marquisette—also much orange and black.

Elsewhere in this same house was seen an adaptation of this style of curtaining. Just odds and ends of materials on hand had been utilized for a pai·rof little windows in a sunless breakfast nook. The walls of the room were buff. The dishes used were ivory, with vermillion and black predominating in their decoration.

Curtains were made of ruffled cheesecloth that had been dyed deep yellow. They went next the window, over a small brass rod, with an inch-wide heading above, and were drawn back at each side with bands of the same material.

On a larger wooden rod, painted vermilion with black painted brackets, were hung, from loops of vermilion and black alternating, a pair of straight curtains of very heavy muslin dyed vermilion color. These were drawn together at night, and each was made wide enough so that when brought together they were a little full. In this case the width of each was the width it would be if hung plain and then three-quarters more added.

Cotton bands of the same shade as the curtains were used for trimming. They were stitched flat, about one inch inside the outer edge, down both sides and across both top and bottom. Because one narrow end of the table occupied all the space between these two little windows, the vermilion curtains were made to reach the top edge of the baseboard, thus enhancing the interest of that side of the room.

## Some Treasures of a Certain Home

WITHIN a few blocks of Harvard Square, in Cambridge, Mass., is a home so replete with historic interest as to strike a romantic chord in the breasts of even the most prosaic. The visitor, fresh from the sounds of the modern world, the roar of the subway, the traffic officer's whistle, the newsboy's shrill cry, enters this hospitable door on Concord Avenue, and almost feels that he has been transported into a new realm, so reminiscent is its atmosphere of a bygone and treasured age.

The house is a homelike frame dwelling approximately 200 years old, and some of its hand-hewed beams are 18 inches square. These were cut from ancient pine trees and hand-shaped by the use of the adze whose marks are still plainly visible. Like many of the houses of the older period, there is an open fireplace in each room.

The big, old-fashioned drawing room is a veritable treasure-trove of ancient things. An English harpsichord of about 1792 stands between two windows, next to an old fireplace equipped with screen and with old-style bellows. The visitor touches the mellowed keys of the harpsichord reverently and it gives forth a happy, melodious tone. In a corner of the drawing room is a cabinet of Italian workmanship, 300 years old, and ornamented with lacquer. An old New England secretary, 100 years old, is also in the room, and several antique chairs are of the lyre pattern.

Two seven-branch candlesticks adorn the mantelpiece. Of unknown antiquity, they were brought from a Jewish synagogue in Rome at the time King Humbert abolished the ghetto in 1885. The number seven, so often appearing in the Scriptures as a symbol of completeness, carries its significance in these candlesticks.

Many quaint objects of interest are in sight. A Parisian perfume pitcher with "Maria" engraved upon its side, excites more than ordinary notice, when it is explained that Queen Marie Antoinette counted this among her personal treasures. A jug from the ruins of Pompeii and a piece of pillar from the house of Glaucus are objects of interest.

An Armenian bronze tray captures the attention. It is from the monastery near Venice which housed Lord Byron, and one fancies that he too may have been attracted by the ancient figures of the gods appearing upon it. An antique Dresden cup and saucer, made about 200 years ago, and a New England ginger jar, its contemporary, are also in this varied collection.

The library of the dwelling is a homey spot, lined throughout with well-filled bookcases. Many interesting relics are found here, including an Etruscan bronze urn 500 years old, a Grecian lamp of the style used at the beginning of the Christian era, some Mexican pottery, very old, and a silver inlaid antique vase from Siam.

A copper kettle with old-fashioned crane hangs in the dining room fireplace. Above is a French mirror of the style introduced into this country shortly after the American Revolution.

The grandfather's clock in the hall bears the friendly Scotch motto: "There's guid eneuch for ilka day." As this clock now booms out its happy chimes, the visitor reluctantly takes his leave. As he goes back into the rush and swirl of modern outside activities he carries in his heart the memory of a home. G. M. L.



*Above, left—One of a pair or seven-branch candlesticks, once used in a Jewish synagogue in Rome*
*Above, center—A Parisian perfume pitcher engraved "Maria." It is said to have been the former property of Queen Marie Antoinette*
*Above, right—A jug found among the ruins of a house of Glaucus in Pompeii*
*Below—At the right in this drawing-room is the English harpsichord of about 1792. At the left is an Italian cabinet of fine workmanship and about 300 years old*

## An Old House Finds New Friends

AROUND a bend of the country road that winds through the little village of Plymouth Meeting, near Philadelphia, one comes suddenly upon a delightful old house. Not only is it the home of an enthusiastic collector of early American period furniture but the house itself is a dignified and interesting example of the early American farmhouse of the type built by the first Quaker settlers of that section of Pennsylvania.

In its well-kept, simple way the old house exudes an atmosphere of happy prosperity wholly at variance with the unused neglect in which it stood a short five years ago. In the "front yard" at that time there was no suggestion of its present beauty other than the splendid old trees that lifted their great heads far above the abandonment that seemed to have claimed the house and grounds for its own. Even grass failed to grow on the bleak, uncared-for stretch of ground between street and house.

So the old place looked one brisk, late November day when a woman, keenly searching for an old farmhouse to restore, turned the bend of the road and saw the house of her dreams standing there before her. It looked very little like a dream-house then, with its down-at-the-heel appearance, but the woman's vision took in all the hopeful possibilities. Eagerly, she sought out the owner, and rented the old house which had stood idle and neglected for so long a time.

Then, with the lease signed and a willing workman secured to carry out her wishes, she went happily to work. The rest of the story is best told in her own glowing words, just as she told it to an eager listener:

"The walls were in a much broken condition, but I told the workman only to fill in the holes and not replaster wholly, as I wanted to keep the old look. Later on we worked out the rough plaster effect by using sand, whiting, glue and paint, mixing our own colors to bring out the color schemes.

"Much to the man's amazement I refused to have the deep, old window sills planed. The woodwork was painted old ivory, the floors were also painted in soft, mellow tones. The outside of the house, being stone-plastered, was given several coats of old ivory lime-wash.

"The greatest surprise came when we opened up ancient fireplaces and found them to be really beautiful and authentic examples of early colonial workmanship. The rest has been a never-ending source of delight. From all corners of the state my husband, who carries on the antique business, has gathered fascinating old pieces of furniture, bits of rare glass and pottery, hooked rugs of rich and varied design and workmanship, until our old house is fitted out in just the interesting old pieces that belong in such a setting.

We do not have a shop unless the big stone barn where many of the best pieces have to be restored and cared for, might go by that sophisticated name. Instead, we place the old pineapple four-poster bed in the front bedroom where a beautiful chest of drawers is waiting.

"We called the old house 'Tamarack' because we discovered to our great delight that the tall tree near the door is a tamarack and we thought that would make an interesting and arresting name for our home. I want you to see it in June with lilacs and shrubs in full blossom and that lovely, lacey locust tree over there near the barn in full leaf!"

The little living room is a silent tribute to the faithful work of the ardent lover of antiques. From the fireplace with the adorable pink luster dogs gracing its narrow mantelshelf, to the old Betty lamps and the ancient English trivet and toasting forks, the true period note has been found and held. The corner cupboard, painted an interesting Indian yellow, holds rare bits of glass and china with an occasional book in its crumbling brown leather binding to give added zest and interest to the assortment.

## The Antiquary's Dream

I was sitting at my window
As the night was closing in,
List'ning to the woodland sounds
Far from cities' din,
When droviness o'ercame me
And I journeyed far and wide
In search of ancient treasures
With a dream guide at my side.
A wondrous journey, truly,
Through mansions great and small
Where quaint old attics sheltered
On floor and shelf and wall,
Those treasures of a bygone day
We now seek to recall.
And as I sat in reverie
On a lovely old settee,
It whispered of its romance
To my dream guide, and to me;
While all about in disarray
Where cobwebs snare the fly
Were quaint and curious objects
That my vision did espy.
And the spiders' skill at weaving
Was paled, it seemed to me,
By the needlework still clinging
To that lovely old settee.

H. LIGHTFOOT FORBES.

## In Defense of Reproductions

FOR a people to take pride in the achievements of ancestors, more especially in the degree to which their work is exemplified in craftsmanship of a high order, is certainly legitimate and praiseworthy. To allow this appreciation to deteriorate into a worship of the antique is to carry interest to ridiculous conclusions and to fail in a proper recognition of relative values.

To revere or even merely appreciate a thing just because it is old—and this is the point of view of many antique collectors—is harmful to correct ideas of art. Many quite ugly objects are old, but even the sentimentality that rules reason would hardly find a place for some of these things in the modern American home.

What then can rightly claim our interest, and even affection, in the matter of antiques? Is it not the beauty expressed in design, lines, craftsmanship and materials used? Jacobean, Brewster, Carver and Windsor chairs; Boston and Salem rockers; Governor Winthrop desks—all may have something of beauty which may win us.

John Alden was a cabinetmaker; he made chairs; he made good chairs, for he was a clever and a careful craftsman. But if we possess a genuine John Alden chair, we value it not because it is a better one than, say, a 1929 reproduction. It is because of the sentiment that attaches to a thing which was the handicraft of a young joiner who came over on the Mayflower. We have a right to whatever satisfaction we can get out of the fact, but if it is contended that everything that is old must be in good taste, then such a belief is unfortunate, to say the least. Many people cherish the grotesque, the uncomfortable, the crude, merely because it is a century old.

**Money Value an Unworthy Gauge**

A concrete illustration may be cited: A lady, known to the writer, has a small apartment in New York furnished almost entirely in genuine antiques, the value of which runs into a great deal of money. Included in these is a Cromwellian brass clock; it is an inartistic rococo production, possessing only a vicarious beauty injected into it by the owner. Visitors to the apartment are apt to overlook the clock, or else, in their ignorance, they may wonder what it is doing on the mantelshelf with other things which have some claim to appreciation from an artistic standpoint. Yet in point of money value, and in comparison with other furnishings, this clock is worth more than anything else in the room. But what of it! Surely, that is not the criterion of the enlightened antique lover!

This leads us to consider the attitude which decries every attempt to reproduce what is worth while and beautiful in early modes, styles, and motifs. It is even more exasperating to these sticklers for unquestionable antiquity that we should take these reproductions into our homes, give them honored places and then, in our simplicity, sit down and enjoy them, not because they are reproductions, but because they are expressions of artistic and beautiful ideas which originated, perhaps, in the workshop of Thomas Chippendale, or at the bench of John Alden in Duxbury, Mass.

This point of view will bear analysis. It is the contention of the writer that the individual of very modest means, who is unable to purchase a genuine piece of antique furniture, but who does buy a faithful reproduction, may have as great an appreciation of the true value of the original as the "antique collector" who buys because it is an original and costs a fancy price.

**Colonial Craftsmen as Copyists**

In the first place, beauty is an idea. It can be embodied in a piece of "Early Colonial" furnture made in 1929 in the workshop of a skilled and conscientious craftsman in Boston, as faithfully and with as much "feeling" as it was in the early seventeenth century. Much of our early American Colonial furniture was either a copy of the Jacobean and other styles prevalent in England and Holland in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, or else it was a modification of these recognized styles. To whatever extent these types have earned lasting appreciation and praise, it is due primarily to the fact that they are basically artistically right. The fact that these men thought enough of these various styles to copy them—to reproduce them—surely should justify the art of reproduction of the beautiful and the artistic, for all, and at any time.

**Modern Master Craftsmen**

Then there is the other objection so often expressed: "Modern workmen can't make these as well; they haven't the skill—" and so on. This constant reiterations of an alleged decline in craftsmen's skill will not bear investigation in the light of demonstrable facts. Windsor chairs are being produced today in a New England shop—and probably in other shops—which not only are exact reproductions of the original, but are, in every way, as perfect in workmanship and materials.

Many types of early Colonial furniture are being reproduced with a care and pride which could hardly have been exceeded by the Pilgrim Fathers. When they are placed side by side, it may take an expert to tell the difference between the original and the reproduction. That would be done, not by a comparison of workmanship, materials, or design, but by other identifying marks which in no way indicate superior quality of either craftsmanship or materials.

Not all reproductions are as good as the originals, of course; but neither are all originals superior in workmanship and materials to the modern reproduction. On no grounds can we justify or condone the selling of reproductions as genuine antiques; but no modern craftsman of repute would do this. He is sufficiently proud of his art to want his name to be known, and to invite comparison with the original.

Where there exists genuine beauty of design in antique furniture, by all means let us conserve it; but not by putting the pieces that express it in museums only, or by feeling satisfied that remaining originals are in the homes of those who are wealthy enough to buy them. Let us do it rather by reproducing the beautiful idea with faithfulness to the original, and making it always available for any who can appreciate it, and who desire it. A. J. P.



*This exquisite French dressing table of the time of Louis XV contains every convenience for the elaborate toilettes of the mid-eighteenth century. It is lacquered in black and delicately decorated in gold and natural colors of flowers*

## A Candle Auction

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

IN THE village of Tatworth (Somerset) a quaint ceremony took place last summer in connection with the letting of Stowell Mead, a small holding of about seven acres. Since 1832 this land has been let for yearly periods by means of a "candle auction," and 15 persons are eligible to attend and bid.

This part of Somerset is historically interesting on account of the remains of Roman villas at Chard. Old properties are many, and hence it is fitting that here so old a custom as a candle auction should linger long after the methods of the rest of the country have become more up-to-date. The idea of a burning candle (of tallow) is to set a limit on the bidding period, and at Tatworth it was allowed to burn for one inch and the last bidder before the flame flickered out became the tenant for the year.

In olden times methods varied slightly. For instance, sometimes at candlestick biddings those present did not know each other's bid, and hence the "running up" which is a feature of the modern auction sale was entirely absent. At other times the owner of the article to be sold would put beneath the candlestick the lowest price at which he would part with the goods. It is recorded that in 1698 William III prescribed this method for the selling of all goods and merchandise from the East Indies.

The Tatworth ceremony took place at Ye Olde Poppe Inne. Only participants were allowed to be present, and a special supper, consisting of blue cheese, watercress and onions preceded the auction. The Stowell Mead holding is famous for its watercress which is abundant thereon, and in no small measure responsible for the eagerness of the eligible bidders.


FOR SALE
Exquisite Antique Quilt
(Made before Civil War)
Tulip pattern, red and green on white background, slightly yellow with age. Size 8 ft. x 6½ ft. Write for further description.
MRS. NELLIE H. MATTHEWS
1300 N. Central Ave., Knoxville, Tenn.

Philatelists!! Here You Are !!!
I stock all the best known stamp catalogues, Gibbons, and Rapkin's Stamp Albums, and accessories. For the use of the Junior I have a wide range in packets and sets of stamps, etc. If India, Uganda, Egypt, Union of South Africa, etc., can order from me. Why not YOU!!!
R. H. TWEEDALE of The Bijou Stamp Shop
95 Cheltenham Crescent, Harrogate
Yorks, England

Wanted—Old Pictures of
Boston, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Baltimore or any large U. S. city, also lithographs of American sailing ships and locomotives. No photographs or book pictures wanted.
A. STAINFORTH
59 Beacon Street BOSTON, MASS.

Antiques
Jordan Marsh Company
Boston

PASADENA
Antiques
DIRECT FROM ENGLAND
JOHN W. BURLEIGH
171 South Lake Avenue
Pasadena, Calif.

Keep Floors & Mats Wires Off the Floor!
The new easy way! A neat job instantly. No damage to woodwork. No tools needed. Set of six colored clips to match your cards, 10c.
JUSTRITE PUSH CLIP
If your 10c store or hardware dealer cannot supply you, send stamps to JUSTRITE MFG. CO., 2072 Southport Avenue, Chicago.

Brilliantly Colored Decorative
Moore Push Pins
"To Hang Up Things"
10c 3 Sizes 6 Colors A Block—All Dealers

INTERIOR DECORATION
FOUR MONTHS PRACTICAL TRAINING COURSE
Period and Modernistic styles, color harmony, draperies and all fundamentals. Personal instruction by New York decorators
RESIDENT DAY CLASSES
start Oct. 2nd. Send for Catalog 16R
HOME STUDY COURSE
starts at once. Send for Catalog 16S
NEW YORK SCHOOL OF INTERIOR DECORATION
578 Madison Ave. at 57th New York

# EDUCATIONAL

## Thinking and Doing Combined in Nature Project at Tower Hill

By EDNA M. REED
Tower Hill School, Wilmington, Del.

EARLY last fall the children of our sixth grade at Tower Hill School became very much interested in trees. They had, during the previous spring, under the guidance of the nature study director, developed a keen interest in all growing things. They came to school eager for nature walks, and many plans for the year's work were discussed. One day, when the class could not go out of doors, Miss V—— told them of a nature trail that she had enjoyed in Mt. Rainier Park. She mentioned that all the trees and flowers on the trail were tagged and one might go over it and learn the names of most of the growing things in the park. Several magazines were left in the room and the attention of the group was called to articles on other trails. During the week a number of children recalled places where they had seen the trees and flowers tagged, and told the class of them. By the time the next nature study period came, the children were enthusiastic enough to make plans for a trail of their own. (This is an instance where the motivation did not come directly from the group of children and yet the interest they have shown proves their happiness in it.)

**Definite Motive**

The first question that was asked, of course, was: "Where shall we have the trail?" Miss V——, however wanted to be sure that the children had a definite motive for carrying on the work, so in a discussion the purpose of a nature trail was brought out. Many reasons for making it were given, among them the following: "If people see trees and flowers tagged, they will be less likely to abuse them." "People won't pick flowers that are tagged." "We can learn the names of flowers and trees and how to recognize them, and at the same time we can help the rest of the school and outside persons to learn something too." This last idea was emphasized throughout the work. The children felt that while satisfying their own curiosity and developing their power of observation, they were also doing something worth while for others. With this purpose clearly in mind, they set out to find a suitable place. Many places were considered, but finally a large park near the school was selected because, as one pupil said, "There are so many different trees and plants and so many people go there."

Of course any number of questions were brought up, such as, "How shall we make it?" "How shall we mark it?" etc. A suggestion was given that the group first see what is in the park, so our first field trip was in the nature of a survey. Each child kept a record of what he saw and in which he thought others might be interested. During a later period the group classified the information they had gathered under the following headings: trees, flowers, vines, shrubs, fungi. This was done with the aid of books and nature magazines. There was a desire to work in groups and this the children were permitted to do. Each group made itself responsible for one classification and the location of a good specimen. The children observed the specimens, carefully noting details. Information was added from books and magazines and when the next period came, all had something to share. A little later the groups had great fun trying to find out how many of the different specimens each could identify.

**After Discussion**

The question as to how to mark the trail now came up. This occasioned much discussion, but finally the boys made, in the shop, wooden markers about four by six inches, with stakes. What to put on the markers was the next problem. The group first talked over what they would like to find on a marker on a trail. One child suggested that since flowers have Latin names, they should be on the markers too. There was quite a discussion as to why flowers have Latin names and a committee was appointed to interview the Latin teacher of the Upper School; she willingly gave the class a period, answered their questions, and helped them work out the Latin names. The English and Latin names, together with an interesting fact about the tree or plant, were carefully lettered on the marker, which was then painted and shellacked.

The children found, when ready to put the markers out, that they needed a guide, so the suggestion was given that a map be made. One of the children mentioned that a compass might be used in order to place the plants on the map in the proper direction from each other. They were further puzzled about the measuring of the distance from one plant to another. This was an opportunity to teach spacing, which was done on the school ground with a string knotted at two, three, five and 10 feet. The children measured their own paces and practiced in the schoolroom and at home, measuring distance in this way. After the map was completed the markers were placed in their proper places by the different groups.

Now that the trail had been made, what should be done with it? The children thought they might act as guides and take other groups in the school over it. Betty suggested that we first make a guidebook. Each child wrote one page of the guidebook, taking a different classification than he had chosen before so he might become familiar with more plants. After careful observation and reading, this is what Fred wrote:

> The sycamore bark is very different from the bark of other trees. When you see the bark you know it is a sycamore. It is always dropping off and leaving clean spots. After the tree grows older the bark of the lower part of the trunk stops shedding. The button ball or fruit hangs on all winter. It is a dry ball made of hundreds of seeds.

**Placing It Before the School**

In order to let the school know of our trail, an assembly program was planned. Many suggestions were made, but the group chose to represent different plants and trees. After a discussion as to what the school should know about the trail, one boy was chosen to be guide and give an introduction in which he told of the purpose in making it. Another child was the starting point, which happens to be a signpost. In his talk he explained how the trail had been made. The other children had drawn something representative of the tree or plant they were meant to be, on unlettered newspaper, with charcoal and crayon. Each child told the school some facts about the tree or plant he was representing. Here is one example of what the children said:

> I, the elm, love the moist woods best of any place I grow. The beauty of the country and of many cities is due to my cousins. Many orioles make their nests in my branches. My roots extend deep into the ground for water. They are always thirsty. My heart wood is reddish, and my sap wood is a whitish color.
>
> My leaves are green and very rough. At the edges they are like a saw's teeth. When my leaves first come out they are fan-shaped. Before the buds open, my twigs are covered with reddish green flowers. These blossoms come in March. I never grow west of the Rockies.

The assembly closed with an invitation to the rest of the school to go over the trail. Since that time every group in the Lower School has gone over the trail, carefully conducted by a guide from the sixth grade. This group has presented the trail to the school and it is hoped other groups will add to it.

Mary: "What is a fungus?" This led to a number of other questions and finally, "How does it get food?" The children thought of several ways but did not touch on the right source. Miss V— emphasized leading questions but did not answer any. She hoped the group would get curious; and it did. The next day Annette told the class she had noticed fungus was growing on a wounded spot on a living tree. Sam thought the seed might be in the puff ball. Someone had done some reading on the subject and knew that the wind scatters the spores and that the rest of the fungus is in the decaying wood or soil. From this they answered their question.

**Children's Reactions**

Ella: "The nature trail has taught me many things. I did not know there were so many kinds of trees. It has also given me a better idea of direction and taught me to pace things off. I did not know how before. I think it was lots of fun too."

Sam: "Making a nature trail is lots of fun. It is also good for the rest of the school."

Marion: "It was great fun making a nature trail. I now know so many trees that I enjoy pointing them out. I see other people looking at our markers in the park too."

Lucile: "The nature trail was learning and having fun too."

**Thinking and Doing**

Education is an interchange of thinking and doing. Realizing this, our school is endeavoring to present the subject matter of the curriculum in such a way that the result is not merely thinking but creative thinking. Experience has shown us that nature study lends itself easily to this "doing and thinking" process. The children who carried out this piece of work undoubtedly received all the primary learnings as outlined in the most formal course of study. They have learned the earmarks and chief characteristics of numerous trees, plants, and flowers, and in so doing have developed their power of careful observation, which is the real crux of nature study. Side by side with these primary learnings were any number of concomitant ones, such as learning to pace distance, to use the compass, to organize and evaluate information, etc.

The social value of such a piece of work is evident. The children felt and saw the need for planning, cooperation and perseverance in a way that never would have been possible had they studied "trees and plants" in the cut-and-dried fashion.

This group of children not only satisfied their natural curiosity about "growing things" but in meeting and solving such problems as arose have learned to think in the truest sense—they have not only acquired information but have also interpreted that information in terms of their own experiences and needs.



AUTUMN COLLEGE DAYS
View From Norton Hall, a Girls' Dormitory, Lincoln Memorial University, Harrogate, Tenn.

## Higher Education in Tennessee Mountains

TO LEARN to earn, and then be given the opportunity to earn while learning, is the offering of Lincoln University of Harrogate, Tenn. Boys and girls of the mountain regions of that section of Kentucky, Virginia and Tennessee which is almost equidistant from the university center, located on the Dixie Highway, are the ones who profit. This does not mean only those students who have regularly advanced through lower schools to college entrance, for in the university is what is termed the "Opportunity School," designed especially to prepare those boys and girls who have been retarded and have found no way in their home communities to prepare for high school entrance. At the same time, a fully academic education may be acquired, or a skilled knowledge of some trade or industry if such vocation be preferred. Always in the background is preparation of the student as related to the well-being of the mountain people and his future service to them.

A cultural example of this is the music department, housed in its own conservatory, where instruction may be had in piano, voice, violin, harmony, theory, musical appreciation, applied music and public school music. There are also a university chorus, boys' and girls' clubs, and an orchestra. These cover all branches of music, and a student finishing the course is well qualified to take certificated music instruction to mountain schools or homes.

More utilitarian is the dairy and stock farm of 762 acres, on which are located a creamery and poultry plant. Here boys who purpose to devote their time to agriculture are given thorough instruction in the latest approved methods of farming. The larger methods of field farming are distinguished from the intensive cultivation and practices required for the garden for home supply, and the girls in the home economics department are taught the best methods of canning and preserving the garden foods and fruits that are raised on the farm.

On this same acreage are located two buildings for the arts and crafts and fireside industries where girls are taught the home crafts—the making of rugs and basketry; the spinning and weaving of goods; and how to use these crafts in making their mountain homes both beautiful and comfortable. And that is not a negligible undertaking when that home happens to be a small cabin mayhap built with one side embedded in the mountain's side, as sometimes happens, and when perhaps windows have been omitted. With the knowledge of modern housing and home furnishing the girls acquire at Lincoln, they are well equipped to transform the haphazard mountain shack into as pleasing and attractive an abode as these mountain young people have desired.

There also are a stone quarry, a woodworking shop and a printing plant, besides a laundry and bakery, where boys may learn these trades, every item of each, or whichever they may choose, from the initiatory step to the finished work of an expert.

A forest tract of 2080 acres adds to the interest and value of the work for the students, and in these luxuriant woodlands it should not seem strange that work becomes enjoyable occupation, augmented by the stimulating fact that they are earning money.

For it has been the policy of Lincoln University to employ students in the cultivation of the farm, in the care of buildings and grounds, and in the multiplicity of work necessary in conducting a large school. In this way the students earn their expenses. It is stated by the executives that about 95 per cent of the 1000 students partly work their way, and many of them repay the money later, to help other boys and girls. The university's funds may be usefully augmented by small gifts.

Lincoln Memorial, by reason of its location, is in a peculiarly strategic position to project its program of education and progress into every section of the southern Appalachian highlands, where nearly 6,000,000 native white people live. A modern water system supplies the university's needs and provides water for near-by towns as well. The university is establishing branch libraries in rural communities; it carries on agricultural and demonstration projects in outlying regions; and holds meetings throughout the mountains for the social and inspirational benefit of the mountain people. J. S. J.

## School Stages Maori Display

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Auckland, New Zealand

THE increase in intelligent interest in Maori affairs among New Zealanders is illustrated by a remarkable display arranged at the Normal School in Auckland. The Normal School is the primary school attached to the provincial state training college for teachers. This school has now distinguished itself by being the first primary school in New Zealand to organize for the benefit of its pupils an exhibition of Maori lore and relics.

Aided by the local Maori Association and the students of the St. Stephen's College for Maori boys and the Queen Victoria school for Maori girls, the classes made a creditable display. On the walls were drawings of historical scenes, such as the landing of Captain Cook and the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi, and on the tables a wealth of handicraft articles. A cardboard model made by one of the classes showed Auckland as it was in 1844, four years after its foundation. A contour map of the Auckland isthmus showed the many Maori forts, as they were before 1840. The pupils of the school and the students of the training college are spending a profitable time studying all these exhibits, which must greatly help them in their understanding of early New Zealand history.

A feature of the exhibition was a demonstration of Maori cooking. The Maoris, despite the fact that European civilization is advancing steadily among them, still use this method on occasions, and their European friends, who are often their guests, pronounce the result delicious. In this ground-oven cooking, a hole is dug, in which stones are placed. A fire is made on the stones, and when it is burnt out water is poured on the hot stones. Then the food, arranged on mats, is placed in the hole, a series of mats is laid on top, and the whole is covered with earth. The confined heat cooks the food in about two hours, and the oven is opened and the food served in vessels made of flax.

## Getting the Boy's Point of View in the Making of Grammar Books

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Urbana, Ill.

TWENTY cents an hour for mowing lawns was good pay, thought Jack, a seventh grader. It was a first rate job, rather fun to tell the boys about. But when the college English teacher offered him 25 cents an hour for helping her on some books she was writing for seventh grade pupils, well, that was different. Rather a "sissy" occupation, he rated it. Still, lawns were few and quarters looked big. Charles accepted.

Now the result of his work, with that of a number of other boys and girls hired in a similar manner, appears in a new kind of grammar. It is a series of exercises that are stories written in the language of school children and introducing grammar for the eminently practical purpose of telling about such significant things as airplane rides, circuses, harmonica bands, hikes, delivering papers.

Miss Helen Rand, a member of the English faculty of the University of Illinois, is the author of these grammar aids for the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth grades. She wrote them in the hope that they would teach children what so many young people did not know about language when they got to her college classes—what a verb is, how to recognize an adjective, how to punctuate. Her adventures in getting the proper sixth, seventh or eighth grade point of view may be helpful to any person who writes but does not have any children of his own to use as critics.

**Teacher Reads Scout Handbook**

"In starting my books I first read the boys' magazines," Miss Rand related. "They are alive and up to date in contrast to most schoolbooks. The Boy Scout Handbook I read day and night. It is a most stirring book. Then I wrote a few exercises and got Charles over here to work them. He could mark them as the children would in school, and watching him do it taught me a great deal. He didn't want to talk at first—just work and get his pay and get out. Finally, though, he got into it and suggested everything. He was a severe critic. He was keen on involved sentences. Once I had 'The first Friday night the entertainment was held in Gooding.' He said 'The first Friday night! Jiminy—! Do you think Adam and Eve were there?' So we changed it to 'The first Friday night of the month.'

"Finally he told me about his experiences and then we worked over the exercises to get in the definite apparatus of child life. As a result the books are full of flashlights at camp, dogs, roller skates, etc. I kept saying, 'Charles what would the boys have?' 'What would they say then?' 'How would they say it?' I asked, and asked minute questions until one day he said, 'I don't see how you live and not know any more than you do.' And he was right: I knew less about his boy world than he did about the grownup world. He was trying to get into the grownup world too—and for a while at least I did my best to get into his world.

"I think all this paid because the other week-end I took care of three children. I started to tell three of the stories but did not finish any one because the children interrupted with 'I can do that.—I saw a— I know a kid that—' I think this thing makes the lessons creative. It makes every lesson a socialized recitation.

"It is a sound idea too. The old grammars had illustrative sentences about things and people that no one would speak of in normal conversation. Why should anyone want to learn to talk in the language of the old grammars? Deliver me and all the little boys! But if you use adverbs to tell about a race between Ben Hur and Ben Him, that's different; or if Dorothea needed to know how to punctuate to tell what she did last Saturday, there might be some point to it!

**An Able Critic**

"After Charles and I had been through the exercises many times for many things, I got Bill. Bill had just finished the eighth grade and I got him so that I'd have the point of view of a slightly older boy. I knew the boys wouldn't want it childish; it must be just right. Bill would be just enough older to be at the age they would admire in the seventh grade. He was good in English; in fact, he felt perfectly competent to criticize me in every way. He read the exercises through and criticized—oh, how boys can criticize! Especially when they are paid for it. I gave him 30 cents an hour—and it was worth it. He took out several exercises on the grounds that they were the kind of thing grownups were always saying children liked, but they didn't like. Of course, we couldn't make that mistake. Then he added a lot of technical boy language like "John March signaled the international code with the troop's new signaling kit." Isn't that grand for a study of subject and predicate? That finished the seventh grade.

"The fifth and sixth grades were most fun of all because I had Harvey. He applied for the job. He had heard about some of the other boys who had worked for me, and he did not mind a bit. He said he could tell as many stories as I wanted—and he could. I paid him 20c. an hour—and I usually paid him twice in the afternoon. After about an hour he would ask if I couldn't pay him for that hour and excuse him long enough for him to go down to deposit it in the bank or get something. So I paid him for that and after a while he came running back. I worked at a desk and the boys—one at a time—worked at a table. It was a regular office. I held the boys responsible for their part of the work; they couldn't let certain mistakes get by. Harvey was a good worker. He thought up quite a few devices and he embellished all the stories. One fifth grade lesson entirely is, and I don't know as there could be a better lesson. He was proud of the sentence: "May may begin with a small letter."

"He worked outside of working hours too. Every little while he would come up the stairs saying, 'Oh, I know a story and it is true and it happened to me yesterday,' and then he would recount all he had done while he walked about the room and it was full of conversation: 'The boy said—I think we had better call him Jack McCormick—but he is really my brother Ernest, you know—' His stories were without end. His life was full of romance for him. He lived in a perpetual story—boys, dogs, automobiles, airplanes.

**Eagles and Sparrows**

"One day I had a story about a sparrow nearly made up in my imagination and I said, 'Harvey, let's tell a story about a bird.' 'Oh, an eagle'—and he was off. That was it! My stories would have been sparrows and he did his best to make the eagles!

"I might mention one other method that helped. By asking many children about the same thing and noticing how they told about it I found out what was uppermost in their thought. For instance, I worked on a fifth grade lesson for weeks. I asked many fifth and sixth grade children about the track team at their school. Paying 10 cents to join was the thing they all mentioned."

This fifth grade lesson is a sample of Miss Rand's method. We quote it here without a title because that is to be supplied by the students who do the exercise.

**Title of the Story**

The pupils in Miss Shaw's class wrote conversations about school life. Here is Virgil King's composition with the quotation marks, the commas, and the periods left out. Will you put them in where they belong? Put everything that is said inside quotation marks. "He said" and similar expressions should be separated from the quotations by commas. Put periods at the ends of the sentences. There should be one question mark. In class let two pupils take the parts of the characters and read the conversation. How much does punctuation help?

1. I joined the track team this afternoon Dick said to his mother while she was setting the table for dinner
2. I am glad she answered
3. It cost ten cents to join the team and I paid the captain he continued
4. You were running a race when I passed the school this afternoon she said as she put the napkins at the places
5. Dick looked at his mother quickly and then said I won first place in the fifty yard dash today
6. I congratulate you she said smiling
7. I practiced the broad jump and the shot put Dick said while he brought the water pitcher to his mother.
8. She remarked quietly while she was filling the glasses I wish I could see you do the shot put
9. We shall invite our parents to the track meet in May he said
10. She replied I shall surely accept the invitation.
11. The athletic teams from fifteen schools will be in the track meet he said as he set the butter on the table
12. Where will the track meet be she asked
13. It will be on the high-school athletic field he answered
14. Dinner will be ready in a minute she said as she went into the kitchen

**What the Lesson Illustrates**

How to tell what is said:

**Punctuation; Quotation Marks**

2 for a title correctly written.....
7 for every sentence correctly punctuated .....
Grade .....

(Better Sentence Builder, Scott, Foresman & Co. Chicago, 24 cents each)


SCHOOLS—United States

Lasell Seminary
Long-established, modern school for young women. Ten miles from Boston. Two-year courses for H S graduates. Home Ec., Secretarial, College Preparatory, Art, Music courses. Junior School. Catalogs. GUY M. WINSLOW, Ph. D., Prin. 170 Woodland Road, Auburndale, Mass

TILTON PREPARES BOYS FOR COLLEGE
Thorough methods. Modern equipment. Gymnasium. 25-acre athletic field. All sports. Separate Junior School with trained house mothers. Moderate rates. Catalogue.
T. W. WATKINS, Headmaster
BOX M, TILTON, N. H.

SCHOOLS—United States

Kenmore School
FIVE MILES FROM BOSTON
Country boarding and day school for girls and boys. Lower School—Thorough training in elementary branches. Upper School—College preparation, and general courses. Ample facilities for play and out-door recreation. For booklet address Box C, 439 Pleasant St., Belmont, Mass.

The Henderson School
A Special School for Special Needs. For Girls Estab. 1910
To provide helpful care and individual instruction for such children as are debarred from the ordinary school.
Country Estate in St. Louis County
Mrs. B. R. HENDERSON, Director
"Wild Cherry," Lay Road, Clayton, Mo.

SEA PINES
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
College preparatory, cultural, business and athletic courses. Art, crafts, music, dramatics. One year advanced student college preparation. 300 acres, mild climate, warm sea bathing. Horseback riding. Archery and field sports.
FAITH BICKFORD, Principal, Brewster, Mass
W. T. CHASE, Treasurer, 64 Sumner St., Newton Centre, Mass. Telephone Centre Newton 2486-W

Traphagen School of Fashion
Intensive Eight Months' Winter Course
All phases from elementary to full mastery of costume design and illustration taught in shortest time consistent with thoroughness. Registered under Regents. Day and Evening sessions. Saturday children's class. Our Sales Department disposes of students' work. Send for circular. In Arnold, Constable Costume Design Competition over 100 schools and nearly 800 students took part; all prizes were awarded to Traphagen pupils with the exception of one of the five third prizes.
1680 Broadway [near 52nd St.] New York

THE REED SCHOOL OF ART
All Branches of Commercial and Fine Art. Also intensive short courses. Personal instruction given throughout the course.
Unlimited service to students and graduates in securing positions and marketing work. Day and Evening Divisions. Study by mail available.
Send for New Catalog
CARLETON REED, Director.
899 Boylston St. (at Gloucester St.)
Tel. Commonwealth 3099 BOSTON

Leelanau for Boys
Announces a Winter Session for Boys from 12-16
Opens Sept. 16, 1929, closes May 23, 1930
A character building home school in the country. All regular junior high school subjects. College trained and experienced teachers. Boatbuilding, seamanship, and hand work. Outdoor activities, including all winter sports. For booklet and further information write to William Beals, Director, Glen Arbor, Michigan.
Leelanau advertises only in The Christian Science Monitor

SCHOOLS—United States

CHAUNCY HALL SCHOOL
553 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON (Copley Sq.)
Founded 1828
Prepares Boys Exclusively for
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
and other Scientific Schools
Every teacher a specialist
FRANKLIN T. KURT, Principal

Chouinard
SCHOOL OF ART, Inc.
Fall Term Opens Sept. 9
With classes in all branches of Fine and Applied Arts.
Write for Catalog
2606 W. 8th DU. 4798
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

FELIX FOX SCHOOL of Pianoforte Playing
FELIX FOX, Director
PIANOFORTE from elementary to most advanced grade: THEORY: SOLFEGGIO: HARMONY: SIGHT PLAYING: HISTORY OF MUSIC: STRING ORCHESTRA: ENSEMBLE PLAYING: NORMAL COURSE: ASSEMBLIES: PUBLIC PUPILS' CONCERTS.
Address THE SECRETARY
403 Marlborough Street, Boston

STATE CHARTERED
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF ART
Painting, Illustration, Advertising Art, Cartoons, Lettering, Fashions, Sculpture, Interior Decoration. Thorough individual instruction under professional artists—saves time—Proper Cultural Environment. Student Residence. Demand for Graduates Tel. Superior 8615. Includes Summer Session. European Tours. Catalog—Apply Dept. T, 230 E. Ohio St., CHICAGO

SCHOOLS—United States

HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA
Wee Tots Villa
Day School, Kindergarten, Primary
Music, Dancing, French.
Summer School July 9 to Aug. 22
Fall Term Commences Sept. 3
ELIZABETH W. EMMERSON
1631 North La Brea Hempstead 9113

IN LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
The Virginia Sayre
A Day School for Girls Second Grade Through Eighth Grade
Delightfully situated among trees on a hilltop in heart of city. Highest standards. Enrollment limited. Many outdoor activities. Fall opening Sept. 17, 1929.
Principal—Anna Ericsson, A.B.
407 So. Grand View St. at Ocean View Ave.
DUnkirk 2132

LELAND POWERS SCHOOL OF THE SPOKEN WORD
Mrs. Leland Powers, Principal
Cultural and Vocational courses in the appreciation and interpretation of literature.
SCHOOL OF THE THEATRE
John Craig, Director
Thorough theoretical study and practical training for the stage. Catalog on request.
Carol Whiting, 81 Evans Way, Boston

BERKELEY IRVING SCHOOL
A SELECT DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS FROM KINDERGARTEN TO COLLEGE
50th Year. Small classes. Thorough instruction. Prepares for college or business. Swimming pool. Gymnasium. Physical training. Outing classes. School bus. Applications received now. Booklet on request.
L. D. RAY, Ph. D., Headmaster
311 WEST 83rd STREET, NEW YORK
Tel. Endicott 9639

SCHOOLS—United States

MITCHELL
SEPARATE JUNIOR SCHOOL
20 miles from Boston. All of the advantages of modern methods and complete equipment. Specially trained teachers. All athletic sports, horsemanship, gymnastics, boxing and fencing, tennis and track. Good fellowship and homelike atmosphere. For catalog address: Alexander H. Mitchell Box M Billerica, Mass.

Term Opens Monday, Sept. 23rd
Elliott School for Girls
LOS ANGELES
Residence and Day School. First Year through High School. High, dry location. Ideal home life. Every educational advantage. Character Building—Outdoor Exercises. Open the entire year. Martha Collins Weaver, M. A., Principal. Gramercy Place and Pico Blvd. Telephone EMpire 5347.

CHAMBERLAIN SCHOOL of EVERYDAY ART
Courses for Stylists in Clothing and Interior Decoration. A New Profession for Women. Limited Enrollment—References Required. 739 Boylston Street, Boston. Ken. 0682.

STUDY ART
Painting, modeling, illustrating, and all commercial art courses.
Lowest Terms
Write for new catalog.
Fall Term Begins October 7
THE KANSAS CITY ART INSTITUTE
4415 Warwick Blvd., Kansas City, Mo.

Thorpe for Boys
6-16. Limited enrollment. Boarding 60 boys. Grades 1-8. Small classes, a real home. Motherly care. 45 min. from Chicago, near Lake Michigan. Semi-military, uniforms worn, athletics, riding, winter sports. Also 5½-day plan, so boy can be home week-ends. Summer camp in Wisconsin. Box M, Lake Forest, Ill.

SCHOOLS—United States

VESPER GEORGE
School of Fine and Applied Art
Register Now for Fall Term
Night Classes Oct. 1
250 Day Students
Intensive Professional Courses
Booklet Tel. Kenmore 5393
42-44 St. Botolph Street—Boston

COSTUME DESIGNING
Instruction covering every branch of the art for Professional or Individual Use. Ideal environment. Day or Evening.
FRENCH-AMERICAN SCHOOL OF COSTUME DESIGNING
3275 Wilshire Blvd. Dunkirk 9916
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

DeGARLAND SCHOOL OF HOMEMAKING
24 Chestnut Street, BOSTON
Regular Course Two Years
Special Courses { One Year / Four Months
Single Subjects
Practice Apartment
28th Year Catalogue Appointments

ENCOURAGEMENT
DEANWOOD
(Home School)
Offers assistance to those parents who wish to place a child needing special care and training.
Deanwood School
Tel. Morristown 2773, Morristown, N. J.
(About 35 miles from N. Y. C.)

HAVE you renewed your subscription to the Monitor? Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue, and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

air-minded
art-minded
business-minded

RIGHT now are you planning a career in the clouds, like Lindbergh, or will you woo the footlights? Does business beckon? Or mechanics?

These days there are so many interesting and successful vocations that being idle just isn't being done!

You who are planning careers will find the advertising columns of The Christian Science Monitor helpful. The schools and colleges listed in the Monitor cover nearly every vocation young men and women are interested in. Consult these advertisements freely, and, if you wish, write us for any other information you may want.

Educational Advertising appears in The Christian Science Monitor on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

The Christian Science Monitor
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME

# EDUCATIONAL

## Three Administrative Trends in American Higher Education

By CHARLES FRANKLIN THWING
President Emeritus of Western Reserve University

IN THE administration of the American college and university, three trends or tendencies are becoming evident. The first and most conspicuous is to split the big college into small units. The second, and hardly less important though less general, is to unite several small colleges into a single corporate unit. The third, recently emerging into distinctness, is to bring several colleges and schools into a federation without constituting a formal unity. Each of these movements is significant. Occurring at the same time the three take on relations specially significant. In them both achievement and prophecy are united.

The first type has its most impressive and poignant illustration in the so-called Harvard House Plan. This plan relates largely, as the term intimates, not to the curriculum, not to the concentration and the distribution of studies, not at all to dividing Harvard College into several small colleges, but simply to the housing of students in college dormitories. It is in essence the purpose and the method of the transformation of the college house or dormitory into a home. It represents proper care for the physical and other welfares of the student. It stands for the students' individuality and personality, as St. Johns, Balliol, and Merton stand for students of each of these three historic colleges. As these colleges, individual, are also a part of the University of Oxford, so likewise the new houses at Harvard, to bear possibly the names of great teachers like Bowen, Child, William James, will represent a college life as distinct as the life of Balliol, of Merton, and yet all claiming the Harvard origin, embodying the Harvard traditions and prophetic of the future of Harvard. The plan represents the transformation from a house to a home, a transformation of which large American colleges stand in direst need. It is a result, be it added, which the historic college fraternity has sought to meet, but with only indifferent success.

**Union of Small Colleges**

A second trend is also evident, though not so clearly outlined or outstanding as the Harvard movement. It represents the opposite tendency, a drift toward uniting small colleges into an administrative unit or unity. The most impressive illustration is both a plan and a partial achievement. The illustration is found in the Claremont system of California. Pomona College was founded in the year 1888. It has for twoscore years been well manned and well equipped. It has received a chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa society. It has sent forth able and distinguished graduates. It is placed in a beautiful environment. In a noble though restricted service it has gone forward for twoscore years. It was coeducational. Recent donations, a new group of friends, and a resulting spirit have given to Claremont another college, a college for girls, bearing the name of Scripps. About these two colleges, Pomona and Scripps as a beginning, it is further proposed to found other colleges. What their number will be, what their specific purpose or method may be, what particular field they may seek to cultivate, are still undetermined. It is, however, determined that they shall bear the general name of Claremont. By such a unique division and combination the community is having the advantage of small colleges, and also by reason of the union, the advantage of one large college or university.

Such a method is far more worthy, feasible, rational, than at first presentation it might seem to be. Did not, by the way, the beloved President Taylor of Vassar always answer those who wished for the foundation of another college bearing the Vassar name and embodying the Vassar tradition by saying that the only lack was money, money to lay the corner stone both material and intellectual for an enlarged and united work? To the Claremont development one looks forward with eager anticipation.

There is a third trend, also, which in a sense is a union of the two movements already named. It consists not so much in splitting the big college into several small divisions, not so much in making a cluster or union of several small colleges, as it does consist in the formation of an aggregation of colleges in the same university. It represents a federation of colleges, even if it be a loose federation. Of this trend and type several illustrations are evident. Columbia University is a conspicuous instance. In the general term Columbia University are found a college for men, a college for women, Barnard, Teachers' College, St. Stephens College on the Hudson, a medical school and hospitals, Union Theological Seminary, a library school, and other foundations, each having relations to Columbia, and all making up that vast aggregation or federation known as Columbia University. Western Reserve University at Cleveland is also a similar example—Adelbert College for men, a distinct corporation, a college for women, a dental school, a school of education, a medical school, a library school, a school of applied social sciences, a law school and other foundations. These foundations help to constitute an aggregation, each of whose members, distinct in itself, is also joined in atmospheres, in environment, in part in legal co-operation, and to a degree in administration, into a unity known as Western Reserve University.

**Grouping of Divinity Schools**

Other illustrations of a narrower field are indeed frequent. The narrower field seems to be theological. Harvard has clustered about itself at least three other divinity schools besides its own historic foundation: the Episcopal, the Swedenborgian, and the Congregational (the latter temporarily suspended). The University of Chicago also is associated with three theological schools besides its own Baptist: the Unitarian, recently moved from Meadville; the Disciple, and the Congregational. The Berkeley Divinity School at Middletown has recently been transferred to New Haven. The movement toward aggregation or clustering of schools and colleges is both general and diverse. It is indeed commanding of academic thought, and directive of academic trends.

In conclusion it may be added that these movements, so structural without revolution, are vital and vitalizing, human and humanizing, conservative yet progressive, formative and creative. Deeply significant are they for the immediate present. More and most deeply significant are they for the long future of American higher education.



Ewing Galloway

Eton, Famous Public School, Located in Buckinghamshire, Eng. Picture Shows College Quadrangle, Provost's Lodge and the Lecture Chamber.

## The Past by Motorcoach Where History Is Instead of Was

By EDGAR C. BYE

Worcester, Mass.

OBSERVATIONAL history has now become an actuality through the use of the modern comfortable motorcoach. Two hundred miles a day—a hundred out and a hundred back—can be covered with satisfactory results from the study standpoint, and there is no limit to the number of centuries one may travel into the past except the historical resources of the neighborhood.

Modern experiment is proving that the natuarl and original way of learning is through the direct contacts, and that learning through reading is a highly artificial process. This is true not merely of children, but also of adults. Geography and the natural sciences have long been organized according to this fundamental. The school journey has also been developed in connection with history courses in a limited way.

Outside of the schools, railroads, tourist agencies and motorcoach companies have organized the American habit of sight-seeing on a double-quick, see-it-or-leave-it plan, and private cars carry the vacationist from one end of the land to the other, checking off historic landmarks as he whizzes by. All this is admirable so far as it goes, but cannot this urge to see be organized on an educational basis? It is generally admitted that carefully directed travel is quite as valuable educationally as a course in summer school. Yet courses in summer school usually carry graduate or undergraduate credit, while a trip to New England, California, or Europe does not.

Recognizing the educational value of field work, Clark University at Worcester, Mass., has been a pioneer among eastern institutions of learning in developing the possibilities of studying geography out-of-doors in regularly organized field courses under competent direction. Through the vision of Dr. W. W. Atwood, president of the university, Dr. D. C. Ridgley, director of the summer school, Dr. W. E. Ekblaw, Dr. Clarence F. Jones, and Mr. Guy H. Burnham, of the department of geography, field courses covering New England, New York, and eastern Canada have been conducted since 1924. For two years an eight-week transcontinental field trip covering 8000 miles has taken geography students to San Francisco and supplied them with a geographical experience which probably could not be obtained in any other way. Dr. Atwood, in 1927, conducted a field trip through the British Isles and western Europe. In the summer of 1928, the first organized field work in history at Clark University was offered under the direction of the writer. In the session of 1929, 22 students were enrolled in the course.

**The History Bus**

Promptly at 7 o'clock every Saturday morning a bus left the university carrying the class to the historic field selected for the day's study. Lectures and readings had prepared the students to see history made in the places they visited, and subsequent discussions and field notes intensified the impressions gained. History is, rather than history was, is the keynote of a field trip.

The first field study of the course could have for its objective no other place than Plymouth, for here New England history begins. From the Rock, up Leyden Street to the Town Square and Burial Hill, modern Pilgrims follow the footsteps of Elder Brewster and William Bradford. The Pilgrim spring of whose waters the forefathers drank; Pilgrim Hall, with the furniture and implements which once were used in the first New England homes—what could teach one more vividly the significance of the beginnings of New England? On this trip also the members of the class had an opportunity to contrast the manner of living of that Puritan pioneer of 1636, Jonathan Fairbanks of Dedham, with the luxury of John and John Quincy Adams in the early national period. The old frame house of the former in Dedham, the handsome mansion of the two Presidents in Quincy

**Speak With Many Tongues**

Danvers, Salem and Marblehead were studied on the second trip. The witchcraft delusion is easily recalled by one who visits the site of the meeting house and of the Parris parsonage, or sees Gallows Hill, the prison site, the witchpins, the warrants, and the witch house in Salem. The maritime glory of Salem means little until one has seen the marine room in the Peabody Museum, Derby Wharf, the Custom House and the mansions of the sea kings created through the genius of McIntire. Colonial and Revolutionary eras stand revealed in the Essex Institute, and at the North Bridge in Salem, and in the Town Hall, the Lee Mansion and the King Hooper House in Marblehead. A Nathaniel Hawthorne atmosphere pervades the houses in Union Street, Herbert Street and Wall Street, as well as the better known House of Seven Gables and Grimshawe House. No amount of reading can yield the experience which a day among such surroundings affords.

Deerfield, the most authentic of New England pioneer villages, was the objective of the third study. Approached by way of Springfield, Northampton, Hadley, Amherst, and South Deerfield, the significance of life on the Connecticut River frontier is gradually impressed upon one's consciousness. The stones of John and Eunice Williams, the ancient weather-beaten houses, the more ancient arching elms, the reconstructed "old Indian house" and the glorious hodge-podge of rural and frontier antiques in the museum—such silent teachers speak with many tongues to the receptive thought.

Revolutionary and colonial landmarks of Boston, Charlestown, Cambridge, Lexington, and Concord tell their stories to the student on the last two trips of the course. To list them here is unnecessary, so well-known they are, but to study them again and again is every time a new and enlightening experience. On the last trip, the New England Renaissance is also studied and among the homes visited are those of Lowell, Longfellow, the Alcotts, Thoreau, Emerson and Hawthorne.

Local teachers enrolled in the course felt that they were being prepared in the most effective way for intelligent participation in the New England Tercentenary of 1930. Students from other states were thrilled as they stood in the places where history had been made. History became as real as current events under such circumstances.

Reading history becomes a necessity and a joy when one is having such experiences. The task of organizing the materials collected is a task that each student demands of himself, rather than a task demanded by the instructor. Teachers amass capital for teaching purposes. Credits may be granted, but they are secondary. Pedagogically sound, culturally satisfying—this is observational history. It is believed that the summer of 1930 with its tercentenary celebrations will be especially appropriate for field work.

## Teaching Three R's to Child of 3 to 5

I

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Toronto, Can.

IT IS my purpose to tell from actual experience how a child of 3 to 5 years of age may be taught to read, write, spell and to do number work, as an entirely joyous occupation. This may be done in the form of games. In this way the child is not taken from its natural love for play, but at the same time learns to play games with the give-and-take spirit, like a true little sportsman.

I have found this early acquaintance with words, with writing and with numbers is invaluable to the child later. By the age of 6 he has acquired a sense of dominion over the early steps of these subjects, which he is very grateful for and which does not leave him. Playful acquaintance with these subjects makes them something living to the child. Starting so young, all sense of strain or push to acquire the ability to read, so as to go on with other subjects, is eliminated; and at the same time organized work, even for one as young as 3, plays a large part in character building. In fact, character building and showing the child its happy dominion should be the chief objects of the teacher.

**Entirely Joyous**

As regards the teacher, much of course depends upon the teacher's attitude. She must be entirely joyous in presenting these subjects, and must introduce fresh interest the whole way through. It needs careful thought to choose games that will be instructive, as well as amusing. She will quickly see how the child loves to learn and to perform well, and too high a standard cannot be set. With the standard of perfection always before the teacher and pupil, a much higher expression will result. In choosing games, the teacher needs to study the tastes of the child, and to vary the games so that they never lose their freshness.

I am beginning with an experience in teaching reading, and at the same time writing, and, later, spelling to a child of just over 3½ years and am telling it in the form of a story in seven lessons.

**How It Began**

Mary and her mother were walking down a gayly placarded street in Paris. It was New Year's, and Mary was just 3½ years old. She seemed to be taking an interest in the letters on the posters. Noticing this, her mother stopped opposite a placard. Pointing to an "S," Mary said, "That looks just like a snake. What is it, mummy?" Her mother quickly told her its name. Repeating it with evident joy, and then finding more like it, Mary then pointed to a T, which at once struck her as like a muffin man, carrying his tray on his head. The name was told her. Seeing the child's eagerness to learn the names of the letters, the mother said, "Why, Mary, would you like mother to teach you the names of all the letters, so that they'll be your friends, and you'll know them when you see them, and greet them with their names?" Mary was delighted, and that afternoon a box of glitterwax was bought, and the next day Mary had her first lesson. G. A.

[Other lessons will follow on subsequent Saturdays.]

## People's Institute Works on a Give-and-Take Basis

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Northampton, Mass.

THE fact that 100 Smith College girls serve as volunteer teachers without pay gives the evening classes of the People's Institute a spirit and tone and also a flexibility as to subject matter that may be termed unique. By this plan the institute commands a surprising range of talent in vocational subjects, as well as cultural. Another noteworthy characteristic is the extent to which all ranks and classes of the community make use of the institute's advantages. This organization, founded by George W. Cable, the author, 20 years ago, affords in addition to the usual facilities of a community house, educational advantages distinctly rare.

Institute executives scrupulously avoid the idea that its instructors and project leaders are engaged in charitable work. They enter into the work on a "give and take" basis, with the assurance that if the work offers good opportunities for service, it also opens the way for valuable experience. Results are said to sustain that view.

A mill worker with an aptitude for drawing, by dint of two hours' work at the institute for two winters, was enabled to get a good position with an architectural firm. A sales manager in a large local manufactory was enabled to acquire a knowledge of Spanish so that he could conduct business with Latin-American establishments.

Occasionally there is a call for instruction that is outside the realm of a college student's capacity. In that case a college teacher or some other specialist is called in. Several of the Smith faculty are on the teaching staff, as a rule. One has taught a group in banking and finance.

The junior club is composed of pupils all the way from five to fifteen years of age. They enjoy the advantages of a large play room, as well as class and study privileges, and in the play room is a doll's house with four rooms in the main structure and two in an ell, all furnished and occupied by dolls of various sizes and types. Besides being used by the institute, this house has been loaned on a number of occasions to interested groups.

There are three floors in the main building of the institute, the third floor being used entirely for classrooms, and in a separate building known as James House the Girls' City Club is quartered. This branch is run on much the same lines as a Y. W. C. A., with study classes, recreational facilities and an opportunity to mingle in congenial surroundings.

The People's Institute was the outgrowth of the old Home Culture Clubs, which gave prizes for the best lawns and gardens and promoted various forms of home improvement. A little later much stress was laid on citizenship training, but the reduction of immigration has lessened the importance of this to some extent. The high standing of Northampton in respect to literacy is due in a considerable measure to the institute's work.

Money to erect the institute's large building was given by Andrew Carnegie, but the directors must look to the public for funds to maintain the work. It is hoped to expand its activities along vocational and handicraft lines, and particularly to fit up a shop for pottery manufactures.


HOME STUDY COURSES



Like a Tender Arm around You

THERE are hours in the twilight when the memory of a song comes to you like a tender arm around you.

It is the song of your mood, the song of your dream, your need, your desires. Even the memory of it, as you hum it over softly, releases something within you that leaves you uplifted, happier.

If only you could hear that song, in soft rich chords, with all its harmonies, all its tenderness, played as you feel it, as you would play it—if you could play . . .

And you *can* play, so easily, if you really want to play. You can give that song your inmost feelings, your dreams, in music that will lift you to a supreme content.

For playing is no longer the mysterious, technical study it used to be. It is no longer necessary to spend hour after hour practicing dull, meaningless exercises. There is a way for you to master your favorite instrument so that it will sing to you, at the touch of your fingers, the songs you want to hear, when you are most eager to hear them. And that way is as easy as A B C.

Step by step, in printed words and in pictures, you are taught the simple principles of playing. Every step is a fascinating revelation of exactly what to do and how to do it! The lessons are always there to guide you. No teacher is ever there to scold you. You study for a few minutes a day, when you find time to spare. Yet, in a very little while you are playing the songs you have always wanted to play.

There is only one place in America where you can get this simple method that gives you the power to summon all the magic, the mystery, the happiness of music when you want it. It is the U. S. School of Music. It is one of the greatest schools of music in the world—yet when it teaches you to play by its exclusive A B C method, you do not go to a teacher, a class room, a studio. The lessons come to you—you study them in your own home. You fix your own time to work, and you work only as long as you want to. You pay no expensive fees—you buy no expensive music. All that it costs you is a few cents a day.

More than half a million men and women, young and old, have found the new, easy way to play. All of them have discovered a richer, happier life, for themselves, a new pleasure to offer their friends, a popularity they have never known before. Some are making money by playing in public, at concerts, in churches, for clubs and for parties. And some are teaching others to play. Thousands have written unsolicited letters telling of the happiness their music has brought them.

All this is possible for you. Learn how, today. Write for the free booklet—"Music Lessons in Your Own Home"—which tells you the whole amazing story of this simple method that makes it possible for you to create your own music. If you could realize all it will mean to you, you wouldn't hesitate a moment. Send the coupon today. You'll be thankful, every day of your life.

U. S. SCHOOL OF MUSIC, 369 Brunswick Bldg., New York, N. Y.

Play Any Instrument

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Piano | Guitar | Mandolin | Plectrum Banjo |
| Organ | Hawaiian Guitar | Ukulele | 5-String Banjo |
| Violin | Drums and Traps | Clarinet | Tenor Banjo |
| Mandolin | Plectrum Banjo | Flute | Sight Singing |
| Ukulele | 5-String Banjo | Harp | Piccolo |
| Clarinet | Tenor Banjo | Cornet | Trombone |
| Flute | Sight Singing | 'Cello | Saxophone |
| Harp | Piccolo | Voice and Speech Culture | |
| Cornet | Trombone | Automatic Finger Control | |
| 'Cello | Saxophone | Piano Accordion | |

Voice and Speech Culture
Automatic Finger Control
Piano Accordion

PLEASE send me your free book, "Music Lessons in Your Own Home," with introduction by Dr. Frank Crane—also Free Demonstration Lesson and particulars of your easy payment plan. I am interested in the following course:.....

Have you the instrument?.....

Name.....
(Please Write Plainly)

Address.....

City..... State.....

149

HOME STUDY COURSES

Earn Money At Home with Private Kindergarten



YOU can earn a good income every month in your own home operating a Private Kindergarten. We show you exactly how, from beginning to end. No previous experience necessary.

New Profession for Wome

Mothers everywhere are delighted with the opportunity to send children to private school before they are old enough for public schools. Wonderful for children too. You can become financially independent in this permanent, pleasant, new profession.

Write for Free Book Let us send you the facts about our Home-Study Course in Kindergartening. An ideal profession for women of any age. Our instruction shows how to get pupils, how and what to teach, how to conduct Kindergarten. Write now for free book. Address

School of Modern Kindergarten Training, Inc.
79A Searle Bldg. Rochester, N. Y.




CASH'S NAMES

*A School and Traveling Need.* Away from home CASH'S NAMES become doubly valuable. They identify clothing and the owner as well. They save laundry losses, prevent arguments as to ownership, and mark one's individuality. CASH'S NAMES are neat, easy to apply, permanent, economical. See that all the children's clothes are marked before school time. *Order from your dealer or write*

J. & J. CASH, Inc.
69th St., So. Norwalk, Conn.
79 Gray St., Belleville, Ont.
6217 So. Gramercy Place
Los Angeles, Calif.

*Trial Offer* Send 10c for one dozen of your own first name woven in fast thread on fine cambric tape

SCHOOLS—AUSTRALIA

HUNTINGTOWER
MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA
Day and Boarding School for Boys and Girls.
KINDERGARTEN to UNIVERSITY
*For Full Particulars apply The Principal*
4 Huntingtower Rd., Malvern, S. E. 3 U3818

HOME STUDY COURSES

New A-B-C Shorthand Increased his Salary 65%

James E. Andre Learned Shorthand in a Few Weeks and Won a Better Position and More Pay.



*Miss Emma B. Dearborn, the inventor of SPEEDWRITING, who for years taught practically all systems of shorthand in such institutions as Columbia University, Rochester Business Institute, Simmons College and the University of California.*

IT WAS only a few months ago that James E. Andre made up his mind that if he knew shorthand he could advance more rapidly. But he didn't know where to begin. He was afraid of the old-fashioned systems of shorthand—afraid that he would never be able to master the whole "foreign language" of signs and symbols—afraid that he would never be able to spare the time that he knew he would have to devote to study.

*Solved His Problem Instantly*

Then one day he saw the Speedwriting advertisement and sent in the coupon. When he received the booklet he knew his problem was solved. For here, at last, was a shorthand written in the ordinary A-B-C's—a shorthand that he could learn in a few HOURS!

It took Mr. Andre just one evening to master the principles of Speedwriting. A few hours more and he actually found himself capable of taking down notes in Speedwriting and transcribing them easily, accurately. In six weeks he was a proficient Speedwriter, and had started on the road to success. Today—but here's his story in his own words:

"I had no idea Speedwriting could be learned so quickly. It is not only easy to learn, but it is really fascinating. As for speed, the name 'Speedwriting' is not in error. I am employed as secretary and my salary is 65 per cent more than it was when I enrolled for Speedwriting."

What Speedwriting has done for James E. Andre and thousands of others like him, it can do for you! Because it's written in the ordinary letters of the alphabet, you can master Speedwriting four times as fast as you can conventional shorthand systems. Famous as the easiest-to-learn shorthand known today, Speedwriting is also thoroughly practical, speedy, and efficient. That's why it has been welcomed by business and professional men and women, by experienced stenographers and beginners alike.

*Write Today for Free Book!*

Let us tell you more about Speedwriting—show you how you can increase your personal efficiency and win your way to the top. Our FREE book describes Speedwriting in detail. Explains how it can help you earn more money, qualify you for a better position—how it opens the way to unlimited opportunities.

Learn to Typewrite the Speedtyping Way

*Your FREE copy is ready Send for it TODAY!*



Speedwriting, Inc.
Dept. BM-248
200 Madison Ave.
New York, N. Y.

SPEEDWRITING, Inc., Dept. BM-248, 200 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.
Gentlemen:
Without obligation, please send me your Free Book, and full details about Speedwriting, the new, natural shorthand.
Name.....
Address.....
City..... State.....
☐ Speedwriting ☐ Speedtyping

SCHOOLS—United States



*Catalogue and other literature will be sent upon request. Applications for the school year 1929-30 may now be placed on file.*

*Lower School Upper School*
*Junior College Summer Camp*
*Coeducational*

The PRINCIPIA
Founded 1898
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

SCHOOLS—United States

*Know More*
Languages!

The ability to speak and understand several languages is a social, cultural and business asset nowadays. And it's so easy to learn by the Berlitz Conversational Method, successful for 52 years. All modern languages—day or evening—class or individual instruction.

BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES
HOME OFFICE: 30 West 34th Street NEW YORK
IN BOSTON: 144 Newbury Street
If there is no Berlitz School in your city write to our New York office about our HOME STUDY COURSE in

FRENCH
QUICK, EASY, DEPENDABLE

WINNWOOD SCHOOL
LAKE GROVE, L. I., N. Y. Established 1914

Emphasizes:—
Thoroughness in Academics.
Comfortable and harmonious home environment.
Guidance in right thinking and conduct.

ALL GRADES : HIGH SCHOOL : COLLEGE PREPARATORY
ART : MUSIC : BUSINESS : FINE GYMNASIUM
*CO-EDUCATIONAL*
SCHOOL NOW OPEN Tel. Ronkonkoma 116

COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS

Sawyer School of Business
W. O. ANDERSON, President
A school devoted to the development of individual efficiency through an understanding of sound principles and correct practice.
ALL COMMERCIAL COURSES
Send for *"FACTS"*
805 S. Flower St., Los Angeles, Calif.

KATHARINE GIBBS
SECRETARIAL EXECUTIVE ACADEMIC
ONE-YEAR Course of broad business training; Two-year Course, first year includes six college subjects; second year intensive secretarial training. Special Course for College Women, separate classrooms, special instructors.
Boston New York Providence
90 Marlboro St. 247 Park Ave. 155 Angell St.
Resident School in Boston

SECRETARIAL
training means Success, Prosperity, Happiness. . . . Board, room and tuition may be earned. . . . "Distance lends charm and interest. . . ." We enroll students from every State. . . . Ask about New Profession for boys and girls desiring executive office positions. . . . F. D. MacKay, President.
California Commercial College
2711 WEST 6TH LOS ANGELES

Train for Leadership
EXECUTIVE training in Business Administration, Higher Accountancy and Secretarial Science, with Bachelor Degree in two years. Also shorter commercial courses. Strong faculty, high standards, nation-wide patronage. Enter any time. Get interesting catalog.
Woodbury COLLEGE
A Y. M. C. A. School
Los Angeles, Calif.

GREGG COLLEGE
HOME OF GREGG SHORTHAND
Thirty-Fourth Year
Gregg Shorthand, Accounting, Teacher Training, Civil Service and Court Reporting Courses.
Day School enrolls only high school graduates or equivalent. No restrictions in the Evening School.
FREE BOOK OF FACTS
225 Wabash Avenue, North
Phone State 1681 Chicago, Illinois

# BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## The New Britannica

**The Encyclopædia Britannica.** Fourteenth Edition. 24 vols. London: The Encyclopædia Britannica Co., Ltd.; New York: Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc.

A NEW international aspect is assumed by the Encyclopædia Britannica in its fourteenth edition, dedicated by permission to President Hoover and King George V, "the two heads of the English-speaking peoples." The Britannica is now American-owned, and its editorship is Anglo-American. J. L. Garvin, editor of the Observer, is editor in chief, with Franklin H. Hooper as American editor. Warren E. Cox is the art director. The departmental heads and advisory board comprise authorities about equally divided between England and the United States.

When the first edition of this famous reference work was published 161 years ago in Edinburgh, the summation of man's knowledge occupied three volumes. The 24 volumes today, each 1000 pages long, run to 35,000,000 words by 3500 authorities, with an index listing approximately 500,000 separate facts. The new edition cost $2,000,000 to prepare.

This "new survey of universal knowledge" is strictly a 1929 work. The list of its editorial board and contributors reads like a roll call of some of the foremost contemporary scholars and men of achievement in their several fields, and the text is pervaded with the viewpoint of today. Editors and contributors had carte blanche in its preparation, except for the stipulations that the simplest possible language be used and that processes be clearly described and fully illustrated.

**Articles Up-to-Date**

The task of organizing, writing, editing and publishing the new Britannica has been completed in less than three years, and most of the articles have been written within the last year. Museums, laboratories, universities, research departments of corporations and government bureaus and institutions in nearly every civilized country have co-operated in both text and illustrations.

The "newsiness" of the work is indicated by an account of the Kellogg pact—signed on Aug. 27, 1928—and by the fact that the presses in Chicago were stopped to incorporate an article on the accord between the Pope and Mussolini. There are, moreover, articles on Einstein's latest theory, the interferometer, rayon, the Byrd explorations, the cession of Labrador to Newfoundland in 1927, censorship, and biographies of persons prominent in current affairs, even up to 1929.

Typical of the subjects new to encyclopædic treatment are television, shop-front design, family budget, household appliances, the American frontier, art teaching, modern lamps, cost of living, artificial gems, Wilson cloud chamber, physical resources of the world, industrial research and children's books.

The new Britannica is far from being simply a source for answering general questions. In it one may read G. Bernard Shaw on Socialism, Edwin E. Slosson on Thomas A. Edison, Charles E. Hughes on the Monroe Doctrine, Herman Hagedorn on Theodore Roosevelt, Vernon Kellogg on Herbert Hoover, Ramsay MacDonald on the Labor Party, Gilbert Murray on Homer, Roy Chapman Andrews on exploration in Mongolia, James Harvey Robinson on civilization, R. A. Millikan on electrons, A. S. Eddington on astronomy, Albert Einstein on space-time, Thomas Adams on town and city planning, Elihu Root on the Permanent Court of International Justice, Gen. G. W. Goethals on the Panama Canal, Henry Ford on industrial mass production, and Walter S. Gifford, president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, on the telegraph.

**Authentic Information**

The Britannica's policy of providing authentic information is exemplified by the articles on Christian Science and on Mary Baker Eddy, the Founder and Leader of the Christian Science movement. These articles have been written for the Britannica by Judge Clifford P. Smith, Committee on Publication of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass.

There is a long account of newspapers, which seems to be in the main accurate; but it was somewhat surprising to find The Christian Science Monitor mentioned under a paragraph heading, "Tabloids." It is possible that in the fifteenth edition the editors will reclassify this newspaper.

In any compilation of this sort there are important questions of proportion. Musicians may be annoyed to find that virtually the same space is devoted to Motion Pictures as to Music. They may be comforted, though, to find that there are also articles on the Teaching of Music, Musical Notation and Music Printing, not to mention Music from the Ether, the Musical-Box and even Musical Comedy. These extend the space devoted to their art.

Drama is treated at length, from The Origin of Dramatic Rites to German expressionism. There are separate articles on the Little Theater Movement, Theater Architecture, Theatrical Production, Costume, Stage Design and even Dramatic Criticism.

**The Graphic Arts**

The graphic arts receive exhaustive treatment. There is a long article on painting, with illustrations, many of them in color, of works from the early Italians to the Surréalistes. Sculpture is extensively treated, too, and there is also an article on sculpture technique.

Readers of a book page will be interested to know that literature has received so much attention from the editors of the new Britannica that under this main heading we find only a directory to articles on the several divisions of the subject. These include Greek and Latin Literature, Textual Criticism, Mediæval and Modern Literature surveyed on national lines, Book Collecting, Libraries, Biography, the Novel and Poetry—including Free Verse.

Patently, it is impossible in a notice such as this to do more than outline or suggest the contents of this monumental work. Apparently nothing has been overlooked, and in general it seems that the subjects have been treated at least adequately and often more than adequately. The new Britannica belongs high in the list of library indispensables.

Of the more than 15,000 illustrations, there are 1500 pages of halftones, many produced by new methods and in color. Aerial views, such as that of the skyline of New York from Battery Park, and pictures of skywriting further modernize the work. Of 500 new maps, 200 have been lithographed in color and placed together, making an atlas of the world.

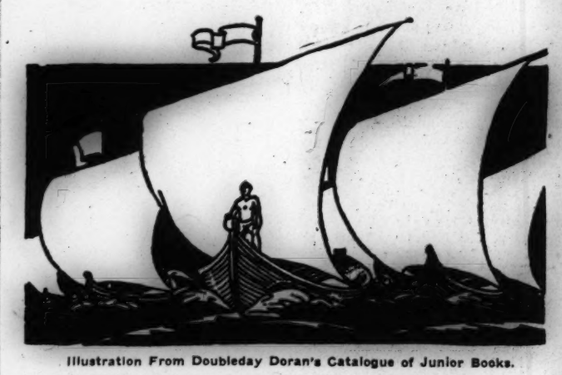


Illustration From Doubleday Doran's Catalogue of Junior Books.

## King George V

**Ruler,** by Sir George Arthur. London: Cape. 10s.

A "ROUGH attempt to gather up a few of the facts and suggest some of the circumstances attaching more or less to a life which—in God's good mercy—has been snatched from peril and restored to the people of England," is the author's frank description of this provocative new biography of the British sovereign.

Formerly private secretary to Lord Kitchener, whose Boswell he was, Sir George was unawed by the serious difficulties bound to confront the biographer of a reigning monarch. Certainly the author, a deeply loyal Briton and a sincere admirer of His Majesty, has set down interestingly and in consecutive fashion, however impressionistically, many sides of George V's activities. Such a book was bound to evoke widespread criticism, such as that while vivacious it was "irresponsible," and that while only a sketch it was "mischievous," and not so faithful, as a character delineation, as that of Edward VII which Sir Sidney Lee wrote years after that illustrious monarch's reign ended? The account of George's youth and early manhood, however, is charmingly written, and if the book may be said to contain lapses of literary discretion, such a term might perhaps be applied to the chapter entitled "The Armed Forces of the Crown," in which, as one of its critics says, "constitutional doctrines are thrown to the winds and an argument is expounded which is entirely out of accord with the sentiment of the present time." What can one say of such a paragraph as this:

"A monarch is essentially as well as traditionally a field marshal, but it appertains only to the monarch to confer that rank. Yet it was scarcely seemly that on mounting the throne King George should hand the baton to himself, and there took place consequently the unique and almost Gilbertian incident of a bevy of field marshals presenting themselves at the palace and solemnly requesting His Majesty to include himself in their number."

Whatever deficiencies or provocative prejudices this outline of George V's career may contain, observers of British royalty of the present generation may yield to Sir George's peroration a general acquiescence in this estimate of His Majesty's character.

"His courage, physical no less than moral, which rises from sheer faith, is founded upon a rock. He need only be a superficial student of King George's public life to mark that life as based on religion in the primary sense of the word, the binding one-self up with God. To those whose work has touched the King's at any point . . . there may have come conviction that whether to live bravely or to die bravely, God's will was the will of a simple, unpretending Christian."

## Penrod, Detekativ

**Penrod Jashber,** by Booth Tarkington. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Doran. $2.

BOOTH TARKINGTON'S Penrod reappears after 13 years' quiescence. Not Penrod 13 years older, but the same small boy that we used to know, doing some more of the same kind of mischief. Mr. Tarkington deftly dates his new book "in the days when the stable was empty but not yet rebuilt into a garage." So we know that he has bestowed upon his Penrod the gift of perpetual youth.

The nucleus of "Penrod Jashber" is a story written several years ago about "the detekativ of the bicycle age" and recently enlarged by the author into book length. In it Penrod has assumed for business purposes the name of George Jashber and has pictured himself as the head of a flourishing detective agency. With the assistance of his more or less obedient followers, Sam Williams and Herman and Verman, he is engaged in shadowing an innocent young man whose only fault seemed to be an admiration for Penrod's grown-up sister.

To Penrod the game is very real, and even to his statellites, less gifted with imagination, it is measurably so, but at the same time they all know that it is a game. Even after they succeed in trailing the supposed "scoundrel" to his lair in the Y. M. C. A., they still manage to invent for him a sufficiently lurid career.

So they are all the more puzzled when the affair, translated into the adult world, becomes not at all a game. Like many other blossoms of youthful imagination, in the coldly actual judgment of their outraged parents and in the exasperated opinion of the harried young man, mysteriously it became a source of reproach rather than of amusement. A principal source of the reader's delight is that he is made to sympathize at the same time with the boys and with their elders.

Of course, there never was a Penrod. Not really. The touch of exaggeration that is always needed in order to bridge the gap between the writer's imagination and that of the reader, is more than a mere flavoring in this case, it is one of the chief ingredients. That is not necessarily a fault. Adult readers recognize it and find it hilarious. Young readers do not understand it. Penrod is an adult's boy, not a boy's boy. Along with Tom Sawyer and Aldrich's Bad Boy, he is enduringly funny to older readers because he is so absurd. Besides that, he is dear to them because he expresses the adult recognition of the difference between the plane on which a boy lives and that inhabited by his elders. In that particular Mr. Tarkington has not exaggerated, as any adult who is able to remember his boyhood can testify. Young readers see only one plane and do not comprehend what the writer is getting at.

But all unite in chuckling over the two black boys, Herman and Verman.

## A French View of Keats

**The Life of John Keats,** by Albert Erlande. Translated by Marion Robinson. London: Cape. 7s. 6d. net.

BOOKS on John Keats there have been in plenty. Two of these are of outstanding importance—Sidney Colvin's finely proportioned and justly critical biography, the fruit of so many years of loving study, and Amy Lowell's monumental volumes, based on her own unique collection of Keats's documents. Neither of these, as Middleton Murry, himself one of the poet's subtlest interpreters, says in a preface to the work before us, "will easily be superseded." But seeing that much of Miss Lowell's material was unknown to Colvin, and that her own book is rather too unwieldy to attract any but the specialist, and moreover contains some questionable conclusions, there was room for one which should amalgamate within reasonable compass the labors of these two great experts. This has been admirably furnished by M. Erlande, whose book well deserved translation.

M. Erlande has eschewed minute critical analysis of the poems, leaving that to Mr. Murry and his own compatriot, Lucian Wolff, the appearance of whose excellent study so nearly simultaneously with M. Erlande's is welcome evidence of Keats's fame in France. On the other hand he has not emulated the remarkable achievement of M. Maurois, who managed to write a poet's life, and make him appear a very poet, and yet leave his poetry entirely out of the picture. But then M. Erlande's intentions, as well as his method, are other than those of M. Maurois. He does not follow the quasi-fictional fashion in biography but is content with a straightforward narrative; and he deals with the poems as they come, and deals with them quite adequately as facts in his story. Which indeed they are—the most important of all the facts. Perhaps he has not all M. Maurois's skill in giving concrete reality to character, but the poet emerges from his pages a very real figure, and his presentation of subsidiary personalities, especially of Charles Brown and Fanny Brawne, is lively enough and very sympathetic.

Nowhere, indeed, is the sanity and humanity of his judgment better shown than in his treatment of the vexed question of the engagement. He makes full and effective use of the poet's letters, which he truly says are "unique in epistolary literature and quite indispensable, if one is to understand the quality, the extent, the variety, the soundness of his genius, the ardor of his temperament." M. Erlande himself, through study of the letters, the poems, and the assistant documents, has reached that understanding; and it is this which gives his little book its value.



Illustration From "Little Blacknose: The Story of a Pioneer," by Hildegarde Hoyt Swift (Harcourt Brace). The Engine Which Is the Hero of the Story Has a Place of Honor in the Grand Central Station, New York.

## Philosopher As Historian

**A History of Italy, 1871-1915,** by Benedetto Croce. Translated by Cecilia M. Ady. Oxford: The Clarendon Press. 15s. New York: Oxford.

SOPHISTS will no doubt go on arguing until the end of time as to the proper function of the historian. But whatever the dictionaries may say, history is something more than a "continuous methodical record of public events." Most of us, too, will echo Stanley Baldwin's predilection for history with a bias. Signor Croce is, therefore, on the side of the angels when he presents a picture of modern Italy—Italy in the throes of "practical work after the harvesting of the dream"—of which the background is his own inviolate liberalism and the subject not so much the events themselves as the underlying causes of the nation's development that has issued in Fascism.

But even as the "prose translation" of the Risorgimento the present volume is no ordinary history. It represents, above all, the καθαρσις of Croce himself, the unconscious self-justification of that lonely, tragic figure in Naples for whom indeed the time is out of joint. One man only, Spaventa, in the whole period of 45 years here described, seems to have shared Croce's ideal of powerful thought as a condition of powerful action. The reaction after 1870 from the so-called "philosophy of history" (which still figures on university schedules in Italy and Spain) savoring of the schoolmen, of medieval theology, was so violent as to induce a contempt for all speculative philosophy and a complete absence of idealism, the results of which are seen in the Italy of today.

First, naturalism and agnosticism imported from France found a fruitful soil, then positivism gave place to the historical materialism of the Socialists. History, divorced from ideals, resolved itself into research for research's sake; literature, bereft of its proper æsthetic foundation, degenerated into a sordid realism and became either a branch of sociology or mere propaganda. No university in the real sense of the word, culture reduced to terms of weights, measures and numbers.

What the author says of contemporary writers of Italian political history applies to every department of the national life: "As yet untouched by the work of philosophical idealism, the older men produced rhetorical and superficial collections of anecdota, while the young men wrote (and acted) on the narrow economic and juridical lines which they had learned from historical materialism, unrelieved by the light of ideals or religious feeling."

Owing to the peculiar political circumstances and to the singular skill of men like Giolitti, democratic liberalism survived; it was not crushed between the upper millstone of clericalism and the nether millstone of Socialism, but it survived invertebrate, carrying within it the seeds of its own decay. For, as the author remarks, liberalism conceived simply as a practical program, and not in the light of a dominating idea, "becomes a vulgar partisan tyranny." It is often said that the destiny of Fascism is to teach the Italians the value—and the responsibilities—of freedom. So be it. But self-knowledge is no less essential, and they will find no clearer mirror than the present volume. Its effect on those of us who are not Italians can scarcely be anything but depressing. Miss Ady's translation is excellent.

## Neighbor to a Nation

**Mary McDowell, Neighbor,** by Howard E. Wilson. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. $3.

ALTHOUGH Mary McDowell has lived for 36 years "back of the Yards," to use her description of her address in the unfavored stockyards district of Chicago, the city has more or less taken her for granted as one of its assets.

Of course, she's the friend of the immigrants, of working people, of Negroes. Everybody knows that. Women's club members, politicians, union laborers and many others have come to recognize her as a 1929 style of saint—bold in striking out for social justice and blessed with a quality often lacking in reformers, a magnificent sense of humor.

What many of her admirers have failed to realize, however, is the national aspect of this vivid person. Gathered together and put into a book, her achievements make a significant story. It is this aspect of the career of the social worker that is recorded by Mr. Wilson.

Mr. Wilson has restrained himself from effusive eulogy. Miss McDowell herself would see to that. He has striven to follow the method of the university and pay his tribute with facts. He has written the record a little too solemnly, perhaps, but not at all uninterestingly. It is intended as "a portrait of a friendly attitude of mind," and Miss Jane Addams, the intimate friend and colleague of Mary McDowell, says of the book, "It is accurate and sympathetic as well as interpretative to an unusual degree." One wishes only that it had more of Miss McDowell's laughter in it.

## Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

### The Booksellers Go Efficient

EFFICIENCY now enters the bookshops. The only sort of shop where one could be comfortable and happy is to be modernized. One of the chief reasons for buying books is to be removed. Bookselling News, organ of the National Association of Book Publishers, is urging booksellers in its current issue to study selling. The book trade is to line up with the go-getters.

The efficiency expert is the modern magician. He makes 100 men do more work than 200 men used to do, in less time. We remember an efficiency man once being brought into a newspaper. He went through the business offices, with brilliant results. "Fine!" said the editor and publisher. "Let's try him in the mechanical departments."

* * *

The editor and publisher, by the way, was an experienced newspaper man: he had been for two years a reporter for the Harvard Crimson. It was in the incredible days before the World War that he acquired a controlling interest in the metropolitan newspaper which then employed us, and thus became editor and publisher. Just then there was much interest in a little matter between the United States and Mexico. Some American warships had been ordered to Tampico. The editor and publisher decided he would write the headlines for Page 1. One of his eight-column streamers said: "And the Boys in Blue Are Sailing on the Job." The head of the copy-desk smiled and sent it downstairs. "It's his paper, isn't it?"

The editor and publisher, at all events, was much pleased with those headlines. The next evening he decided to do it again. He carried duplicates of the Mexican story off to his office; fortunately he allowed the desk to edit it. Two hours later he came back and threw the copy down on the desk. "Go ahead with the headlines," he said. "I haven't time to do them now." And that ended that.

* * *

Well—the editor and publisher and the efficiency man went to the composing room.

"What does that fellow over there do?" asked the efficiency expert, pointing to a bored-looking person in eyeshade and apron.

"Why, he's a makeup man," said the foreman.

"Better fire him," said the efficiency expert: "he doesn't seem to be doing much."

"Righto!" said the editor and publisher. "Out he goes!"

"Wait a minute," said the foreman. "It's just after edition time now. That man is the only one we've got who can put a page together without someone to tell him how."

"Oh!" said the editor and publisher. "Well, perhaps we'd better let him stay."

"I would," said the foreman.

The expedition continued. The efficiency man's efficiency was unimpaired, but the editor and publisher was a little subdued. When it was time for him to tackle the editorial department, he found that other matters required his attention.

* * *

Thus it was that the efficiency man came alone into the news room. The night city editor, formerly a police reporter, was on duty. He didn't know a hanging participle from a split infinitive; but he knew news. The efficiency man blandly introduced himself. "Don't be afraid," his tone said, "I'm not going to hurt you. What I am about to do is for your greater good. Just leave everything to me." It was enough to inspire confidence in the most skeptical.

"Now, Mr. So-and-so," he went on, "precisely what steps do you take to make sure that you are getting the maximum of results from your men?"

The night city editor fixed him with a cold eye. His exact words shall not be recorded, but their import was that his methods were no concern of his visitor's, and that if the visitor was not satisfied, he, the night city editor, would be pleased to have him report the conversation to the editor and publisher.

Shortly thereafter the efficiency expert departed without having completed his professional reforms in the editorial department.

He might get on better in some offices today. Nowadays, we understand, they're building editorial rooms like bank offices. Everybody in one room, with nothing but glass between the cells. No literary editor could ever work under such conditions, though. Rule No. 1 of the Amalgamated Association of Literary Editors is that one must work with one's coat off and one's feet on the desk.

* * *

But were we not speaking of bookselling? Well, here is what the book trade is coming to: "Informal selling conferences of all clerks are a regular part of the week's routine in the most up-to-date stores. At these meetings, as well as in casual conversation in the shop, salesmen exchange summaries of new books they have read." "In other bookstores an aggressive selling approach is used and the entire force is on the alert to prevent any customer from escaping without at least one new book tucked under his arm."

How many such customers return, we wonder?

Now the study of selling is something we have wished for many years might be taken up in a serious way by clerks and salesmen. Our experience of them, broadly speaking, is that they have prevented us from buying much more merchandise than ever they have induced us to take.

"Everyone is wearing this, sir." If the man were not hopelessly impercipient, one glance at us would tell him that What the Well-Dressed Man Is Wearing This Year was the last thing in the world to interest us.

"This is a good story; I liked it myself." Then it is extremely improbable, young man, that we should enjoy it.

If only these supermen of salesmanship would make an effort to find out what a customer wanted. Instead of trying to sell him anything at all, and get rid of him.

It should be said that Bookselling News glimpses this necessity: "In addition to a discussion of the new books on the sales tables, the store conference group should consider the best way to make the first approach to a customer."

Quite; but it will take some considering to make clear to many of them that some customers know better what they want than the clerk can. Will any considerable proportion of clerks learn this? We are hopeful but not sanguine.



Illustration for "All About Pets," by Margery Bianco, for Children of 8 to 14 (Macmillan).

## First Around the World

**Courageous Companions,** by Charles J. Finger. New York: Longmans, Green. $3.

HISTORICAL records of the cruise of Ferdinand Magellan and the first circumnavigation of the globe have been transformed by Charles Finger into a genuine romance. Adventure, daring and endurance—the three major requirements in a boys' story—have been magnified by a man who is able to make words do his bidding into something beyond ordinary juvenile fiction. To tell the truth, one might be in doubt as to whether it should be classed with books for the young, though entirely suitable for them, were it not that the author's dedication puts it in its place: "To the members of the American Library Association, because their vision and hope and radiant ideal make life flow like a flashing river for a young generation."

But let no oldster scorn the book for having been written primarily for the young.

Charles Finger has already contributed much to the "flashing river" of romance and adventure. Now, in choosing the voyage of Magellan as his subject, he has set his tale in that most eager and young-hearted of periods, the early sixteenth century, when men still talked wonderingly of Columbus and his voyage and young men really believed that to do and to dare and to know true fellowship with courageous companions were most worth while.

It happened, by one thing and another, that young Dick Osberne, page of Sir Robert of Portsdown, went on a trading voyage with his master to Seville, and here again took ship with the Portuguese Magellan, who had determined to reach the rich unknown lands very far to the east, if not by sailing east, then by sailing west. Lands to the east belonged to Portugal, those to the west to Spain. But Portugal would have no dealing with her own Magellan, so he applied to Spain and received favor.

Thus it came about that on the twentieth of September in the year 1519, a fleet of five vessels set sail from Seville under the admiralship of Magellan. The captains of most of the ships were Spanish and no friends to Magellan. The crew was a conglomerate of all nations, mainly young men and boys, and Magellan himself was only 33. Strife was in the expedition from the very first; and much time and many lives were lost in the struggles for place and power among the captains.

But there were "courageous companions," too, who stood by one another loyally. Osberne found them in expected and unexpected places—Andrew of Bristol, Hans the German, Patagonians, brown sailors of the island of Luzon, an Italian scholar, a Spanish knight. "Look to it, lads," said Osberne's master, Sir Robert, "that wherever ye go ye carry yourselves as courageous companions. . . . Be strength-giving. Set up a habit of good humor and fair dealing. Mix not in plans and intrigues. Wherever ye go, wherever ye be, be courageous companions with other men. Forgive, and welcome, and share. Be not cruel nor indifferent. Bear yourselves like men."



CHARLES J. FINGER

That is the moral of Mr. Finger's tale. He does not disguise it nor sugar-coat it, but it never seems forced because it is an essential part of such an adventure as Magellan's cruise.

## Galloping to Independence

**José Antonio Páez,** by R. B. Cunninghame Graham. London: Heinemann. 15s. net.

IN ALL humility we confess we had never heard of José Antonio Páez until Mr. Cunninghame Graham's book came into our hands; and, after furtive glances at other serious journals and reconnoitering conversations with knowledgable people, we found we were in a large and even distinguished company. Worse than being forgotten, the name of Páez is virtually unknown to the generations that have grown up during the last 50 years. In Spain, where there are over 700 generals, such oblivion would not be surprising; it might even be desirable. But one would have thought that Páez, who with Bolivar secured Venezuelan independence, who was publicly welcomed in New York and rode down Broadway like a conqueror, who visited all the courts of Europe and sat beside the Empress Eugénie in the Tuileries, might have had something better than the fate of a circus rider.

The root of the trouble is that Páez was a better horseman than statesman and neither in most of Europe nor in North America can we quite understand how the former might be an impressive or important rôle. In Ireland it might be understood. In Spain it certainly would be. Unamuno, in defending Spanish civilization, once made a list of Spanish words which have become part of the English language; and a glance at the list will show that together with positive subtleties and virtues they have also lost by the transposition the lordly glitter of elaborate harness and the honest ring of horses' hoofs. Camarilla, desperado, guerrilla, even siesta, are the words of men whose energies wake up suddenly, who jump unexpectedly to horse, who prefer to shift for themselves, each man's saddle the throne of his world and each man's world uncompromisingly his own.

**Stood Out Among Neighbors**

This was the language Páez spoke. Born in the heart of the Venezuelan llano, the low lying plain of the Orinoco basin, he stood out among his neighbors. Not only was there no Indian or Negroid blood in his veins—he was proud of being "white on all four sides," as the saying is—but he boasted there was nothing of the Jew or the Arab in him. It is hard to accept this about any Spaniard, but physically Páez was so unusual a type, with his red hair and fair complexion, that we might readily grant him his boast. Driven into a corner he would no doubt have held as strongly that he was neither Spaniard, Venezuelan, llanero, nor native of Acarigua, but, echoing the sentiments of Don Juan Tenorio, José Antonio Páez, nobody's servant but his own.

He did not learn to read or write for many years—though like many an exile he wrote his memoirs in the end—but he was deeply learned in the ways of the plains. And if he had not the cosmopolitan polish of Bolivar nor his statesmanship, he had that tremendous native dignity, that sense of democracy, which is profound only when it is essentially aristocratic, which is the most admirable characteristic of the Spanish peasant of today. Páez was not a great leader, for the command of a thousand men would have embarrassed him, but as a guerrilla chief he was unconquerable. He lived with his men in terms of familiarity which would have been the ruin of any disciplined corps. His soldiers would play practical jokes on him, thump him on the back, tease him and snatch food from his plate and the cup from his mouth. He would merely roar with laughter.

**Humane and Generous**

But he was above all a humane and generous man in a conflict which had little humanity or generosity in it. He stood out at the risk of his life against the butchery of prisoners to which such a man as Bolivar had agreed. On many occasions the fighting resolved itself into nothing more than a series of Homeric duels, in which Páez might be entirely alone for hours separated from his men, and more than once he gave a brave enemy his liberty with a gesture that recalls the chivalry of the Reconquest in Spain.

Páez arrived in his own simple and instinctive way at political conclusions which now have the approval of all. He was, for instance, one of the first to advocate the freedom of the Negro in the Americas, as Mr. Cunninghame Graham point out, "urged not by any theories of the rights of man, for at the time he advocated emancipation he had never heard of them, but by his own native breadth of mind and generosity." Yet he had every cause to dislike the Negro, for he had been apprenticed to a particularly brutal one in his youth.

It is not easy to follow the exits and alarums of the confusing struggle which dragged on year after year. Out of a large population comparatively few were actively engaged, and those few changed sides when it pleased them or, tired of fighting, returned to their farms. One follows Páez eagerly—and we suspect Mr. Cunninghame Graham of the same feeling—more to admire his resource and skill as a horseman than as soldier or even as first President of the Venezuelan Republic. One is amazed at the sixth sense he had of the ways of the plains, where he swam flooded rivers and passed as swiftly and mysteriously as smoke from one end of the country to the other.

Mr. Cunninghame Graham is just the man for these excitements. His intimate knowledge of the country and its customs and his sympathy enable him to present the scene in all its wildness, mystery and drama. False romanticism goes down before his good, dry humor, and if he has not Hudson's splendors, he has a zest which bears one rapidly through a narrative which, in spite of confusions and repetitions, is never dull.

V. S. PRITCHETT.


The Blue Marking CRAYONS
*For Lesson References*
Easily erased from thinnest Bible paper. Complete outfit by mail *ONE DOLLAR.* Money refunded if not satisfied.
W & K PARSONS
58 Parkwood Blvd. Mansfield, Ohio

SMITH & McCANCE
5 Ashburton Place, Boston
(Opposite Boston City Club)
Old BOOKS New
Foreign and Domestic Periodicals
LIBRARIES BOUGHT
Established 1885

BOOKS BOOKS
FOR THOUGHTFUL PEOPLE
THE GREAT APES
A Study of Anthropoid Life
By Robert M. Yerkes
The story of the gorilla, chimpanzee and orang-outan, fully illustrated, written in a scholarly and fascinating style by one who has studied the apes at close range. $10.00
PAN AMERICAN PEACE PLANS
By Charles Evans Hughes
The authoritative statement of the results achieved at the Pan American Congress. $1.00
THE NATIONALIST PROGRAM for CHINA
By Chao-Chu Wu
The Minister from China to the United States explains the principles of the Nationalist Party. $1.50
BRITISH BALLADS FROM MAINE
By Phillips Barry, Fannie Hardy Eckstorm, and Mary Winslow Smyth
A study with texts and airs of the changes and development in the English ballads found in Maine. $6.00
YALE UNIVERSITY PRESS
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

*The ONE BOOK known and read the world over!*
The BIBLE in 90 languages
Massachusetts Bible Society
41 Bromfield St., Boston

LEARN FOREIGN LANGUAGES QUICKLY-AT HOME
IT'S easy! You study in leisure moments the CORTINA WAY—with text book and phonograph record lessons by world-famous instructors. French, Spanish, German, Italian. Universally used and endorsed for cultural, business and traveling advantages. Cost a fraction of usual language "tuition fees." Don't be without a Cortina Language Course!
*Write for Booklet C, or call*
R. D. CORTINA CO., 105 W. 40th Street, N. Y.
"Language Specialists for 47 Years"

The Old Corner Book Store
50 Bromfield Street
Boston, Mass.
Telephone Liberty 2313

Try the Abbott Metal Marker
Which has proven its superiority to thousands. Sent on approval to any one who will use it for one week. Liberal discount to Reading Rooms.
ABBOTT MANUFACTURING CO.
2454-58 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

*Would you like to explore the*
WESTERN MOUNTAINS
*with a nature guide and photographer by mail?*
Write for further information to
C. EDWARD GRAVES, Sec'y, Friends of the Western Mountains, Arcata, Calif.

BOOKS from EUROPE
*All good books may be had from John and Edward Bumpus, Ltd., Booksellers to His Majesty the King, 350 Oxford Street, London, W. 1. Orders are dealt with quickly and accurately. Information about books and catalogues are sent on request. Cambridge Bibles and loose leather covers for books and periodicals are kept in stock.*
BUMPUS

The Christian Science Benevolent Association
SANATORIUM
910 BOYLSTON STREET
CHESTNUT HILL, MASSACHUSETTS
A temporary resort providing harmonious environment and proper care for those seeking healing through Christian Science. Opportunity also afforded Christian Scientists for quiet restful study.
Staff of nurses available.
Address correspondence regarding admittance and requests for application blanks to The Christian Science Benevolent Association, 206 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston 17, Massachusetts.

BIBLE FOR THE BLIND
*(King James Version)*
Published in Braille, Grade One and a Half, printed on one side of the paper, in 21 volumes, 13x14 inches, varying in thickness, or on both sides of the paper in volumes, 11x11½ inches. Now offered, through philanthropic aid, at $57.75, postpaid. Volumes sold singly at from $2.25 to $3.25. For further information write the
BRAILLE BIBLE SOCIETY, Inc.
739 North Vermont Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

# THE HOME FORUM

## Some People I Might Have Known

Within my reach!
I could have touched!
I might have chanced that way!
Soft sauntered through the village,
Sauntered as soft away!
—Emily Dickinson.

WHEN the pleasant adventures in friendship have all been numbered there still remains for recounting a little wistful group of "almosts" and "might have beens." Although we did not once see Shelley plain or live a neighbor to his grandson or just miss knowing the Keats family of Louisville, although we did not attend a Lincoln-Douglas debate or interview Dom Pedro or dance with the Prince of Wales or fly with Colonel Lindbergh—still these unconsummated adventures of ours have a way of demanding attention. For no other reason than that they are a part of our mundane experience we cherish them scarcely less than our intrinsic encounters and continue to think on them through the years fondly and without too much regret.

I often recall how in a remote corner of the county where my schooldays were passed there lived an eccentric gentleman who claimed to be none other than the son of Marshal Ney of Napoleon's illustrious staff. His father, so he said, did not suffer the sentence of the court, but escaped to America, living out his years here under an assumed name. This claim was well known and frequently referred to in the county but whether it was generally believed I do not know. It did not occur to me then either to doubt or accept it, though my uncle, a Quaker of some military experience, always spoke of Ney and Napoleon as well with visible enthusiasm and respect. Both were but names to me, forced all too reluctantly on my attention by a tyrannous curriculum. I thrilled as was natural to the romantic story of escape but further than that my emotions did not go. And now that Ford Madox Ford has given us his admirable picture of Marshal and Madame Ney with the thrilling minutiæ of escape I needs must be doubly sorry. As I grew in years and appreciation I could so easily have borrowed the family driving horse and carriage for a day's pilgrimage to that remote village where the elderly gentleman lived. I could so easily have framed an excuse for acquaintance. I must have passed in that direction on many a pleasure excursion, soft sauntering through the village and away. I did make use of a great deal of local lore and legend in the days of my embryonic journalism—but never, as it chanced, this one. I might have known but I do not—whether the elderly gentleman's claim was at all substantiated. I might have known also whether the anonymous biography of Napoleon which was published in the county as early as 1818 was by any chance the work of Ney himself—but, alas, this too must be numbered among the ever-to-be-regretted "almosts." My one consolation is that investigation might have disclosed not facts but fancies, and so have ended the mystery. Instead, it lingers like some fondly-pressed flower in the book of my experience.

Of this same county of my childhood was the first woman graduate of our state university, a pioneer of courage and distinction, who not only petitioned the board of trustees for the privilege of coeducation but went forth alone "to fill the breech," as she termed it, to prove that the privilege was not only expedient but desired—though no other young woman of the state gave any evidence of desiring it just then. This she did not for her own sake, as she had already had every collegiate advantage that Vassar and Wellesley could offer and had long considered her own schooldays ended, but for the sake of the faint-hearted young women of her own time and all the young women yet to be in her native commonwealth. As it chanced, she was born in the very building, a stately colonial dwelling erected by her father, that sheltered the local high school of my time. But a half century or more had intervened and her family had moved to another part of the state, so that her name and the story of her achievement were none too well known to my generation, though her father, the pioneer educator of the county, was still proudly referred to as "the Hoosier Arnold." However, during my freshman year at the university where I had entered all unconscious of my debt to her, she returned, was enrolled for a term—a frail little old lady, reviewing her Greek. The papers made due mention of the fact. I have a faint and dreamlike recollection of passing her once on one of the shady campus paths. And, sad to say, I sauntered softly on my smug freshman way without realizing the significance of the encounter. It was not until some years later when I read her reminiscences that I knew what a truly memorable interview might have been mine. Here was aristocracy of the first degree and I had calmly passed it by, alas! Still, she might not have cared for undergraduate adulation and with this thought I temper my regrets.

Then there was an editor to whom I mailed with fear and trembling my initial efforts in journalism. Crudest of the crude they must have been but I shall hardly know a more courteous or appreciative reception even though my editorial acquaintance should become world-wide. If there were any rejections I fail to recall them; all was rendered roseate and pleasing by his most gracious replies. The more I think of it, the more I marvel that the busy chief of a metropolitan daily should have found time for such attention to the least important of his rural correspondents, a position far below that of cub reporter. Naturally my curiosity was stirred. And when I went to the city, forty miles away, I would pause somewhat wistfully before the doors of the newspaper office to wonder whether I dared to enter and reveal my identity. But I never dared. And when the President of the Republic chose my editor of editors for an all-important press position on the Versailles Treaty I was both proud and sorry. I often think on my omission with sorrow even now. But then I gather from recent autobiographical contributions that editorial offices and sanctums can prove somewhat disappointing, and it might have been so with me.

There are times when I regret that it was not my lot to know the essayist whose writings I admire perhaps above all his contemporaries, who wears the mantle of Lamb and Hunt with all grace. For all of a wartime summer I sauntered through his village. But he was then away on some wartime service. And so I sigh, and then smile at my audacity. Even so must I contemplate the remainder of my list of "almosts" and "might have beens"—the incognito acquaintance who proved to be the wife of a favorite English professor, now a college president, the invitation that might have resulted in a lasting friendship with a famous artist and his wife, the lecture that "almost" formed an introduction to an eminent naturalist and author. There is a fragrance of memory about all of them.

F. H.


THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

*An International Daily Newspaper*

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
EDITORIAL BOARD

If the return of manuscripts is desired, they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year....$9.00 Three months..$2.25
Six months..$4.50 One month.....75c
Single copies, 5 cents

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use or republication of all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper.

All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

| | Domestic and Foreign |
|---|---|
| 14 pages | 2 cents |
| 16 to 22 pages | 3 cents |
| 24 to 30 pages | 4 cents |
| 32 pages | 5 cents |

Remailing to Canada and Mexico, 1 cent for each 2 oz. or fraction.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1281-1287 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 270 Madison Ave., New York City.
CENTRAL: Room 1058, 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market St., San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.
PARIS: 3, Avenue de l'Opéra.
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 11.
GENEVA: 9, Place de la Fusterie.
ROME: 23, Via Fontanella di Borghese.
VIENNA: Fersteigasse 4.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York.....270 Madison Avenue
Detroit.....442 Book Building
Chicago.....1058 McCormick Building
St. Louis—1775 Railway Exchange Bldg.
Kansas City..405 National Fidelity Bldg.
San Francisco.....625 Market Street
Los Angeles.....210 West Seventh Street
Seattle.....350 Skinner Building
London.....2, Adelphi Terrace
Paris.....3, Avenue de l'Opéra
Berlin.....11, Unter den Linden
Florence.....11, Via Magenta

Advertising rates given on application. The right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
LE HERALD DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
DER HEROLD DER CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY


## The House on the Hillock

It is white in the moonlight. On the walls, under the windowed roof of the veranda, the shadows play hide-and-seek, or lie in placid pools on the veranda floor. The whole structure is aery and fairy-like. Poised on the brow of a small hill, it looks as if it might, at any moment, suddenly raise gigantic white wings and flit away over the hills—the only thing that chains it to earth being the silvery thread of road passing the gate. So it does not fly away, for it is there next morning, looking sweetly fresh and wind-blown. In its sun-porch the flowers bloom on the oak ledge, the golden yellow canary bursts into rapturous song, making the birds in the garden wonder if they are hearing aright. The house has awakened to the duties of the day, and doors click and windows are opened wide to let in the pure hill air. Then it is that the first motor rumbles by—the first of many. All day, after that, the house throbs and vibrates with the noise of many vehicles. It sits on its height and watches the steady stream of traffic passing, like black beetles, over the smooth surfaces of two roads, its neighbor road and a lower one.

The little house seems to age with the day, but with creditable placidity settles down as the sun sinks behind the hill. The softly rustling breezes of evening soothe its brow, and, as darkness slowly enfolds it in a velvety fragrance, it suddenly lights up with an inner radiance; for the lamp is lit and the firelight's glow shines out like a beacon. Then up come the lights of town and of the near-by cottages as if in answer to its friendly overture.

Then one by one the lights go out. Up in the heavens the moon rides forth, and with its advent the little house on the hill leaves this earthly sphere for a space and returns again into the white radiance of moonlight.

## In the Old Lombard Street Meeting House

WHEN Charles Yardley Turner, painter of murals of distinction, president of the American Etchers Club of New York and member of the National Academy of Design, turned from the great canvases that occupied every foot of wall space in his New York studio, to the comparatively small canvas upon which he was to depict one of the treasured memories of his boyhood, it was with a sense of keen delight. In his early boyhood in Baltimore, Turner had spent many hours in meeting. His parents were active and interested Friends who required their large family of boys and girls to attend the First-day and Fifth-day services in the quaint old Lombard Street Meeting House with unfailing regularity. Turner had only to pause a moment as his skillful brush traveled over the gray canvas before him to see again the stern, quiet figures of the men sitting aloof from their wives and daughters; to hear his mother's soft voice rise clearer and stronger as she, "moved by the spirit," spoke of the deep thoughts that dwelt in her gentle heart.

Many of the figures in the painting are portrait studies of men and women who were well remembered by the artist; whose words had echoed down the years and grown to be sweet and priceless admonitions. Perhaps no canvas that he ever attempted to paint was approached with more eager anticipation by the artist than the one that he named so simply, "Moved by the Spirit." As one after another familiar and well-loved face appeared on the canvas before him, the door to youth must have been flung wide open. For a short time at least the quiet, sweet nature of this man who was never spoiled by greatness must have traveled once again the intricate byways that led ultimately to the realization of his dreams.

The son of a well-to-do lumber merchant, Turner soon discovered that the dark hand of Civil War had robbed his peace-loving family of money and a certain prestige that they had heretofore enjoyed in abundance. Even with a mother that understood his eager desire to be a painter and did all in her power to further its accomplishment, it seemed impossible to secure the means necessary to study. Quietly, persistently, however, the young man made his way into the foremost ranks of American landscape and figure painters, and, finally, into the newer field of mural painting where he at once achieved success. Many of his murals dignify our public buildings, notably the interesting series in the Baltimore Court House, "The Burning of the Peggy Stuart" and "The Barter With the Indians."

It would gladden the artist's heart to know that his canvas hangs now in Park Avenue Meeting, Baltimore, where descendants of the figures that make it so eloquent may enjoy it in the hallowed stillness.



*"Moved by the Spirit." From an Oil Painting by Charles Yardley Turner.*

## A Letter From Thomas Gray

Cambridge, Dec. 4, 1762

Dear Doctor

I feel very ungrateful every day, that I continue silent, & yet I do not write to you: but now the pen is in my hand, and I am in for it. when I left you, in spite of the rain I went out of my way to Richmond, and made a shift to see the Castle, & look down upon the valley, through which the Swale winds: that was all the weather would permit. at Rippon I visited the Church, which we had neglected before, with some pleasure, and saw the Ure full to its brink & very inclinable to overflow. some faint gleams of sunshine gave me an opportunity of walking over Studley, and descending into the ruins of Fountain's Abbey, which I examined with attention. I pass'd over the ugly moor of Harrowgate, made a bow to the Queen's-Head, and got late at night to Leedes: here the rain was so perverse I could scarce see the Town, much less go to Kirkstall-Abbey, wch was my intention; so I proceeded to Wakefield, & Wentforth Castle. here the Sun again indulged me, and open'd as beautiful a scene of rich & cultivated country, as (I am told) Yorkshire affords. the water is all artificial, but with an air of nature; much wood; a very good house in the Q: Anne style, wch is now new-fronting in a far better taste by the present Earl; many pictures not worth a farthing, & a castle built only for a plaything on the top of the hill as a point of view, & to command a noble prospect. I went on to Sheffield, like the situation in a valley by a pretty river's side, surrounded with charming hills: saw the handsome parish-church with the chappel & monuments of the Talbots. then I entered the Peak, a countrey beyond comparison uglier than any other I have seen in England, black, tedious, barren, & not mountainous enough to please one with its horrors. this is mitigated, since you were there, by a road like a bowling-green, which soon brought me to Chatsworth. The house has the air of a Palace, the hills rising on three of its sides shut out the view of its dreary neighbourhood, & are covered with wood to their tops: the front opens to the Derwent winding thro' the valley, which, by the art of Mr Brown is now always visible & full to its brim, for heretofore it could not well be seen (but in rainy seasons) from the windows. a handsome bridge is lately thrown over it, & the stables taken away, wch stood full in view between the house & the river. the prospect opens here to a wider tract of country terminated by more distant hills: this scene is yet in its infancy, the objects are thinly scatter'd, &, the clumps and plantations lately made, but it promises well in time. within doors the furniture corresponds to the stateliness of the appartments, fine tapestry, marble doorcases with fruit, flowers, & foliage, excellently done by Old Cibber's Father, windows of plate glass in gilded frames, & such a profusion of Gibbons' best carving in wood, viz. . . . fish, shells, flowers, etc: as I never saw anywhere. the cielings and staircases all painted by Verrio or Laguerre, in their usual sprawling way, & no other pictures, but in one room 8 or 10 portraits, some of them very good, of James & Charles the first's time. The gardens are small, & in the French style; with water-works, particularly—a grand Cascade of steps; & a Temple d'eaux at the head of it. from thence I went to Hardwick. one would think Mary Queen of Scots, was but just walked down into the Park with her guard for half-an-hour. her Gallery, her room of audience, her anti-chamber, with the very canopies, chair of state, footstool, Lit-de-repos, Oratory, carpets, & hangings, just as she left them. a little tatter'd indeed, but the more venerable; & all preserved with religious care, & paper'd up in winter. the park & country are just like Hertfordshire. I went by Chesterfield & Mansfield to revisit my old friend the Trent at Nottingham, where I passed 2 or 3 days, & from thence took stage-coach to London. . . .

My best respects attend Mrs Wharton, . . . how does she doe? My compliments to Miss. I am ever truly Yours

—From "The Letters of Thomas Gray," edited by DUNCAN C. TOVEY.

## *A Garden in Mayfair*

*(London)*

While cautiously through traffic roar
near by,
Go countless feet,
A pigeon walks our lawn in confidence,
For crumbs to eat.

While business windows on each side
are filled
With things to buy,
The little pool in our paved garden
holds
The trees and sky.

And while the parks in triumph to
our view
Fresh blooms display,
I gather from our window balcony
A jasmine spray.

While seagulls seek the lakes, the
Thames, the sea,
For journeyings,
Here sparrows by our mossy fountain perch,
For flutterings.

However came this lovely space to be,
Too still for words!
I only hear from early morn till eve,
The song of birds!

VERE LATHAM BAILLIEU.

## Where Henequen Grows

Yucatan's welfare depends on henequen, the American agave related to the cactus which produces the sisal rope of commerce. It is odd that in a soil so thin and stony that other plants maintain themselves upon it with difficulty, henequen grows green and stout, loving the sun and miraculously extracting from the dry, calcareous sand sufficient moisture to make its great sword-like blades fat and pulpy. Its fibers were known to the Mayan builders, who twisted them into ropes with which to haul the vast stones of their temples.

It is grown on great plantations, "fincas," having something over one thousand plants to the acre which radiate in spiky rows from the Big House or hacienda, where dwells the owner or manager in what was, up to a few years ago, a patriarchal, semi-feudal style. If the "hacendado" was a good man, his Indian workers planted and gathered the henequen crop patiently year after year, looking to him for all their needs. If he was brutal and grasping, the work went on just the same, except that there were occasional outbursts. . . . The Revolution laid the foundation for a change which is not yet complete, but under which the Government protects the worker, and his own Leagues of Resistance, or labor unions, regulate his hours and wages.

At any hacienda the stranger is welcome, for time sometimes drags heavily through the long Yucatan day, and the owner is eager for news. We were several times entertained at these haciendas, which usually sit, cool and somnolent, in a cluster of trees and windmills. At one a few miles from Izamal, the managers and foremen put aside everything to show us the expensive machinery which grinds up the leaves, extracts the pulp, separates the fiber, and twists it when dried and bleached, into rope and cordage.

Afterwards they brought us to the great arched veranda, cool under its thick stones, and sent a boy up a palm for cocoanuts from which to drink.—PHILLIPS RUSSELL, in "Red Tiger."

## Andlig upplysning

Översättning av den på denna sida förekommande engelska uppsatsen i Christian Science (Kristen Vetenskap).

VEM har väl icke, då han känt en innerlig längtan efter ökad andlig förståelse, i sitt hjärta låtit den ödmjuka bön återljuda, som den blinde mannen i Skriftens berättelse ställde till Kristus Jesus: "Herre, låt mig få min syn". Det är en erkänd sanning, att ingen kan bliva bättre, utan att han erkänner sina brister. Ingen kan lägga bort ett fel, utan han erkänner det som sådant. Intet renande kan äga rum, utan att man förstått behovet därav, och ingen ovana kan övergivas, utan att man ser det förhatliga i synden. Ingen ansträngning att förbättra sitt sinnelag kan man göra utan att vara övertygad om nödvändigheten av en sådan förbättring. Kort sagt, det blir intet bemödande att skilja sig från sjukdom och synd såsom felaktiga föreställningar, förrän offret för dessa olagliga krav inser sitt mentala slaveri, reser sig upp mot det och söker sann frihet. Eftersom sålunda en rätt urskillning av sann tillvaro är nödvändig, huru väl på sin plats är icke det mot höjden riktade utropet: "Herre, låt mig få min syn". Detta uttalades i hopp och tro av den blinde mannen, som omtalas i Lukas' evangelium; och vi läsa, att Kristus Jesus helade honom från hans blindhet.

Mänsklig strävan kan stundom låta värva sig för en orätt sak, och i sådant fall är upplysning särskilt av nöden. Detta åskådliggöres i aposteln Paulus' liv. Den fullständiga förvandling, som kom över honom tillika med kallelsen att arbeta för Gud, inleddes symboliskt genom "ett sken från himmelen", som "kringstrålade honom" med sådan glans, att han först blev blind. Detta hände, medan hans namn ännu var Saulus och medan hans högsta begrepp om det rätta var så förvrängt, att han tillbragte sitt liv med att förfölja den lilla skaran av kristna. Att han uppsåt att tjäna Gud var årligt framgår tydligt av hans ödmjuka fråga: "Herre, vad vill du jag skall göra" och av hans därpå följande beredvilliga lydnad att efterkomma den gudomliga befallningen. Efter några dagars begrundande och bön och med hjälp av Ananias, en helgad kristen, som kom till honom på gudomlig befallning blev Saulus helad från sin blindhet, det vill säga sitt orätta sätt att se, och genom andlig pånyttfödelse blev han Paulus, som utförde det fruktbringande arbetet att för människoslaktet uppenbara Guds rike.

Det är rätt, att människor bedja om upplysning, när de äro villrådiga om huru de skola möta sina dagliga problem. Tusentals ärliga sökare efter Sanningens ljus hava funnit tröst och upplysning i Christian Science' läror. De hava funnit frid och lycka såsom resultatet av att de vunnit en sann förståelse av Gud och av att Hans hjälp alltid är tillhands. Mary Baker Eddy, Upptäckaren och Grundaren av Christian Science, skriver i "Retrospection and Introspection" (sid. 81): "Sedan den allrådande Sanningen vunnit inträde i hjärtat, kommer en överväldigande förnimmelse av villfarelsens intighet, av de missgrepp, som uppstå genom en orätt uppfattning. Det upplysta hjärtat vämjes vid villfarelsen och utdriver den."

När någon genom studiet av Christian Science börjar se på ett nytt sätt, finner han, att han har mycket att lära, mycket som är stridande mot vad han förut trodde. Under det att alla slags orätta föreställningar förut tagit tid och uppmärksamhet i anspråk, är tanken numera sysselsatt med att finna det som är gott och sant, sysselsatt med att lära sig giva erkännande åt det goda och vara tacksam över att det goda allena är verkligt. En ny förståelse av Gud såsom Kärlek vinnes sålunda, och det som vi genom missuppfattning godtagit såsom kärlek, det som inbegriper låghet och självviskhet, se vi vara ett falskt begrepp, och det rättas med en sann förståelse av Kärlek såsom gudomlig Princip. Denna sanna kärlek, som återspeglar Gud, välsignar alla. Genom den bliva hemmen lyckliga samlingsplatser, och under dess inflytande bliva affärsförbindelser ömsesidigt hjälpande, framgångsrika och intresseväckande. Nationella och internationella förvecklingar utplånas under strålarna från den andliga kärlek, som sätter människor i stånd att möta varje svårighet med en vidhjärtad människokärlek och en ärlig strävan att förstå varandras synpunkter, även då situationen tyckes vara ofattbar.

Mrs. Eddy skriver i "Miscellaneous Writings" (sid. 357, 358): "Gudomlig Kärlek är substansen i Christian Science, grundvalen för dess demonstration, ja, dess fundament och byggnad. Kärlek sporrar till goda gärningar. Kärlek är i hög grad nödvändig och måste finnas för att utmärka vägen i gudomlig Vetenskap". När medvetandet är fyllt av kärlek till Gud och människan, bli våra problem icke svåra att ställa till rätta; och det är alltid i det individuella medvetandet, som riktiga synpunkter upprättas. Mrs. Eddy skriver (ib. sid. 356): "Sålunda skall ett rättat liv upplysa sin egen atmosfär med andlig glöd och förståelse". Och i den mån varje rättat liv tangerar omkretsen av andras liv, tändes ett ljus av ömsesidig kärlek och uppskattning.

Upplysning angående Christian Science litteratur utgivet på detta språk kan erhållas genom att tillskriva Det Kristna Vetenskapssamfundets Förlag (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

## *The Cloud*

Climb, cloud, and pencil all the blue
With your miraculous stockade;
The earth will have her joy of you
And limn your beauty till it fade.

Puzzle the cattle at the grass
And paint your pleasure on their flanks;
Shoot, as the ripe cornfield you pass,
And shudder down those golden ranks.

On wall and window slant your hand
And sidle up the garden stair;
Cherish each flower in all the land
With soft encroachments of cool air.

Lay your long fingers on the sea
And shake your shadow at the sun,
Darkly reminding him that he
Relieve you when your work is done.

Rally your wizardries, and wake
A noonday panic cold and rude,
Till 'neath the ferns the drowsy snake
Is conscious of his solitude.

Then as your sorcery declines
Elaborate your pomp the more,
So shall your gorgeous new designs
Crown your beneficence before.

—G. H. LUCE, in "Cambridge Poetry."

## Spiritual Enlightenment

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHO that has felt a deep longing for increased spiritual understanding has not echoed in his heart the humble prayer which the blind man in the Scriptural narrative addressed to Christ Jesus, "Lord, that I may receive my sight." It is a recognized truism that no one can become better unless he acknowledges his shortcomings. No one can lay off a fault unless it is recognized as such. No purification can take place unless the need for it is realized, and no bad habit can be dropped unless the odiousness of sin is seen. No effort to improve one's disposition will be made without a conviction of the necessity for such improvement. In short, there will be no endeavor to part with sickness, sin, as errors of belief, until the victim of these illegitimate claims realizes his mental slavery, rebels against it, and seeks true freedom. Since, then, right perception of true existence is necessary, how very pertinent is the uplifted cry, "Lord, that I may receive my sight." It was uttered in hope and faith by the blind man referred to in Luke's Gospel; and Christ Jesus, we read, healed him of his blindness.

Human endeavor may sometimes be enlisted in a wrong cause, and in such an instance there is especial need for enlightenment. This is illustrated in the life of the Apostle Paul. The complete change that came over him, together with the call to work for God, was symbolically inaugurated by "a light from heaven," which "shined round about him" with such brilliancy that at first he became blind. This occurred while his name was still Saul, and while his highest sense of right was so perverted that he spent his life in persecuting the little band of Christians. That his intention of serving God was an honest one is evidenced by his humble inquiry, "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?" and by his subsequent ready obedience in following the divine behests. After some days of meditation and prayer, and with the assistance of Ananias, a consecrated Christian who came to him by divine command, Saul was healed of his blindness, that is, of his wrong views; and through spiritual regeneration he became Paul, a fruitful worker in revealing to mankind the kingdom of God.

It is right that men should pray for enlightenment when they are at a loss to know how to meet daily problems. Thousands of honest seekers after the light of Truth have found solace and enlightenment in the teachings of Christian Science. They have found peace and happiness as a result of gaining a true understanding of God and of the availability of His help. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "Retrospection and Introspection" (p. 81): "After the supreme advent of Truth in the heart, there comes an overwhelming sense of error's vacuity, of the blunders which arise from wrong apprehension. The enlightened heart loathes error, and casts it aside."

When, through the study of Christian Science, one begins to gain new views, he finds that there is much to be learned, much that is contrary to his former beliefs. Whereas all sorts of wrong beliefs had formerly claimed one's time and attention, thought is newly occupied with finding that which is good and true; occupied with learning to recognize good, and to be grateful that good alone is real. A new understanding of God as Love is thus gained; and that which we had mistakenly accepted as love, that which includes baseness and selfishness, is seen to be a false concept, and it is replaced by the true understanding of Love as divine Principle. This true love, which reflects God, blesses all. Through it homes become happy gathering places, and under its influence business connections become mutually helpful, successful, and interesting. National and international complications are wiped out under the rays of spiritual love, which enables men to meet every difficulty with a broad charity, and an honest endeavor to understand one another's views even where a situation appears to be incomprehensible.

Mrs. Eddy writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (pp. 357, 358): "Divine Love is the substance of Christian Science, the basis of its demonstration, yea, its foundation and superstructure. Love impels good works. Love is greatly needed, and must be had to mark the way in divine Science." When consciousness is filled with love for God and man, one's problems are not hard to adjust; and it is always in individual consciousness that correct views must be established. Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 356), "Thus will a life corrected illumine its own atmosphere with spiritual glow and understanding." And as each corrected life touches the circle of other lives, there is kindled a light of mutual love and esteem.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

## *From "The Hedgerow"*

Deep in the Woodstock meadows on
a morn
Pleasant it is to wander ere the sun
Has burned the dewdrops off the
bending grass
When each small area seems a world
complete,
When every forest stem beneath the
sun
Shoots out a light, and every meadow
span
Is dowered with moving radiance;
and the hills!
I had not known their power till I
had seen,
Limned by the early morn, their mystic heads
White in the eastern circuit. From
the town
The path led out across the dew-wet
lands,
Crossed the cold river in the rivermist,
And turned aside before the columned elms,
Heavy with morning light; three
things remain
In joy, of all the pleasant things I saw
Along this early path: the glowing
elms,
Far off, the line of hills, and suddenly
(That rose abrupt and claimed its
character)
A straight and tangled row of heavy
green,
A hedge, till then unguessed, where
loftier trees
Stood up amid a world of clustering
things.
Brambles and slender vines and,
stiffly held,
The heads of little, sturdy, hopeful
trees. . . .
I never see beneath the golden mist
Of peaceful afternoon, or in the time
Of open daylight such an upland
slope
Without the gentle coming of this one,
This morning picture and the further
thought
Of all the hidden chambers whence
are drawn
The veils, lights, shadows, colors of
the world
That spread across the poorest piece
of ground
To form and to transform.

—From "The Poems of PHILIP HENRY SAVAGE."

## Rhythm

Rhythm, even in its least explicit forms, thus involves felt recurrence in time of a sensuous pattern at a fundamentally regular rate, no matter what the variations, so long as they do not interfere with essential continuity and with recognition of recurrence. Rhythm may be compound or complex, but it may also be simple, and so perfectly regular as to be mechanically marked and numerically measured. . . . It is after all only one sort of structure, the order of the moving temporality of things, not the intrinsic qualitative orders native to sensuous content as such, nor spatial order. Finally, while rhythm is primarily an order, and an order of structure in time, it is often, as rhythmical pattern, an elementary component or material out of which more elaborate rhythms are composed and into which they may be analyzed. Thus it is on the border between the sensuous materials of beauty and the beauty of structure, and we may appropriately proceed from our account of rhythm to the meaning of beautiful form in general. —D. W. PRALL, in "Æsthetic Judgment."


CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Sts., Boston, Mass. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations, "Reality." Sunday School in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
By MARY BAKER EDDY
PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

| | |
|---|---|
| Cloth | $2.00 |
| Ooze sheep, vest pocket edition, India Bible paper | 3.00 |
| Morocco vest pocket edition, India Bible paper | 3.50 |
| Full leather, stiff cover, same paper and size as cloth edition | 4.00 |
| Morocco, pocket edition, Oxford India Bible paper | 5.00 |
| Levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper | 5.50 |
| Large Type Edition, leather, heavy India Bible paper | 11.50 |
| FOR THE BLIND | |
| In Revised Braille, Grade One and a Half Five Volumes | $12.50 |
| FRENCH TRANSLATION | |
| Alternate pages of English and French | |
| Cloth | $3.50 |
| Pocket Edition, cloth, | 4.50 |
| Pocket Edition, morocco | 7.50 |
| GERMAN TRANSLATION | |
| Alternate pages of English and German | |
| Cloth | $3.50 |
| Pocket Edition, cloth, | 4.50 |
| Pocket Edition, morocco | 7.50 |

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipments.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to

HARRY I. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
107 Falmouth St., Back Bay Station
BOSTON, U. S. A.

# Music News of the World

## A Key to Contemporary Music

By EDWIN EVANS

### II—The Solvents

IN MY preceding article a prima facie case was stated for changes to take place about 1900. Judging by corresponding phases of musical history, and notably by that which occurred about 1600, we must be prepared to find the approach of the turning point heralded by a cumulation of manifestations tending to sap the bases and weaken the constituents of the era that is passing. For the purpose of my lectures I elected to call such manifestations "solvents," because their tendency is to dissolve preceding dogma or authority. It is not an ideal term, but useful until a better one be found.

Examining the music of the late nineteenth century we find many such solvents, even without taking into account those phenomena which were merely portents, such as the orchestral inflation of the last 10 or 15 years of that century, which was clearly symptomatic of decadence. The majority of such solvents will, however, be found to group themselves conveniently under three headings, referring respectively to the texture, the material and the form of the music.

This must not be taken to be a complete survey of them. It is rather in the nature of a practical summary.

#### The Texture

The texture was first to be affected. For three centuries it had been based upon tonality and upon the major and minor modes. The solvent applied to these foundations was that of chromaticism, which made for tonal ambiguity. This began quite early in the nineteenth century, when the Romantic composers discovered the sentimental implications of such ambiguous chords as, for instance, that composed of three superimposed minor thirds, best known as the chord of the diminished seventh, which is in all keys at once. As diatonic music is dependent for its character upon an unequal division of the octave, what could be more chromatic than the equal division of the octave revealed by this chord?

In later years another equal division of the octave, this time into major thirds, was to complete the work of the first. This was the so-called augmented triad, with its associate, the whole-tone scale. Meanwhile a technical process known as chromatic alteration had been carried as far as it could be carried, with safety to tonality, in Wagner's Prelude to "Tristan," which one erudite theorist has described as the extreme outpost of chromatic diatonism. It was, however, not really the extreme outpost, but only the last consistent with safety.

#### Course of Despair

At the end of the century there was another composer, Scriabin, who carried the process still further to a point where tonality was jeopardized. To restore at least the semblance of diatonic safety he had recourse to the device of investing certain chords with the dignity of cadences and all the functions appertaining thereto. It was a counsel of despair, for it did not even restore the mere shell of tonality. It merely provided artificial points of rest—rafts, as it were, thrown out upon turbulent sea of incessant chromatic alteration, and assumed to represent a corresponding turbulence of aspirations. It was the logical end of the path on which the prelude to "Tristan" was a landmark.

At this time the solvent had completed its work. What with neutral chords and scales like those formed of whole tones, and chromatic alterations "à outrance," there remained little of the once solid foundation of tonality. The next step obviously would be its complete abolition, under the name of atonality. But the ukase of the atonalists was not likely to remain unchallenged. Musicians had found tonality too useful a servant to be arbitrarily or summarily dismissed. Its advantages had to be retained.

This was done in two distinct ways. One was the revival, not of the old modes integrally, but of certain elements in them which had previously been considered obsolete, and their inclusion, together with the established major and minor, in a kind of polymodal system which is essentially diatonic in character although, like the atonal system, it assigns duties and functions to 12 degrees of the scale instead of the customary seven. The other way was purely contrapuntal, and took the form of writing polyphonically in several keys at once, that is to say polytonality, the very essence of which is that each individual part must be severely diatonic. But here we have passed beyond our discussion of solvents. Chromaticism had dissolved tonality to a point where the whole subject had to be reconsidered. Its task was done.

#### The Material

The second group of solvents, affecting material, can be summed up in the one word nationalism. The great masters of the nineteenth century had established for the dominant idiom a prestige so great that no music was deemed music which did not conform to it. But uniformity was ever the enemy of art, which thrives on diversity. Nationality is only one among many sources of diversity, but a singularly fruitful one, as has turned out happily for music. Needless to say, to set out consciously to write "national" music is aesthetically unsound. But the unsoundness resided primarily in the inhibition, not in the revolt against it. Had there been no dominant idiom, and no musical community which retorted a "non possumus" to all others, there could have been no nationalism, for one does not revolt against a nonexistent despotism. Nationalism had to act as solvent upon a despotic uniformity of material. This clearly indicates its temporary nature. It had a task to accomplish. It has accomplished it, and today such nationalism as remains is either a survival or a tardy arrival upon the scene.

Like other solvents, nationalism as such ceased to operate when its work was done. But among the three forms it took one at least, and perhaps two, remained operative under the new conditions. These three forms were the conscious search for a national melodic idiom by means of the folk-song cult; the recovery of continuity with an overlaid classical tradition where such existed, and the cultivation of so-called national characteristics. Of these the first has in most countries completed its work, though in some it is surviving its usefulness. But the second, consisting of "restoration" movements such as that which, in England, honors Purcell and the Tudor classics, is clearly a link with present-day "neoclassicism," to which we shall refer later, and therefore a definite contribution to the new era as well as a solvent; and the third, though its nature is too vague for discussion in precise terms, is still playing its part, for instance, in determining the forms of that same neoclassicism, and the inclination of different groups respectively toward atonality or simplified tonality. Thus, as in the case of chromaticism, nationalism after clearing the way, leaves a legacy to help in reorganization.

#### The Form

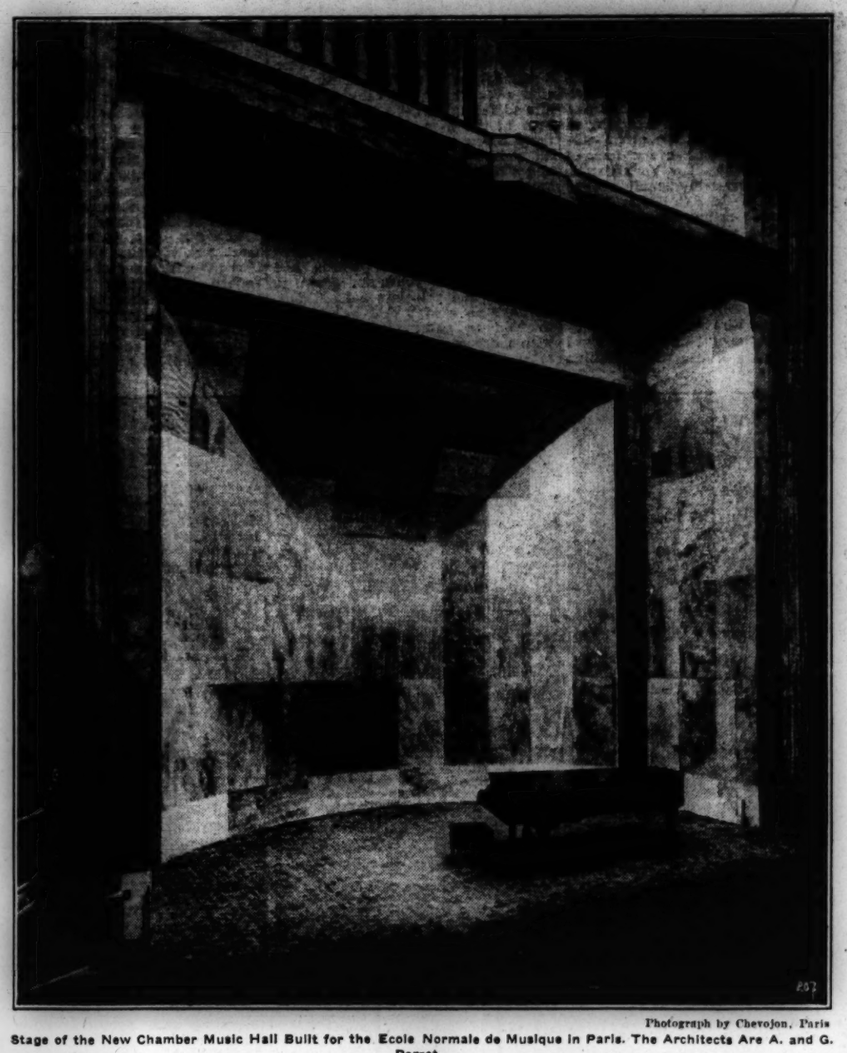
The third group of solvents affects form, or rather procedure. For centuries music had proceeded in accordance with recognized laws, or rather usages, of progression. This was so firmly established that a sequence of chords was commonly termed a progression. Almost the only freedom from precedent was that implied in the term "unprepared discord." It might, within reason, be unprepared, but it might not be left unresolved, and still less might discords, or for that matter concords, follow one another at the dictate of mere taste, however dynamic that impulse might be. It was as if painters were required always to proceed by a consideration of complementary colors and never to produce a felicitous effect by the inspired dip of an experienced brush.

This despotism, too, had to be tempered by the solvent of free selection. It was applied, in the first instance, by impressionism and afterward, as a natural corollary, by expressionism. As in other arts, both movements were fated to be short-lived, but it is curious that in music they should have occupied a period so sharply defined and so equally divided. It would scarcely be straining the facts to state that impressionism occupied the first 15 years and expressionism the second 15 years of the present century, for Debussy's last few works show a tendency to desert impressionism, and today expressionism is moribund in its home, Germany, whilst it has never shown much sign of life elsewhere. The two constitute respectively the objective and the subjective aspects of free selection, one being actuated from without, the other from within.

#### Expressionism

Of the two, expressionism was the more debatable. Kandinsky, its true founder, had clear vision. Except in the drama, its votaries have generally failed to make their meaning clear beyond a narrow circle of sectarians. But of permanent value there seemed to be singularly little in its results, much less than in the impressionism of Debussy. Today, even in the drama, it is on the wane. It has done its duty. As for composers, nobody now questions their right to abandon procedure by harmonic progression in favor of any other form of juxtaposition they fancy. As might have been expected, the result is that they make a sparing use of that right, for the exercise of free choice postulates the possession of great qualities, whereas conformity with procedure is accessible to all.

The concluding observation applies in fact to all three groups of solvents. Their mission was to secure the composer freedom to do certain things—to dispense with tonality, or find a new application of it; to take his material from all sources; to rely upon his own taste in preference to precedent—but not to impose upon him the duty of doing any or all of them. Collectively their action was that of tempering the despotism of uniform practice. Today it is fairly safe to assert that their mission is accomplished and the way clear for the new idiom, whose "primitives" are doubtless with us, though to discover them requires a more distant perspective in time. History is the art of being wise after the event; not whilst events are in progress—that is politics.



Photograph by Chevojon, Paris

Stage of the New Chamber Music Hall Built for the Ecole Normale de Musique in Paris. The Architects Are A. and G. Perret.

## Hearing Ahead

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

HEARING ahead accomplishes like ends and brings like rewards, no doubt, to looking ahead, little though it is talked about. Some manifestations of hearing ahead are noted in the autumn announcements of the concert managers. Mr. Haensel of the firm of Haensel & Jones is listening to Mme. Mellus, the soprano, while she sings, some time hence, as a member of the Philadelphia Civic Opera, the grand aria of the Queen of the Night in Mozart's "Magic Flute"; and he gives evidence, on the green bulletin which he sends out weekly from his office, of being gratified with her interpretation. Richard Copley is taking pleasure in the plaintive tone of the viola d'amore and what not else Henri Casadesus and his associates in the Society of Ancient Instruments play upon the coming season.

S. Hurok is delighting in the applause that awaits the German Grand Opera Company in cities of the eastern states, for representations of Wagner's works from "Flying Dutchman" to "Dusk of the Gods," and I hope justifiably, of Mozart's "Don Juan" also. Duncan McKenzie is hearkening to the conversation in January, 1930, of the people who form his special public, as they praise the Bach lecture of C. Sanford Terry of the University of Aberdeen, and as they approve the singing of the Bach Cantata Club which illustrates Professor Terry's comment.

#### Managers and Artists

To go but little way in this direction, managers, guarantors, educators and artists, too, are hearing ahead; and as they hear now, so ahead; and as they hear now, so by. If the presidents of the directing committees of the Philharmonic-Symphony Society and the Schola Cantorum chance to imagine their organizations performing together, and if they happen to like the sound, that suffices. Some choral programs are requested of the Philharmonic conductors, and nothing remains but for Messrs. Mengelberg, Toscanini and Molinari to name the works and to rehearse them, and for Philharmonic subscribers, when the night comes, to hasten to the hall and take their seats.

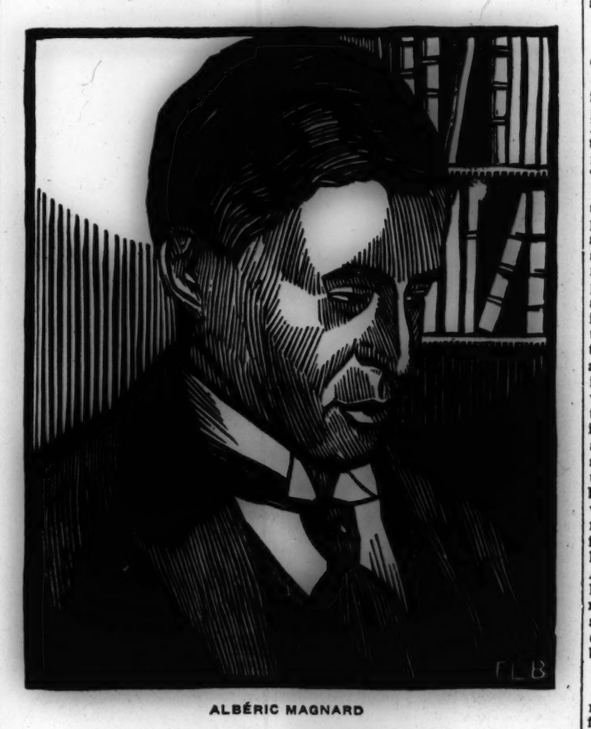
Again, the officials who constitute the Fine Arts Department of the French Government may catch a tumult of national song and symphony arising afar, and may accordingly encourage all the conservatories within range of their authority to be on the alert.

#### Music Handbooks

In more particular regard, there is the hearing ahead which we do for ourselves. For however much our agents, purveyors, benefactors and representatives do for us, and must do under the social and economic circumstances, there certainly rests to us opportunity to undertake a little private exploration of the realms of tone. Nor am I speaking of study of the classics, important as that is. For we cannot hear into the future. I am sure, without being pretty well caught up with the past. Now in order that we may study the music of yesterday conveniently, the music publishers are putting out handbooks in numbers unprecedented. Consider the Musical Pilgrim series from the Oxford University Press. An excellent example in the figured paper cover is the "Introduction to the Music of R. Vaughan Williams," by A. E. F. Dickinson. There's your place to go for an analysis of "A London Symphony." Oxford again, "A Miniature History of Music," by Percy A. Scholes. Mr. Scholes will treat you as a pupil in the beginners' class, but he will give you some mature matter for thought. Still Oxford, "The Concert-Goer's Library of Descriptive Notes," Vol. 2, by Rosa Newmarch. By all means look there for light on the music of Scriabin, to mention a single topic. And now the Oliver Ditson Company with the Pocket Music Student. Leo Rich Lewis has a couple of small volumes freshly announced in that page of the list: "The Ambitious Listener" for one title, "Masterpieces of Music" for the other. In the first book Professor Lewis is lecturing to his classes at Tufts College; in the second, he is in his library sorting over scores and picking out small works and movements from large ones that we ought to be familiar with.

As for ambitious listening, there can be the kind which Professor Lewis as an academic scholar is concerned with in his week-in and week-out routine, and there is the kind which I as a concert reviewer am constrained to take thought of occasionally. And while I recommend everybody to follow, most of the time, his white plume, I beg a corporal's guard to scout in another direction for a few minutes now and then. Of course we cannot altogether understand what we are up to. In the modern movement there exist no rules of the game. Nothing has sound or sense that we can refer to accepted theory.

But I am for listening ahead just the same. Most of the advanced composers whom I have had the privilege of meeting possess such a mastery of their craft, such an understanding of what has been said before their time, that I am inclined to let them have their own rules and formulate their own theory. Some day I shall be able to make out their method, and to grasp their rhythmic, melodic and harmonic doctrine; but for the present, I can wait. Only let me know what they have to say, and let me know it today.



ALBÉRIC MAGNARD

## Albéric Magnard

By M. D. CALVOCORESSI

London

ONE of the most baffling of the questions that arise in connection with new musical works is, what features in them can help contemporaries to forecast whether these works will spread or remain overlooked. Of course, if one is satisfied with the obvious and vague reply: "Really good music will spread, and less good music will not," one need not go further into the matter. But whereas the average intelligent and sensitive music lover has, as a rule, little difficulty in deciding which new music he finds "good," often he is at a loss to comprehend why the majority finally disagrees with him. As for those of us who try, dispassionately and quite apart from personal preferences, to see whether musical works carry at their time of origin any perceptible signs pointing one way or the other, we are at times astonished by the difference between the reasonable forecast and the actual event.

If 20 or 25 years ago the question had been raised as to which contemporary French composers were likely to find lasting favor abroad as well as in their own country, an imposing majority of good judges would have included in their list the name of Albéric Magnard. And they would have had every sound reason for doing so.

His music is neither "easy" nor outwardly alluring, but it is remarkable for its impassioned earnestness and stern concentration. In tendencies he is emphatically classical, and he asserts a strongly marked, eager, somewhat grim personality. There is in his music a certain quality of ruggedness and abstractness which may disconcert at the outset, but never impairs the genuineness of the utterance. And if music is not only the outcome of sincere intentions, but genuine in expression, one naturally expects that it will live, and find greater favor in proportion as familiarity with it helps listeners to go beyond "difficult" externals.

And here we are brought back to another question that often arises with regard to works that remain overlooked. Were these works given a fair chance? Was the advisability of performing them, and performing them often enough, carefully considered by all those who could have helped in diffusing them? It is not easy to answer. The facts are that Magnard's music is fairly well-known in France, known, in a measure, in Belgium, and does not seem to have attracted much attention anywhere else.

In France and Belgium, his works have been the object of very enthusiastic and very adverse criticism. Without going to details, I think that it can fairly be said that in what has been written about him, the proportion of praise and censure is not very different from what it was, at the time, in writings on composers such as d'Indy, Debussy or Ravel. But far less discussion of him took place than with regard to any of these three or any important non-French composers; and indeed the amount of literature devoted to him remains to the present day very small.

#### A Considerable Output

Here, then, is a composer whose output consists of four symphonies (the first written in 1890, the fourth in 1913) and a few other orchestral pieces, among them the "Chant Funèbre," "Hymne à la Justice," and the "Hymne à Venus"; two big dramatic scores, "Guercœur" and "Bérénice"; five big chamber works (quintet for winds and piano, violin sonata, cello sonata, string quartet, piano trio), and a small number of songs and piano pieces. All the instrumental works testify to the earnestness and genuineness of his purpose, to the loftiness of his ideals and to the pains he took in composing. His classicism is evidenced by the facts that he devotes utmost attention to form, with the object of achieving new forms without infringing any of the traditional tenets, in which he unswervingly believed; and that his originality remained entirely independent of neologisms. Indeed, he avoided neologisms almost too consistently, as if he not only had no use for them, but was afraid of them. His biographer, Gaston Carraud (who was one of his few close friends) remarks that he carefully held aloof from all modern currents, with which he was entirely out of sympathy. Aloofness was part and parcel of his nature. And this is perhaps the main reason why it is easier to acknowledge, detachedly, the merits of his music than to feel attracted by it.

#### A Very Human Composer

And yet, Magnard was very human: human in his ceaseless, unformulated desire to write pure music that would correspond to the experiences of his inner life—music in which impassioned eagerness throbs under the outward sternness—and equally human in his conception and treatment of dramatic music, as illustrated both in the strange, lofty allegory of "Guercœur" and in the moving tale of love and self-sacrifice that "Bérénice" embodies. It is impossible to be acquainted with his music and not to feel that it ought to appeal to a far wider public than is the case for the time being.

Whether "Guercœur" and "Bérénice" will be given a chance appears doubtful. Under present conditions, operatic stages have little inducement, if any, to indulge in experiments, nor does their usual public incline to encourage them in the least. But in the concert hall experiments are less costly, and less burdensome to audiences; so that it is probably to chamber and symphonic associations that we must turn for assistance in finally clearing up whatever doubts are entertained as to the vitality of Magnard's music. And if Magnard's name comes to mean something for a majority of music lovers, instead of the present very small minority, there will be a chance for the two dramatic works that are so characteristic of his maturity to come into their own.

## A New Hall for Chamber Music

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Paris

EXCEPTIONAL acoustics have been obtained in the building of a chamber music hall seating 500 persons by using three-ply wood and reinforced concrete. On a narrow plot of ground in the Rue de Cardinet, the problem for the architects was to erect a hall for the Normal School of Music at a minimum expense.

The interior has been left quite unfinished. The patterning of the sheets of wood, however, gives a quiet and pleasing effect. The concrete columns on either side of the stage, and the concrete beams supporting the ceiling, have been gilded. The back of the stage is arched with a curving partition of this wood and the floor is of parquetry.

An innovation in the architecture is the introduction of two balconies in the uppermost corners of the house on the side of the stage. Ordinarily, this space would be empty, but here there are two lounges with deep leather chairs and tables with reading lamps. Stools are distributed near the balcony rail, so that those who take these seats may come to the edge to see for a moment the artist or artists playing, and then retire to listen to the music from their chairs.

The foyer is, of course, relatively small, and the cloak stalls under the orchestra are immediately encountered. Here, too, there are no frills, the concrete roof being simply whitewashed.

The front of the theater is in the modern style, large concrete slabs spreading over most of it. A feature of interest is the addition at the top of fluted openings for ventilation.

Considering the requirement of economy, the edifice, completed in five months by the firm of A. and G. Perret, architects, is most interesting. The natural mahogany tone and the old gold of the columns and beams in the interior have been supported by dark brown coverings for the fauteuils.

The École Normale de Musique is under the supervision of Alfred Cortot, Jacques Thibaud and Pablo Casals, and the little hall, though primarily for concerts of the students of this school, will be used also for suitable concerts by other artists. M. Cortot has tried out the acoustics and is said to be delighted with the results.

---

Prof. Alfred Roller of Vienna has been engaged to design new scenery for the operas to be given by the Philadelphia Grand Opera Company this season. Professor Roller in 1903 was invited by Gustav Mahler to come to the Hofoper in Vienna, and since then he has made nearly every opera produced there. His most recent production was "Turandot."

---

Felix Salmond, the English cellist, has been engaged as soloist with the Boston Symphony Orchestra for the pair of concerts on Dec. 27 and 28 in Boston.

HAVE you renewed your subscription to the Monitor? Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue, and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

## Serge Diaghileff

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

SERGE DIAGHILEFF'S influence over the art of his time surpassed by a great length the limits of his function. Never before had a theater director had an activity comparable to that of this organizer of choreographic spectacles. His activity was seen in every sphere. First of all, it was musical. Let us not forget that it was the director of the Russian Ballet who not only made generally known Moussorgsky, Rimsky and Borodin, but who discovered Stravinsky and was the sole artisan of his universal fame. We also owe to him the revelation of Prokofieff and of Rieti. He effectively served the interests of Manuel de Falla. Without him, none of these musicians would have won so quickly the respect of the great public.

Diaghileff was less happy with the French school. And that is very easily explained, for, instead of discovering unknown talents with his usual flair, he allowed the mediocre School of Six—whose downfall was so lamentable—to impose upon him. Moreover, a little discouraged by the incoherent development of young European music, Diaghileff turned his activity in the direction of the painters. This was the great grievance that musicians and choreographists nursed against him. Compared with the joy of discovering a "fauve" of Montparnasse, the score and the dancing that accompanied the revelation of a back cloth or a few costumes were for him of minor importance. He became the patron of painters and that cost him obscure grudges.

#### Waged Bold Battles

Do not imagine, however, that he gave up all care for discovery in the matter of the dance. It is striking to notice that this astonishing man was never put into an awkward position by the departure of a famous star or the disappearance of a ballet master. What theater could have survived the removal of a Nijinski, a Fokine, a Pavlowa or a Karsarvina? And yet Diaghileff never gave us the feeling of being in a difficulty after having been abandoned by the most illustrious of his company. He had the art of forming a star, and of causing to spring from nothingness those rare birds, choreographists. Just think that this man has brought forth successively into the art of dance composition a Fokine, a Nijinski, a Massine, a Balanchine and a Serge Lifar.

Using snobbery with a cleverness that was sometimes a little ironical, Diaghileff waged the boldest battles with an air that belonged only to him. He collected as if for pleasure all that could hit public taste in the eye. It was not, on his part, mere defiance. His far-seeing taste allowed him only the dangerous and delicate luxury of anticipation.

The great strength of Diaghileff consisted in his having given us dazzling proof of the solidity of his métier. Certain liberated cubists often fail to win the trust of the public solely because they are suspected of freeing themselves from normal rules through impotence or ignorance. Such was not the case with the director of the Russian Ballet, who had staged with a classical conscience works of such pure classical perfection as the "Spectre de la Rose" or the "Sylphides." One could not accuse of insufficient technique the man who had affirmed his mastery with so much brilliance. Similarly, a production like "Schéhérazade" allowed no discussion as to his technique in the sphere of scenario ballet.

#### Sparkle of Genius

No one then dared to cast aspersions upon his means when he threw himself into amorphous ballets, caricatural choreography, burlesque, the grotesque and the angular. In his most disconcerting productions, one always found the sparkle of genius. In the course of this last season, his presentation of the "Prodigal Son" brought proof that the most paradoxical of his stage methods did not hinder him from obtaining a quality of emotion of extraordinary depth.

It is impossible to separate the memory of Diaghileff from that of Léon Bakst, who was the most faithful and the most brilliant of his collaborators. Between them, they changed the balance of taste throughout Europe. While Diaghileff broadened theatrical, musical and choreographic "laws," Bakst, with his palette charged with precious stones in fusion, revealed to us the glory of color. A civilization persuaded that distinction resided in neutral, washed-out tints was taught by him how to savor the warm thrill of Veronese green, indigo, orange, gold, pure carmine and black.

One knows what were the incidences of this revelation. Not only was the décor of the theater entirely revolutionized, but the revelation spread over the footlights and invaded the hall. The orientalism of "Schéhérazade" captured our dressmakers and designers. It was the period of the Thousand and One Nights, of exotic disguises and the living interpretation of Persian miniatures. In her last volume of Memoirs, entitled the "Marroniers en Fleurs" ("Chestnut trees in bloom"), Mme. de Gramont, Duchess of Clermont-Tonnerre, relates in the most piquant and precise way the peculiar and attractive aspect of this bygone civilization.

#### All Decorative Arts Join

The invasion did not confine itself to costumes; very soon all the decorative arts joined in the dance. Manufacturers of materials, furniture and carpets, cabinet-makers, sculptors, architects and "ensemblers" flung themselves into this newly opened path. On our walls "Trianon" gray disappeared to give place to a fire-work display of vivid color, our lighting scattered all the riches of the spectrum and our furniture embarked upon the technique of the boldest multicoloring. It may be said that one single ballet of Serge de Diaghileff accomplished the education of the eye of a whole generation and changed in one go all the essential elements of the frame of its life.

What other artist of genius, tell me, is there who could ever boast of having exercised such a decisive, complete influence around him? Never has a great painter, a great musician nor a great poet known the satisfaction of seeing his ideal adopted by the public with such alacrity. Once again, it was not an artificial infatuation, but a revelation. Serge de Diaghileff gave the "A" to a huge out-of-tune orchestra. The sum of the artistic products of his imagination is inconceivable. It would need several days to write in detail the history of this prodigious man of action, who, coming from an indolent social position at the court of the Tsars, developed and adapted himself to the most unexpected necessities of modern life, at the period of its most disconcerting upheavals.

Now that he has gone, what will become of the Russian Ballet? It is not an impertinence to say that it is henceforth doomed to disappear, at least in the form that we have known it hitherto. In spite of the excellent elements that his illustrious company still comprises, one looks in vain for anyone who can take the place of the organizing genius who gave it its universal reputation. May his example not be lost, and may his ideals survive him by continuing to inspire the zeal of all those who wage fine, disinterested battles for art.

---

The Philadelphia Orchestra Association announces that for the performances of "Boris Godounoff," Nov. 29 and 30 and Dec. 2, Georges Baklanoff will sing the part of Boris; Richard Crooks will undertake the rôles of Shuisky, Grigory and Lavitsky; Herbert Gould will be heard as Pimen, Nikitich, Mitiuka and Varuschchof; Albert Mahler as Schelkaloff, Missail the Simpleton, Boyar and Cherniofsky; Sophie Braslau as the Nurse, Marina and the Hostess. The performance in the original version by the Philadelphia Orchestra will be the first in America. It will be given as a concert performance, in English, without cuts, and with the original orchestration. The choral part will be sung by the Mendelssohn Club, which began rehearsal of the music last spring under Bruce Carey.

MARGA WALDRON
STUDIO OF DANCING
50 Central Park West, New York City
BALLET TAP BALLROOM
Telephone Endicott 9630

MILDRED BIDWELL
PIANO Teacher and Accompanist
191 Magnolia Street, Auburn, R. I. Br. 1556
11 Conrad Building, Providence, R. I. Ga. 2448
IN BOSTON TUESDAYS

A SKINNER ORGAN
is to be installed in
Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Hartford, Conn.
SKINNER ORGAN COMPANY
BOSTON, MASS.

Austin Organs
for
Churches Residences
"Write Us"
AUSTIN ORGAN CO.
HARTFORD, CONN.

CHURCH ORGANS
Noted for
Artistic Voicing, Quality and Dependableness. Catalog on request.
We now have under construction four organs for Christian Science churches.
HILLGREEN, LANE & CO.
ALLIANCE, OHIO—Est. 1898

The WURLITZER Church Organ
Skilled artisans, under expert supervision, voice the pipes of every new Wurlitzer Organ installation in accordance with scientific principles of tone production. The resultant uniform excellence of tone of the Wurlitzer Organ, notable for its power, majesty, brilliance, mellowness and delicacy, has won the plaudits of America's most prominent pastors and organists.
Catalog upon request
The Rudolph Wurlitzer Company
Factories: No. Tonawanda, N. Y.
Cincinnati New York Chicago
Los Angeles San Francisco
and all principal cities

# In the Theater World—Art News and Comment

## The Changing Museum

By CHARLES FABENS KELLEY

A FEW years ago visitors to a museum of art expected to see paintings—"hand-paintings"—and many acres of them. The oil painting stood for art in their thinking, and other things were distractions or "curios." Of course there should be some few pieces of sculpture in every museum, but they were considered rather as a foil to the pictures than as objects of possible beauty or interest, except for evidences of skillful or deceptive craftsmanship. If a portrait in marble wore a lace collar the intricacy of the lace design, skillfully carved in an apparently refractory material, was a never-ending source of wonder.

The excellence of the display of paintings was judged generally by its size, and galleries which hung three rows of paintings were thought to show a truly artistic opulence. Mummies always were, and still are, of great public interest, regardless of any artistic appeal, and it was only recently that a visitor to the Art Institute of Chicago having emerged from a thoroughly satisfactory session with the mummies in the Egyptian room asked the guard where he might find the animals.

**Avoiding Controversy**

Twenty-five years ago there was hardly an exception to the rule that a museum should be an aloof and rather awe-inspiring place whither people went on pilgrimage for improvement rather than recreation. There was no attempt to do more than give decent housing (some have said "burial") to works which were considered standard by extremely conservative people. Museum authorities believed, rightly perhaps, that they were expected to be infallible, and the only way such infallibility can be achieved is, of course, to avoid strictly all controversial subjects, and deal only with those which have long since crystallized. Large crowds of people visiting a museum would have caused bewilderment and alarm to its staff, particularly if any of the components of the crowd were not neatly dressed. When the public was considered at all, it was only the almost negligible percentage possessing educated and refined sensibilities.

There has been a great change in recent years, not only in the attitude of the museums towards "art," that much-abused word, but toward the public. Pictures are now considered as only one phase of art manifestation, and things which were once thought merely curious are now seen to have an æsthetic appeal. An earnest attempt is being made to explain exhibits to the public both by label and by gallery talks, and the museum staff would be seriously alarmed if all the visitors were of the privileged classes. The purpose of the museum is now seen to be the education of public taste along the broadest possible lines, and the building up of a collection so varied in its appeal that there will be something there for everyone. It is no longer necessary for a person to feel that he has no artistic sense if he does not happen to care particularly for pictures.

**Where Grass Is Always Greener**

Even serious students of art of long museum experience are often influenced by considerations having nothing to do with art. The fact that Napoleon or George Washington once owned an object gives it a higher æsthetic position in their eyes than if it had been owned by a lesser mortal. A great deal of elaborate workmanship will often obscure, for them, a lack of beautifully studied proportions, and an object made of gold will always have more charm than a silver one, regardless of its beauty or use. Then the fact that this or that is said to be the only one of its kind sheds a glamour over a thing which of itself has little intrinsic merit. There are numerous other prejudices and superstitions connected with the study of art objects which most of us are not entirely free from. The most frequent and universal of these is the belief that something made outside the United States must necessarily be more desirable than something American made. As the farmer puts it, "The cows always think the grass is greener on the other side of the fence."

In a museum of the first class today the visitor should expect to find paintings ancient and modern—the work of the old masters and also work by men who are still painting and well under middle age. We have a right to know what living artists are doing, and it is the province of the museum to show us. There will be a greater variety of sculpture than was the case a quarter of a century ago. It will probably be less naturalistic, and a far smaller proportion will be done in white marble. A good deal of it, perhaps, will be in colored terra cotta, wood or different varieties of metal.

**As to "Junk"**

Several galleries will probably be given over to ceramics, pottery and porcelain. The average visitor is often puzzled by these galleries, and misses a good deal of enjoyment by passing them by without examination, saying to himself that a lot of junk gets into the museums nowadays. He is quite right, and a good part of such "junk" is often found in the ceramics galleries, but in the best museums the undesirable objects are being carefully eliminated, and there is much to be found among the pottery and porcelain that has true beauty and lasting appeal.

Never, for instance, have more glowing colors been produced than those to be found on the wares of Persia. They range from creamy white through all possible shades and depths of blue to deep purples, with brilliant gold or bronze lusters which were made hundreds of years before the secrets of luster glaze were known to the rest of the world. This last, you say, has nothing to do with the artistic merits of the pieces: quite right, but it may arouse your curiosity enough to stimulate a closer examination, and then the beauty will appear. Never were such porcelains made as by the Chinese, ranging from the large majestic pieces to the small shapes of almost unbelievable refinement. The true beauty of line, color and form may here be studied more easily than in pictures where the subject matter often confuses the issue.

**Debt to the Orient**

We shall look in vain for equally beautiful wares in Europe or America of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, but there is often much beauty to be found there, and frequently we see in the very designs and colors a recognition of the debt owed to the earlier designers of Persia, China, Greece and Rome. On the other hand, there are such charming frivolities that, although they may not be truly beautiful, they are still documents which explain how frequently our ideas of beauty change.

Even though the study of beauty is, and should be, the main object of a museum visit, we should gain much more than that alone. It is natural, when one admires an object, to wish to know something of the conditions which have produced it, and the type of race and society of which it is an expression. Soon we come to see that the contents of an art museum are historical documents that one can learn to read, and that are not easily falsified, and this will prove to us that the objects we own and use and think beautiful are to serve as similar documents for future generations. This should encourage us to educate and exercise our sense of selection and discrimination.



FROM AN ETCHING BY GENE KLOSS, SHOWN IN SAN FRANCISCO.

## Art in a House of Business

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

New Brunswick, N. J.

WIDELY known because of its beauty is an office building in this city. Although the structure has been occupied only a few months it is being talked about in many other cities by persons who have visited it in doing business with the Interwoven Stocking Company. The president of that company, John Wyckoff Mettler, has fulfilled in the planning, equipment and decoration of these executive quarters an aim cherished for many years—the blend in a business establishment of artistic taste and commercial efficiency.

The building is on Church Street, adjoining the National Bank of New Jersey, with a front of the same material as the bank, white marble. A great oval window occupies much of this front wall, rising through two of the three stories of the structure and containing the street entrance. Inside, the building is open in the center from the first floor to the roof, with a skylight admitting a flood of daylight illumination upon the stacks of sample socks ranged on tables around the first floor. This light is controlled and diffused by means of a shutter system of cloth vanes. On the second floor the light well is expanded in a horseshoe form, and on the third floor into an oval, with galleries running around the sides on both floors, and staircases in the rear.

**Old English Note**

In general effect old English notes dominate the interior. Doors of quartered oak, with great hand-wrought iron hinges, admit to the bank building, where the company's accounting and export offices are located. The reception room on the third floor is part of the bank building and opens upon Mr. Mettler's office. Striking is the floor, with its ship's polished oak planking of irregular width pegged to the beams. In the light well at the second floor hangs a large antique tapestry. Instead of a desk Mr. Mettler uses a table of antique quartered oak, resembling a medieval refectory table, or trencher board. His stenographer uses a table copied from one used in a Quebec tavern before the English conquest. Several other copies of this table are used in this building.

There are two massive practical stone fireplaces. The one in Mr. Mettler's office on the third floor has an antique English mantel of carved oak, over which hangs a seventeenth century carved English coat of arms. The tall andirons are figures of armored knights in the Gothic manner, copied from antiques purchased in France by Mr. Mettler, and formerly stood in the mansion of Jacques Cœur, fifteenth century Minister of Finance. Two antique pewter cups stand on the mantel. A heavy wrought iron rack holds logs for the fire, and the fire-tending implements, four feet long, are of wrought iron. The fireplace on the first floor is similarly equipped, except that there is no mantel. Above the fireplace is a great standard worked into the plaster in the manner of an English coat of arms, in which the letters "I" and "W" are woven together.

**The Handmade Look**

The walls and beams are of uneven plaster of ivory tone, giving the impression in shape of the rough plaster and hand-hewn timbers of old English inns. Except for two chandeliers all the artificial lighting is indirect. The first and third floors are flagged with an artificial stone in gray, buff and sand tones, the irregular shapes giving another touch of the handmade look of this interior. The second floor is covered with inlaid linoleum in a gray and black scheme of design and there is a great carpet of deep pile gray velour under the large table and chairs used by the advertising department. On all the floors Windsor chairs with deep cushions are generously distributed, so that one is always at hand wherever the visitor happens to be. The steel filing cases and other office equipment are of an unobtrusive olive tone that fits into the general mellow color scheme.

On the walls hangs a veritable art collection in the form of original drawings, paintings and murals made for Interwoven posters by Norman Rockwell, J. C. Leyendecker, N. C. Wyeth and other artists of note. To these have been added a group of European travel posters and many prints.

**Airiness**

Porcelain drinking fountains are used on every floor, and one-piece telephone receivers. The stock room and mailing department are in the basement, connected directly with the New Brunswick Post Office, which adjoins in the rear. The front and rear windows of the building may be opened outward in such a way as to secure a maximum of ventilation indirect in current. This circulation may be further increased by lifting the whole skylight, if desired.

The rear windows, on all three floors, are made in the antique manner, of irregular panes in sepia, mauve and olive tints, heavily leaded, and interspersed with bull's-eyes and odd-shaped fragments, the whole tonal effect being that of pale amber. The glass itself is streaked and bubbled with intentional "faults" that are fascinating. Dotting these panes, at piquantly irregular intervals, are scores of etchings of scenes, mostly of early American history, made for this building from illustrations found by Mr. Mettler in old books in the Voorhees Library at Rutgers College, New Brunswick.

**An Historical Pageant**

There is an amusing sequence of tableaux representing the famous "cannon war" between Rutgers and Princeton Colleges in 1875 growing out of the prank of Rutgers sophomores in making off with the big gun that was stationed on the Princeton campus. Another group is concerned with early English and American trades and characters, including the tinker, the town crier, the constable, the bear trainer, the women spinning, the pot boiler, the vagabonds, the wayfarers, and one of those ancient market rascals called forestaller and regrator, meditating in the stocks on his misdeeds.

Then there are historical incidents concerning John Smith, Robert Treat Paine purchasing the present site of Newark, John Fitch's steamboat, completing the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, the Wells-Fargo pony express, a stagecoach and a canal boat. Decorative bits are provided by representations of the tools and weapons used by the Indians and early settlers, and there are many episodes depicting the rise of the American colonies to independence. One may gaze long at these etchings on any of the three floors, and be transported back in mood, at least, to an earlier day. Taken altogether those windows spread before one something like a pageant of America, and the beginnings of its institutions in old England.

## 'Three Musketeers' in Berlin

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—Berlin's largest theater, the Grosses Schauspielhaus has opened its doors again for the new season with a new spectacle: "The Three Musketeers." As in previous years, Erik Charell is responsible for this production. For four hours thousands of spectators are held closely by a show which makes great demands on both ears and eyes.

It is a romantic operetta, precented in revue style. It has a somewhat unhistorical but coherent story, in the period of the childhood of King Louis XIV, and the fight between his mother, Queen Anna and the powerful Richelieu.

A brilliant caste of prominent stars has been gathered together for this piece. Alfred Jerger and Göta Ljungberg both bring trained voices from the opera stage. Seigfried Arno, Max Hansen and Paul Morgan make a trio of well-known Berlin comedians, who fill the evening with mirth. Trude Hesterberg brings a fine personal style to her singing, while there are two dancers of grace and talent, La Jana and Marianne Winkeustern. Paul Wegener, dramatic and film star, makes an imposing Cardinal Richelieu.

The scenery naturally plays a leading rôle. Two pictorial high notes are the tent scene at Rouen and at the betrothal of Louis XIV in the Louvre. Ernst Stern, designer, has excelled himself in these two scenes.

## London Revival of 'Dear Brutus'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—At the Playhouse, "Dear Brutus," by J. M. Barrie. The cast:

Mr. Dearth ..... Gerald du Maurier
Purdie ..... Eric Cowley
Coade ..... Norman Forbes
Matey ..... Ambrose Manning
Lob ..... Hay Petrie
Mrs. Dearth ..... Dorothy Black
Mrs. Purdie ..... Gladys Faber
Mrs. Coade ..... May Whitty
Joanna ..... Grace Wilson
Lady Caroline ..... Elizabeth Pollock
Margaret ..... Mary Casson

Sir James Barrie's fine play, it is to be hoped, will be as successful in revival as it deserves to be, for there is no doubt that this little comedy, slight though it may seem to be superficially, is an undoubted masterpiece in miniature. Moreover, it is the descendant of another and greater masterpiece, for is it not founded on two lines from one of the greatest of all human and historical tragedies—Shakespeare's "Julius Cæsar?"

The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars,
But in ourselves, that we are underlings.

This inspiration of one great play by another repeats itself in "Dear Brutus," where Margaret, the dream child in the enchanted wood, meditates upon the thought that a son may never get too big for his mother to take him on her knee! Does not this remark contain the germ of one of Barrie's later, and some consider greater play, "Mary Rose?" Indeed, in this revival the author appears to have elaborated the situation somewhat, and Margaret enlarges upon the possibilities of a grown-up son taking his mother on his knee.

In many respects this revival improves upon former reproductions, both in the way some of the artists play their original parts, as also in the performances of some of the new comers. "Comparisons are odious" only when comparing the good with the bad. They are not so when one goes from strength to strength, as this play and its players certainly do.

Sir Gerald du Maurier has improved upon his original performance of William Dearth, to which he has brought a maturity and imparted a depth. His playing of that moving moment where he discovers his beloved daughter Margaret was but a dream child, figment of a journey in the enchanted wood, displays a touch of real genius.

Sir Gerald has given us moments such as this in lesser plays than "Dear Brutus." One remembers such another in "Raffles," and a fickle public, somewhat too prone to bask in the sunshine of a fascinating personality, will surely at last wake up to the fact that there is something very much more to be got out of Sir Gerald than that. They have but to demand and they will get it provided Sir Gerald can get the play. And it is an interesting fact that just as good plays inspire good actors, so do good actors inspire good plays.

Mary Casson, the talented daughter of a gifted mother (Sybil Thorndike), played the beautiful part of Margaret, the dream child, if not with the physical lightness and eerie touch of the original exponent, yet with winsome and elfin "otherworldliness."

To the part of Lob, Hay Petrie brough all his Puck-like proclivities, and seemed the very embodiment of elderly mischief. And therein, if anywhere, lay his only fault. He seemed to bring age into the part, due perhaps to his movements, which, though sufficiently rapid, slightly resembled clockwork. Lob's agelessness is remarked upon early in the play, and, in spite of his gray hairs, Lob should appear young and not elderly like his friend Mr. Coade, played as well as ever by its original exponent, Norman Forbes. "Coady," his wife, is now played by May Whitty, who shows what only an accomplished and experienced actress can do.

As Mrs. Dearth, another wonder came to light, when Dorothy Black succeeded Hilda Moore, who seemed as irreplaceable as Faith Celli, the original Margaret. At first it seemed that Miss Black dressed and played the part a thought too garishly. But one's second thoughts were different. She was Mrs. Dearth to the life, and one was sorry for Dearth—which was surely intended. As Matey, the butler, whose criminal tendencies are, apparently, not bold enough to land him in prison or keep him out of it, but find him committing petty pilfering in the pantry, Ambrose Manning rather gave one the impression that he would have gone for the bigger things at the first opportunity. The remaining characters of this turly delightful play all did creditably.

C. F. A.

## 'The Street Singer'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—At the Shubert Theater, Busby Berkeley presents "The Street Singer," book by Cyrus Wood and Edgar Smith, lyrics by Graham John and Edward Eliscu, music by Nicholas Kempner, S. Timberg and Richard Meyers, settings by Watson Barratt, costumes by Orry Kelley.

That Queenie Smith—whom as a dancer we have admired for years—should some day become a fair to middling actress, due to her observations in the theater, seemed among the possibilities; dancers have done as much ere this. But that Miss Smith should suddenly blossom forth as a first-class comedienne and in addition sing a prima donna rôle with no little virtuosity is to the onlooker a bit disconcerting. Being talented in these three different ways seems too much to expect.

It is true that Miss Smith had an early dance training of the best at the Metropolitan Opera House, surrounded by the world's best song birds, but dancing lessons are not supposed to produce a musical and well-managed voice. This Miss Smith now has and her performance at the Shubert Theater is one of the best all-round portrayals to be seen on Broadway.

The plot of "The Street Singer" is almost identical with that of Bernard Shaw's "Pygmalion," but that does not militate against it, as the story of a street gamin with a pretty face and the turning of her into a lady within a given time, as the result of a wager, is good theater material and serves well as a musical comedy theme.

The Messrs. Shubert have provided Busby Berkeley with all of the ingredients for making a sumptuous feast and Mr. Berkeley has made the most of his opportunity. A good enough book—dotted here and there with puns, but good puns—a good score, a high-salaried and capable group of comedians, plus appropriate scenery and costumes. This is just lavish entertainment that is half-way between what used to be called musical comedy and what is now called revue. In considering such a performance, it is the people that take part that count most, and in the present case there is an affluence of talent.

Guy Robertson is handsome and sings well and complements the humorous acting of Miss Smith to a nicety. Then there is Andrew Tombes in one of the faker rôles, in which he is always amusing. Harry K. Morton and his hoydenish companion, Nell Kelly, supply not a little of the fun, and the nimble Nick Long Jr. is an added attraction and dances his way into the good graces of the audience.

Mr. Berkeley's chorus is called upon to do not only all of the things that may, with or without discretion, be done in the way of dancing, but they also accomplish most of the feats that we associate with a gymnasium, including heavy lifting.

F. L. S.

## London Children's Theater

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

ANYONE who has watched the children waiting to go into the tiny theater in Endell Street can have little doubt of the popularity of this venture among them. The silence born of expectation; the anxious looks on the tail of the queue, as it shuffles slowly to the entrance; and the pathetic scenes, when positively the last one has been squeezed in, and the lady at the door reluctantly shakes her head at the stricken remnant—no, there is no question what the children think of the theater.

The secret of its hold over them is half revealed the moment one passes the doors. It is a real theater. No question here of a hall, or a concert room, or any sort of a makeshift—it is really a theater complete to the fauteuils and the electric "exit" signs. Moreover, that is the keynote that runs through the whole undertaking. Everything is "real"—the actors are nearly all professionals, the scenery is designed and the plays produced by members of the company who have done as much for West End productions; and whether it be the detail of an eighteenth century costume or a subtle lighting effect, nothing that receives attention in the theater for adults is overlooked here.

But do not imagine, setting aside the question of the program, that that is the whole secret. The Children's Theater is something quite different from a miniature imitation. The appearance of a real theater is there; but the theater is so tiny, the resources so limited and the program so ambitious that it is impossible to prevent a hint of the difficulties from reaching the audience, impossible, often, to do more than indicate the effect aimed at.

This is all to the good. Instead of the perfected illusion of the adult theater, which, if it thrill and delight children, is apt also to subdue and awe them, the children are asked to co-operate with their own imaginations, and instead of looking on at a mere spectacle, are joining in an entrancing game. The company is alert to this side of their work. They are obviously not so much engaged in presenting a production for children as in "dressing up"—and every child knows that the one is grown-up work, while the other is just fun.

As for the program, it is just as it should be, an excuse for presenting us to all the best people—the dear old friends from nursery rhymes, the ballad folk, and the genial race engaged in piracy, and kindred picturesque villainy; while skillfully interwoven is much good, simple music, chiefly traditional.

Miss Luxton, who is responsible for this worthy undertaking, must be especially congratulated on her scenery. It is remarkable for its artistry, for the precision and verve with which difficult effects are outlined with the scantiest of material in a severely restricted space, and for the amazing variety of it produced at a single performance.

The theater is so small that, at the best, it can do little more than pay expenses; but the price of the children's seats have always remained at sixpence. It is surely a fine thing to give so much of joy and color and laughter at so modest a rate.

## British Film Notes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The "Martin Luther" film, now fully approved by the censor, is being presented at the Avenue Pavilion. It is unworthy of its great subject. There is too much superstition, and too much stagy effect. While there were streaks both of theatricality and superstition in the great reformer, who was something of an artist himself and knew well the value of effect, he was too sincere and great an artist to be fairly represented in this garish version of his life's work.

Certain of the scenes are, however, works of art, and a pleasure to look upon, more especially those taken in a distant perspective. In many others the figures are too big and too close up. A lack of variety is shown in the handling of crowds, both in the mass and individually. There is plenty of variety of faces, but little in their expression, which is monotonously sinister and malignant. The photography is good in places, but generally apt to be too low in tone throughout.

No. 13 of the British Movie Tone News Reel is concerned with the British Prime Minister and the American Ambassador. We see the Premier presented with the Freedom of the Town of Elgin, Scotland, and hear him discuss his forthcoming visit to the United States. Ambassador Dawes speaks upon "Naval Disarmament." Both gentlemen are distinctly heard, and are photographed in Scotland where they recently met.

George King, one of the most energetic of the younger British film producers, is producing a series of two-reel films, each of which will be a complete story in itself, although the series will deal throughout with the same couple, their joys and sorrows and the sometimes uneven tenor of their domestic life. It will be presented and played by a co-operative company of young people.

C. F. A.

## 'Great Day'

"Great Day," a new musical comedy by Vincent Youmans, with words by William Carey Duncan and others, is now playing at the Colonial Theater, Boston. It offers a distinctive note in a Negro ensemble singing number, introducing with a great variety of characteristic Negro expression a rousing chorus entitled "Great Day." This is pitched in a vein of rejoicing instead of in the melancholy note of "Old Man River," the theme song of "Show Boat."

"Great Day" is a good example of compromise in the use of unsophisticated musical material in a theatrical way. As a stage incident, this chorus number is to be remembered along with the ensemble title song number in the Russian style in "The Song of the Flame."

For the rest, "Great Day" runs along familiar channels in its story of misunderstanding and reconciliation between the juvenile leads. This time she is a Southern belle and he is an engineer delegated to direct district work in the control of a Mississippi flood.

The girl is well played by Mayo Methot, who can sing and dance acceptably. Pearl Regay does some of her orientalized dances, Laura Lee is amusing in a soubrette part, Walter C. Kelly purveys his "Virginia Judge" humors, Maude Eburne is funnier than could be expected in a stereotyped spinster part, and there are several comic duologues of stage Negro humor between Miller and Lyles.

E. C. S.

## 'Journey's End' in Berlin

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—"Journey's End," English war play, has been produced in German at the Deutsches Künstler Theater of Berlin. Many English and Americans were in the audience, and the author appeared at the close of the play. "Journey's End" is almost untranslatable. Although the words and the actual sentences may be successfully turned into those of a foreign language, it is quite impossible to translate the characteristic British emotion, humor and sentiment which lie behind the words.

The producer, Heinz Hilpert, has made every effort to get as near as possible to the tone of the London production. A brilliant cast of ten men all acquitted themselves admirably. Mathias Wiemann of Max Reinhardt's theater, had the most difficult task of portraying Stanhope, while a newcomer, Hans Joachim Möbis, gave a fine touch to the rôle of Raleigh.

Cutters of talking films are becoming so expert, it is said, that they can snip out the extra syllable when a player makes four syllables out of such a word as athletic.

ANSON K. CROSS
VISION-TRAINING SCHOOL gives artists success after twenty years of failure; saves this time for students. 300 now gaining faster at home than in schools by old ways. Illustration, Portrait, Landscape. Personal or by mail. Address CROSS ART SCHOOL, Beothay Harbor, Maine.

## Pictures in Motion

By E. C. SHERBURNE

**Quick, the Fader**

MUCH of the uneven quality of sound in dialogue pictures is due to inattentive operators in theater projection booths. So say the producers of films. In proof of their contention they run off the same "unsatisfactory" pictures in theaters over which they have full operating control and there are none of the raucous sounds during the speaking and music that have made many sensitive listeners declare that they do not care for the talkies. The radio offers a parallel easily understood by everybody. Even a first-class wireless receiving instrument can be operated so unintelligently that it will "blast" and distort the signal in a way to drive persons of sensibility out of the house and off the street where the racket is being made.

**Operating Cues**

To assist proper projection of sound a fader system is now available. The amplification element in the apparatus is connected with a numbered dial, with the figure 5 as indication of the normal value of amplification. Before the film is projected for an audience it is carefully studied for uneven tone qualities, and a cue sheet prepared giving definite increases or decreases of volume to be made at specific changes of scene wherever it becomes obvious that the voices and music should be made louder or softer. An operator watches the picture during projection, and with the aid of these cues "monitors" the sound just as a similar control is exercised in the better radio studios during the radiocasting of a program.

**Further Precautions**

In addition to their other difficulties, the men in the projection booth, however conscientious, must make allowances for the different carrying power of sound in a house that is full as distinguished from one that is half empty. With only part of the seats occupied there is far less absorption of sound that when all or most of the seats are taken. The smaller the audience, the more resonance, and the greater care needed that the voices and music do not become noisy. Some managers even take the trouble to install controls and observers in the back of the floor and the balcony to check up the projection in relation to the size of the audience. To cap all, some managers who take pains to secure appropriate modulation at all times are bombarded with complaints by insensitive auditors who want loud voices and loud music regardless of the consequent loss of inflections and nuances that are so pleasant to the ears of judicious listeners.

**All Talk or None**

One dubious product of this early period of the talking pictures is the film that is silent for most of its length, and then breaks forth into dialogue during the last 15 or 20 minutes. These conglomerates, which are neither silent pictures nor talking pictures, are so generally disliked by film theater patrons that there is every reason to expect that dialogue pictures will settle down into all-talk or no talk. Repeatedly it has been shown that an atmosphere that has been nicely built up during an hour of pantomime is shattered the moment the characters start to talk and sing. This loss does no occur when the players have talked from the beginning, for the effect then is all of a piece.

**Those Theme Songs**

Belatedly some of the producers of pictures with sound are discovering that they have overdone the theme song. Even in some of the new films the theme song is being "plugged" until the listeners are ready to ridicule it when it is dragged in for the twentieth time during an hour. The "plugging" is done with the object of selling the theme songs in sheet music form, but this end is defeated if the listeners leave the theater expressing the fervent hope that they may never hear it again. Sometimes they do not escape without hearing the ditty played by a pianist in the lobby or poured out at them sans intermission from an electric repearing phonograph. For one picture that is being circussed just now in the principal cities there are provided wagons that traverse the streets bawling the theme song out even above the din of traffic. This is no way to make friends for the talking pictures.

**The Films Expand**

Wide film has reached the stage of public exhibition in the form of "Grandeur" pictures, shown by William Fox at the Gaiety Theater, New York. It is being generally predicted that the new type of films, of which there is at least one other important variant—the Spoor stereoscopic pictures—will be ready for showing in one or more theaters of each of the large cities of the United States within a year.

**Size Quadrupled**

Grandeur pictures, as projected on the screen, have all the clearness of ordinary motion pictures and are enlarged to fill the entire width of the proscenium arch of a regular theater. At the Gaiety Theater the screen is 35 feet wide and 17 feet high, which is the limit of the practicable stage space. At the Roxy Theater in New York, the screen for Grandeur pictures will be 70 feet wide and 35 feet high. Even this is a limitation imposed by the size of the existing stage picture frame, it is declared. Even larger screens can be used when arrangements can be made for showing them. Thus it would be possible to set up in the Madison Square Garden, New York, a screen 150 feet long and 75 feet high, which would provide close-up motion picture entertainment for persons in all parts of a seated audience containing 14,000 people.

**Not Magnification Merely**

Fundamentally, the Grandeur film is not based upon magnification. The system requires a special camera equipped with a new type of lens which, it is said, "records an image of greater scope in width and depth than has ever before been achieved, using film 70 millimeters wide—twice the width of the present standard." The pictures as shown at the Gaiety Theater are sweeping in their panoramic effect. Bits of a baseball game are shown, with the whole playing field compassed within the camera view, with the figures large enough to be enjoyed in ensemble, rather than in bits chosen in regular motion pictures when the camera has to be swung about to bring in enlargements of small areas of the scene. West Point cadets at their drill are shown occupying the whole parade ground, and one watches several phases of the maneuvers simultaneously. Startling is this panoramic effect when applied to the pictures of Niagara Falls. One can well believe that the Grandeur camera assembles for an audience more comprehensive views of the great cataract than the visitor could gain for himself at Niagara. For this new type of motion picture apparently amplified the range of human vision.

**"Sherlock Holmes" Again**

For old-time playgoers there is only one Sherlock Holmes—William Gillette. His revival of his own dramatization of Conan Doyle's detective character will this season give a large body of new theatergoers their first glimpse of the play itself, and of an actor who starred for 40 years, mostly in plays of his own writing, beginning with "The Professor" in 1881 and continuing until 1921 when he appeared in "The Dream Maker." Since then he has been in retirement at his home on a hill of rock near Hadlyme, Conn. Mr. Gillette is thoroughly at home in a character that is dryly humorous, whimsical and slightly mysterious, such as the penetrating Sherlock Holmes. One of the many good acting parts in the piece is that of Sherlock's page boy, Billy. At one point Billy, greatly at his own risk, warns Sherlock of the stealthy approach of the baleful Moriarty. Later, when Moriarty has been disposed of, the great detective calls the boy in. "Billy, you're a good boy," he says, pride and gratitude trembling on his tongue. And Billy, devout mimic of his master's habit of suppressing all outward show of emotion, replies smartly and with respectful admiration, "Yes, sir. Thank you, sir." In London in 1905 when Mr. Gillette played his travesty called "The Painful Predicament of Sherlock Holmes," the part of Billy was taken by a youth of 16 called Charlie Chaplin.

**Sound and Color**

It is further asserted that the wider film also permits an improvement of sound qualities, for the speech and music are recorded upon a strip twice as wide as that now ordinarily used in pictures, and this extension of area brings with it finer gradations of tone than is possible when a narrower form of the sound track is used. By the time theaters are prepared to show these wide films in quantity, there is every prospect that they will also be made, at least in part, in color.

Scherwee Gallery

EXHIBITION of ETCHINGS

Three Great Masters

Charles Meryon
French, 1821-1868

James McNeill Whistler
American, 1834-1903

Sir Francis Seymour Haden
English, 1818-1910

Among Others Will Be Shown

LE STRYGE . . . . . Meryon
POMPE DE NOTRE DAME . Meryon
THE BALCONY . . . . . Whistler
PONTE DEL PIOVAN . . . Whistler
SHERE MILL POND . . . . Haden
KENSINGTON GARDENS . . Haden

These are all superb impressions from many famous collections, including those of Theodore DeWitt and Sir Francis Seymour Haden's personal collection.

One of the most important exhibitions ever held in Boston.

THRU OCTOBER

Scherwee Studios Inc.
665 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MASS.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

COPLEY
Tues., Thurs. and Sat. 2:30
Evenings at 8:30
Management E. E. Clive
2ND MONTH
The Thriller of Thrillers
"The Crooked Billet"

NEW YORK CITY

HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE 124 W. 43d St.
Mats. Thurs. and Sat. Eves. 8:30
Journey's End
by R. E. Sherriff

"The Season's Undisputed Masterpiece"
NEW MOON
with ROBERT HALLIDAY, GUS SHY, CHARLOTTE LANSING
Imperial Thea., 45th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

FULTON West 46th St. Evgs. 8:30
Matinees WED. & SAT., 2:30
GEORGE M. COHAN'S
GAMBLING
The Talk of the Town!

# *Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World*

## COLUMBIA HAS FINE MATERIAL

### Coach Crowley Welcomes Good Sophomore Candidates—Eight Home Games

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The Columbia University football team, with its preliminary twice-a-day intensive practice at an end as classes in the college begin, is now all ready to start its season with prospects of one of the strongest elevens that has represented the Morningside institution in many years.

More weight and consequent power in the line than ever before since play was resumed a few years ago, gives great encouragement to Charles C. Crowley, the coach, and though the squad is smaller than usual, pending the arrival of the added players which always appear at the opening of college, the quality is so high that even several of the stars of last season may not be able to maintain their positions against the rush of new talent, especially from last year's freshman eleven.

Three of the veteran linemen of last year, and at least two of the backs on that eleven, are practically certain to retain their places this season. Capt. Malcolm S. Bleecker '30, and his associate, Remey Tys '30, are holding down the tackle positions with even more vigor than last season, and James L. Campbell '30, the veteran center, is also in the lead for the pivot position. Back of the line the two stars of the freshmen team of two years ago, Henry H. Scott '31 and Joseph J. Stanczyk '31, who did the greater part of the work there last season, are again the chief reliance of Crowley in their positions at halfback and fullback, while E. Phillips Liflander Jr. '30, the little quarterback, is the first choice for his old position.

**Fine Sophomore Prospects**

But the veterans are supplemented this year by the finest lot of players that have come up from a freshmen squad at Columbia. William T. Cook, the freshman mentor, has developed and now delivered to the varsity coach, some hard-fighting material that in several cases has already ousted the veterans for those same positions, and in some cases are likely to capture other places as the season progresses. Chief among these is Ralph A. Hewitt '32, who is now in full possession of the place in the backfield vacated by the graduation of Henry W. Kumpf, the star of last season, and bids fair to equal or even surpass his record of brilliant play. A triple threat man, with great height and power to aid him in all round play, he is expected to be one of the great Columbia backs.

To make up for the scarcity of second eleven or junior varsity men, Crowley and the engineering department of the university has worked out a robot or dummy lineup, with the positions filled by dummies, which may be shifted to various formations to oppose the attacking formation of the first eleven, and act as a thorough test of the ability of the line and the backfield to follow instructions. This has worked well, and with occasional assistance from minor college elevens, who have visited the headquarters and held practice games with the Columbia first team, the practice has been most satisfactory.

Another innovation will bring the eleven on the field this year in the traditional light blue of the university for the first time. The new jerseys, designed by the graduate manager, Reynolds Benson, are light blue in color, with a dark blue edging about the neck and down the sleeves. A black C with a small U inside, is on the chest of the jersey, while the stockings are light blue also, with narrow dark blue stripes. Lastly, the helmets are also light blue, of a specially tanned leather. So there will be no doubt as to the conspicous show that will be staged by the home team when they step out on Baker field.

**Baker Field in Use**

For the second year Baker Field, now fully equipped with ample stands, will be the scene of the home games this season. This year, all but one of the scheduled games are to be played there, the solitary exception being the visit to encounter Cornell on Nov. 2. Dartmouth, the University of Pennsylvania, Colgate and Syracuse, the four big home games, will all be staged at Baker Field, and this will give the home team an advantage that is lacking when the games are staged in the baseball stadium.

Starting at the end of the line, four sophomores are contending with two of the veterans of the 1928 squad for the places, and at the present time only one of the more experienced men is likely to come through. This is Edward A. Hill '31, at the right side of the line. George B. Costigan '31, at the other end, has been laid aside for the present in favor of Stewart C. Van Voorhees '32, who has settled the scholastic difficulties which at one time threatened to keep him off the squad, but is by no means certain of the place permanently, as Costigan, Gordon A. Spencer '32, Charles F. Althaus '32 and Arthur W. Webbersinn '32 are all making a hard fight to get the premier position.

The tackle places are practically settled, as Bleecker, the captain, and Tys, also a three-letter man, are now in splendid form, and Crowley is moving several of the other candidates to fill in at other positions, where they are more in need of players. Thus, Edward Weinstock '32, tackle on the freshman eleven last season, and a candidate for the same place on the varsity, has been moved over to guard, and William M. McDuffee '32 is now one of the relief candidates for center. William H. Blesse '31 will remain as a relief man, however, as well as August F. Banko '32, another member of the freshman squad of 1928.

**Guard Places Open**

The guard positions, however, are still open, and will not be settled, in all probability, until shortly before the start of the big games. Hyman Ashman '30, one of the veterans of last year, will have to drop out of play for the season, opening a place that is now in possession of Weinstock, while Carl M. Ganzle '31, and Albert A. J. Triska '31, are being pushed out of the position on the other side by two other sophomores, Frank Nobiletti '32, and Romeo Japar '32, who are waging the hardest sort of competition between themselves for the position. William H. Allan '32, is also a strong possibility.

While James L. Campbell '30 has the lead for the pivot position, Crowley has been inclined to treat him easy so far, and as a consequence, most of the scrimmages have found William H. Barlow '31, holding down center. McDuffee, since his shift from tackle, is also likely to be used in some of the play, though it is possible that he will have to wait for later in the season, pending further training in his new place. He looks well, however, being more of the roving type of center, such as Crowley is especially effective in training. Other possibilities, who have been helping on the B eleven are John F. Deems '32, and Ralph S. Wood Jr. '32.

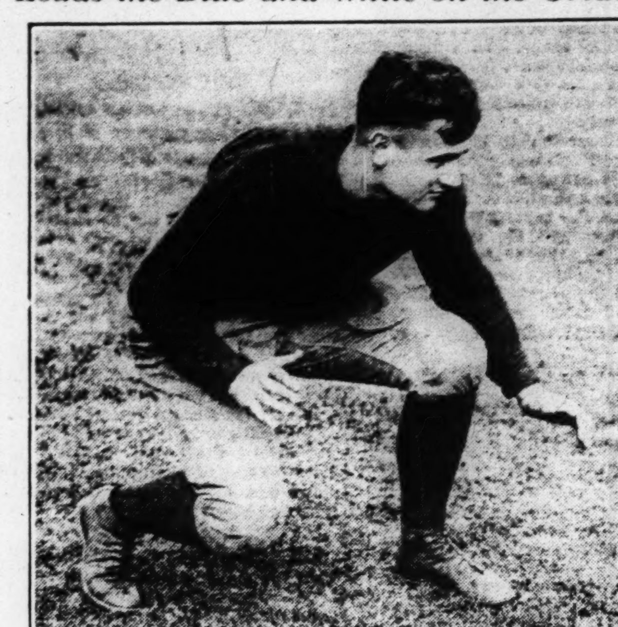
The closest competition for any place on the eleven is being staged at quarterback. E. Phillips Liflander Jr. '30, the 1928 general, is being so closely pressed by the freshman pilot of last season, Charles A. Joyce '32, that there is no certainty which will pilot the team in any game. Both are fine field generals, with the sophomore furnishing more weight to the backfield rushes, while Liflander had the greater experience. James F. Sheridan '31 and John W. Bradley '31, also of last year's eleven, are also trying, but are generally regarded chiefly as relief men.

The present trio of backs, as the season starts, are Hewitt, the newcomer to the team, and the two newcomers of last season, Scott and Stanczyk. The first is the all-round player, while Scott, as the line bucker, and Stanczyk at fullback, round out the places with great power. In addition to the above, the candidates who are likely to see much service are William B. Buser '30, Earle F. Carlsten '31 and Lindley E. Eberstadt and Edward B. Hill, both of last year's freshman, while Thomas F. Gallivan Jr. '31, Earl Mosser '31, Thomas J. Reilly '31 and Victor H. Nordstrom '31 are also available. In fact, the biggest problem of Crowley at the present time is to decide who is the best of his backs.

The season starts one week earlier this year. The balance of the list is exactly the same as in 1928, in the same order, with the sole exception of Colgate, which replaces Johns Hopkins on the list following the Cornell game. Under the triangular arrangement with Cornell and the University of Pennsylvania, the latter will come to Baker Field this year, while Columbia will visit Ithaca. The Dartmouth game will also shift, coming to New York this time. The complete schedule is as follows:

Sept. 28—Middlebury College.
Oct. 5—Union College; 12—Wesleyan University; 19—Dartmouth College; 26—Williams College.
Nov. 2—Cornell University at Ithaca; 9—Colgate University; 16—University of Pennsylvania; 28—Syracuse University.

### *Leads the Blue and White on the Gridiron*



Wide World

CAPT. MALCOLM S. BLEECKER '30
Columbia University Football Team

## *O'Doul's Chances of Winning Title Good*

### *Is Topping His Nearest Rival by Eight Points With One Week to Play*

NEW YORK (AP)—With only a week of the season remaining, Frank J. O'Doul of the Philadelphia Nationals leads F. C. Herman of Brooklyn by .392 to .384 in the race for the batting championship of the National League. By this time, next week, the former pitcher doubtless will have brought Baker Bowl its first batting title since the days of E. J. Delehanty back in 1898 when the same structure was known simply as the Philadelphia Ball Park. Delehanty topped the National League with a mark of .408 in the year of the Spanish-American War.

Eight points fail to make O'Doul's position impregnable, but Herman, for some weeks, has been unable to close the gap separating him from the top. He has done little since the afternoon when he sacrificed in the ninth inning at Ebbets Field with Brooklyn five or six runs behind.

**Other Leaders**

Other leading regular batsmen, in averages issued today and including games of last Wednesday, are: W. H. Terry, New York, .375; Rogers Hornsby, Chicago, .374; H. J. Traynor, Pittsburgh, .366; J. R. Stephenson, Chicago, .358; C. L. Klein, Philadelphia, .357; J. Lloyd Waner, Pittsburgh, .354, and Harvey Hendrick, Brooklyn, .349.

In addition to heading the batting list, O'Doul leads in total hits with 237. Hornsby is on top in runs scored with 145, and his teammate, L. R. Wilson, sets the pace in runs batted in with 152. In the week ending last Wednesday, both Melvin T. Ott and Klein entered the circle reserved for the hitters of 40 National League home runs. Ott edged out his Philadelphia rival by 42 to 41 on Wednesday, after equaling Hornsby's National League record on the previous afternoon.

**Frederick Makes Record**

John Frederick of Brooklyn hit a double on Wednesday to run his total to 51, replacing the modern National League record made last year by Paul G. Waner. Delehanty holds the all-time record with 56 in 1899. Lloyd Waner leads in triples with 19, and H. S. Cuyler in stolen bases with 40.

Despite his recent failures, Guy T. Bush remains at the head of the pitching list, this week with 18 victories and six defeats for a percentage of .750. His teammate C. H. Root, is directly behind him with 17 and six for .739 and P. L. Malone, another Chicago entry, is third with 22 and nine for .710. Burleigh A. Grimes of Pittsburgh is next with 17 and seven for .708.

Philadelphia leads in team batting with .306, with Pittsburgh and Chicago tied for second place two points lower in the scale. New York is fourth with .297. Chicago leads in fielding with .975, one point above the Reds and the Giants who are tied for second honors.

**HOLMAN ELIGIBLE**

CHAMPAIGN, Ill. (AP)—Alin M. Holman '30, Ohio State University football star, has been declared eligible for one more year of competition against "Big Ten" teams. The decision was made by the Intercollegiate Conference Committee on Athletics. Holman early in the practice season was declared eligible for another year of play, after being barred last spring for having played one season at Parsons College, Iowa. His right to participate again was questioned, resulting in another meeting on his case.

## KLEIN TIES OTT IN HOME RUNS

### Both Now Have 42 Tying National League Record Made by Hornsby

**NATIONAL LEAGUE**

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 94 | 50 | .653 |
| Pittsburgh | 84 | 63 | .571 |
| New York | 81 | 64 | .559 |
| St. Louis | 75 | 71 | .514 |
| Philadelphia | 68 | 80 | .459 |
| Brooklyn | 67 | 81 | .453 |
| Cincinnati | 63 | 83 | .432 |
| Boston | 54 | 94 | .365 |

RESULTS SEPT. 27
Philadelphia 11, Boston 5.
St. Louis 4, Pittsburgh 1.

Oh those Phillies—how they hit! That is what the Boston Braves are saying today as a result of their defeat at Philadelphia, Friday, 11 to 5. But the Braves are only repeating what the Brooklyn Robins said before them when they met the Phillies in the series just preceding this one. It happens that the Phillies are at their best just now with the bat and their best is the best in the majors this year.

With a mark well over .300 in team batting, the Phillies have attracted the attention of the baseball world, not only by their steady hitting, as a whole, but by the individual brilliance of several of their stars. The Phillies made 14 hits, Friday, giving them a total of 76 hits in their last five games, an average of slightly more than 15 per game. Their 11 runs gave them a record of 50 runs in five games, an average of 10 per contest. No wonder they have won their last five games. Friday's victory put them one full game ahead of Brooklyn in their race for fifth place, a position that the Phillies almost lost by a bad slump, but which they will probably finish in as the result of a fine last-minute spurt.

**Klein Ties Ott and the Record**

While the Phillies as a whole are spurting, the individual stars are bringing more laurels to Burton E. Shotten's reorganized club. Klein, by hitting his forty-second home run, Friday, tied Melvin T. Ott of the Giants for National League honors, and also tied the National League record for home runs. Ott and Klein have staged a great race for several weeks in home runs and both appear destined to better the record set by Hornsby. Klein has made 11 hits in the last five games.

Another star of the Phillies, Frank J. O'Doul, apparently clinched the National League batting championship, Friday, by making three hits in as many times at bat. His average soared to .394, or 10 points higher than his nearest rival, Herman of Brooklyn.

**Pirates Hold Weakened**

Friday's other game loosened the hold of the Pirates on second place, the St. Louis Cardinals winning 4 to 1. Manager William B. McKechnie appears to have the Cardinals going at their championship pace of 1928, a great recovery from their pace of last month. St. Louis has won six straight games and a look at the pitching records shows why. In those six games only nine runs have been made against the Cardinals, two of them being shutouts, by Grabowski, recruit pitcher, against Cincinnati, Frankhouse and Johnson allowed only seven between them Friday. The Pirates saw fit to return their recruit cutfielder, Mosolf, to the lineup, and he responded with a triple and a single, his big hit coming in the eighth and scoring Paul Waner, Friday's scores:

AT ST. LOUIS

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Louis | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | x | 4 | 8 | 1 |
| Pittsburgh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 0 |

Batteries—Frankhouse, Johnson and Jonnard; Brame and Hemsley. Winning pitcher—Frankhouse. Time—1h. 37m.

AT PHILADELPHIA

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | x | 11 | 14 | 2 |
| Boston | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 10 | 1 |

Batteries—Koupal and Davis; Leverett, Peery, Delaney and Spohrer. Losing pitcher—Peery. Time—1h. 46m.

## FREDRICKSON WILL MANAGE PIRATES

WINNIPEG, Man. (Canadian Press)—Frank Fredrickson, center of the Pittsburgh National Hockey League team, has accepted the position as manager of the Pirates, it was stated definitely here Friday. Fredrickson wired his acceptance following a telephone conversation with club officials in the East.

The center on Canada's 1920 Olympic team, the Falcons, plans to leave here in two weeks.

**PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE**

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hollywood | 56 | 37 | .602 |
| Mission | 56 | 38 | .591 |
| Los Angeles | 53 | 40 | .570 |
| Portland | 53 | 40 | .570 |
| San Francisco | 51 | 42 | .548 |
| Oakland | 47 | 46 | .505 |
| Sacramento | 32 | 61 | .344 |
| Seattle | 25 | 68 | .269 |

RESULTS SEPT. 27
Los Angeles 4, San Francisco 2.
Hollywood 8, Mission 4.
Oakland 3, Portland 1.
Seattle 9, Sacramento 4.

**DAYTON DEFEATS DETROIT**

WEST BADEN, Ind. (AP)—Dayton defeated Detroit 6 to 4, here Friday in the National Baseball Federation Tournament for the amateur championship.

## KOZELUH PLAYS GREAT TENNIS

### Best Exhibition in Defeating Kinsey—Richards Defeats Heston

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Karel Kozeluh, champion of Europe, rose to heights of tennis play such as he had never yet exhibited since his first appearance in the United States, in entering the final round of the singles in the third professional lawn tennis championship of the United States at Forest Hills Stadium. He defeated Howard O. Kinsey, the Californian, in straight sets, 6—4, 6—4, 7—5, a feat which had not been accomplished since the former amateur entered into the professional ranks. If the Czech plays as well against Vincent Richards, the defending champion, the opportunity to win the Gushee Trophy outright, following his two previous title victories, will be taken away from Richards by a wide margin.

Kozeluh also showed a great development in his doubles play, which has been rather weak in preceding years, when he combined with Richards to win the doubles championship, defeating Kinsey and Wallace F. Johnson in the final round, in a well-fought and brilliantly played four-set match, 5—7, 6—1, 6—3, 6—1.

Richards also played well in his semifinal round match against Paul L. Heston, the coach of Edward B. McLean, in Washington, but was not forced to display his best skill with anything like the continuous effort that Kinsey brought out in the play of Kozeluh. The score was 6—1, 6—3, 6—4.

**Heston Starts Slow**

Richards had an easy task at starting, Heston being slow in hitting his stride, and his steadiness having little effect against the volley play of Richards. Heston lost every one of his service games in the first set, but managed to break through the service of Richards late in the set, after deuce had been called several times. Heston was also off in control, 13 outs being scored against him.

But the other two sets were close battles all the way. Each won on service to the fifth game, but at that point a series of brilliant backhand volleys by Richards gave him the break, and he held the advantage to the end of the set. More sharpshooting for the edges of the court off his backhand, accompanied by his best service, gave Richards a lead of 3-1 in the third set, but he weakened on control at that point, and dropped two love games as Heston kept on his steady play. The next game was the finest play of the match. Both were at top speed all the way, and the rallies were carefully calculated, often three or four strokes in advance, with both players striving their hardest for the needed points. Finally, after deuce had been called three times, Heston slipped and a double fault gave the game to Richards.

Richards won his service in turn, and was at match point at 30—40 in the next, but Heston outsteadied him in the next rally, and tok the game on his service. The final game was another battle. Richards led all the way to 40—30, but an error lost him the next, and they split the points until deuce had been called three times, with Richards again at match point of vantage. But the next two rallies went to the champion on volleys for placements, ending the match, 6—1, 6—3, 6—4.

**At Top of Games**

Both Kozeluh and Kinsey were right at the top of their game at the start of their match and the points were fought all the time. Service tipped the scale in favor of each for the first five games, with Kozeluh leading the way, and he broke through Kinsey to lead at 4—2. But the Californian was ready to balance matters, and a series of rallies that were worked out to the limit finally enabled him to break through in turn and tie the score at four-all But the Czech merely developed his backcourt play a trifle in the direction of greater speed, and captured the next two games and the set.

Kinsey was slightly superior in his play at the start of the second set, and Kozeluh dropped his second service game under the pressure of the forcing tactics of Kinsey, to trail at 1—3. But now the Czech was taking his turn in forcing the play, and though Kinsey was using every bit of his skill to hold the advantage, two long deuce games that were captured by Kozeluh, after long and bitterly fought rallies, tied the score, and so told on the endurance of Kinsey that he lost three of the next four games to love, and this gave Kozeluh the set.

With two sets to his credit, the European champion eased off a bit and proceeded to exhibit some of the fancy shots which are a feature of his game. But when Kinsey broke through his service, the Czech settled down once more to his best game, and after regaining the equality by breaking through Kinsey in the second in a startling series of placement shots, depended on his service to lead at 4—3. Then he displayed another series of craftily executed plays, and after breaking through once more to lead at 5—3, was at match point at 40—30 in the next. But Kinsey, now displaying the finest tennis he had shown, fought his way to win the game, and then to win his own service, in spite of two more chances to Kozeluh to end the struggle. But the effort was too great, and the steady play of Kozeluh gave him the next two games and the match. The summaries:

UNITED STATES PROFESSIONAL LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP
Singles—Semifinal Round

Vincent Richards, Madison Square Garden, New York, defeated Paul L. Heston, Washington, D. C., 6—1, 6—3, 6—4.

Karel Kozeluh, Prague, Czechoslovakia, defeated Howard O. Kinsey, California Club, San Francisco, Calif., 6—4, 6—4, 7—5.

DOUBLES—Final

Vincent Richards and Karel Kozeluh defeated Howard O. Kinsey and Wallace F. Johnson, 5—7, 6—1, 6—3, 6—1.

## *Rochester After Hockey Franchise*

### *Answer on Monday—Football Coach to Train Chicago Black Hawks*

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Ont.—The question of Rochester's application for a franchise in the International Hockey League for the coming season will be decided definitely at a special meeting of the league to be held at London, Ont., on Monday, it was announced here Friday by President C. S. King. Harry B. Taber, former Buffalo Club owner, and Percy Lesueur, ex-manager of the Bisons, conferred with President King early this week with an unusual proposal.

Messrs. Taber and Lesueur submitted plans which called for the construction of an artificial ice sheet at the Rochester baseball stadium, an open-air arena apparently, with seating accommodation for 12,000 fans. The Rochester men also pointed out that they had property available as a ring site for next winter. The plans were also submitted to Vice-President John Anderson of London.

Local hockey enthusiasts are inclined to look upon the Rochester proposition as a last-minute bid of Taber and Lesueur to break into the International League. Neither they nor players now located here fancy the idea of open-air competition, unheard of before in modern professional hockey. Prospects of postponements because of inclement weather do not tend to favor the Rochester scheme.

**Schedule Meeting Oct. 11**

The schedule meeting of the International League will be held at Niagara Falls on Friday, Oct. 11, President King announced.

Chicago's National Hockey League team, the Black Hawks, will set a new fashion for pre-season training this fall. Arrangements have been completed through Thomas Shaughnessy, manager of the Chicago team for the 1929-30 season, for his players to train under the guidance of Knute K. Rockne at South Bend, Ind.

The famous Notre Dame football coach and athletic authority has consented to put the professional hockey players through a week of conditioning exercises before they start training on the ice.

**Two Exhibition Games**

The Chicago management has arranged two exhibition games at Tulsa, Okla., two at Kansas City, Mo., and one at Buffalo, N. Y., before opening the National League season.

According to word brought here from Chicago by Victor P. Ripley, star center of last year's team, L. J. Dutkowski and Thomas Cook of the Tulsa team in the American Hockey Association, Frank Ingram of St. Paul and Arthur Somers of the Vancouver team of the Pacific Coast Hockey League are among the players added to the Black Hawk roster.

## *NEW YORKERS LEAD LESLIE CUP MATCHES*

### *Pennsylvania, Canada and Massachusetts Follow*

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—Teams of 10 players each, representing the Metropolitan, district of New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Eastern Canada Golf Associations, opened the annual series for the Lesley Cup here Friday, and at the end of the day's play the strong Metropolitan team was leading by 34½ points to 25 for Pennsylvania, 18½ for Eastern Canada and 12 for Massachusetts.

In the morning Pennsylvania gave the New York team a stiff battle for the lead, the total scores being 11½ to 10, but in the afternoon the leaders picked up 23 points to Penn's 15. At noon Eastern Canada was only half a point in front of Massachusetts, but it outscored the latter in the singles by 14 to 8.

There were some changes made in the personnel of the teams, but in spite of this the collection of stars was the strongest ever for an amateur event in this city and considering the weather conditions the scoring was good. George J. Voigt and J. G. Anderson, both of New York, turned in the best scores in the singles with 73s, while R. W. Woolworth and F. H. Martin of the same team led in the foursomes with a 72.

Three players in the 40-odd who competed during the day, collected six points for their teams, Voigt of New York, S. L. Jones of Pennsylvania and W. J. Thompson of the locals.

In the matches between the ranking players of each team, Voigt of New York defeated W. O. Blaney, Massachusetts, 5 and 4; Max R. Marston, Pennsylvania, 2 up, and F. G. Hoblitzel, Eastern Canada, 6 and 5; Marston won from Blaney, 4 and 3, from Hoblitzel by the same margin, while Hoblitzel defeated Blaney 2 and 1.

**AMERICAN ASSOCIATION**

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kansas City | 110 | 54 | .671 |
| St. Paul | 101 | 62 | .620 |
| Minneapolis | 87 | 77 | .530 |
| Indianapolis | 76 | 88 | .463 |
| Columbus | 75 | 89 | .457 |
| Louisville | 74 | 88 | .457 |
| Milwaukee | 67 | 98 | .406 |
| Toledo | 65 | 99 | .396 |

RESULTS SEPT. 27
Kansas City 7, Columbus 1.
St. Paul 2, Indianapolis 1.
Milwaukee 7, Toledo 6.
Minneapolis 10, Louisville 8.

**WEIL CINCINNATI PRESIDENT**

CINCINNATI, O. (AP)—Sidney Weil, automobile dealer, will become president of the Cincinnati National League Baseball Club next Monday, succeeding C. J. McDiarmid who has held the office the last two years, it was announced here. McDiarmid will return to the practice of law. Weil acquired control of the Reds two days ago buying 3200 shares of stock for $650,000. Friends of Earle Neal, former Red outfielder, are making an active campaign to put him in J. C. Hendricks's vacant managerial position. Neale met Weil today for the first time.

## MISS E. A. CROSS IN SEMIFINALS

### Springs Surprise by Defeating Mrs. Covell in Pacific Southwest Tennis

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Miss Edith A. Cross of San Francisco scored a surprise victory over Mrs. B. C. Covell, captain of the British Wightman Cup team, advancing to the semifinal round of the women's singles of the Pacific Southwest tennis championships Friday. The score was 2—6, 8—6, 6—1.

Frederic Mercur and J. Gilbert Hall, United States clay-court doubles champions, advanced to the semifinals of the men's doubles with a straight set victory over Keith E. Gledhill, Santa Barbara and Ellsworth Vines, Pasadena. The scores were: 14—12, 6—4, 6—2.

The first championship of the tournament was decided late in the day when Mrs. D. C. Shepherd-Barron of England and R. Berkeley Bell, Texas, defeated Miss Betty Nuthall, England, and Norman R. Farquharson, South Africa in straight sets, 6—4, 6—4.

John H. Doeg of Santa Monica, Calif., was forced to the limit by Wilmer L. Allison of Texas in the semifinals of the men's singles. By winning, 1—6, 6—3, 3—6, 6—1, 6—4, Doeg earned the right to meet the winner of the John W. Van Ryn-Francis X Shields bracket.

Darkness halted the second men's doubles match after Doeg and Norman R. Farquharson took the first set 6—4, only to drop the second 8—10, to Robert Sellar, California State champion, and Neil Brown of San Francisco.

Two teams of English Wightman Cup team players advanced to the semifinals in the women's doubles. Mrs. B. C. Covell and Mrs. D. C. Shepherd-Barron defeated Mrs. Thomas C. Bundy, Santa Monica, Calif., and Miss Louise McFarland, Los Angeles, 6—0, 6—2, and Mrs. M. H. Watson and Miss Betty Nuthall defeated Mrs. L. A. Harper and Edith A. Cross of San Francisco, 6—3, 6—4.

## *ORDER IS PLACED FOR SECOND SLOOP*

### *Crane to Design Craft for Defense of America Cup*

BRISTOL, R. I. (AP)—The contract for a second 76 rating sloop for the defense of the America Cup in 1930 has been placed with the Herreshoff Manufacturing Company here, it was announced Friday night by spokesmen for a syndicate of New York Yacht Club members headed by J. P. Morgan.

The craft is to be designed by Clinton H. Crane. The syndicate members, beside Mr. Morgan, are Arthur Curtiss James, Gerard B. Lambert, Richard T. Crane, Henry Walters General Cornelius Vanderbilt, George T. Bowdoin, Junius S. Morgan Jr., and George Nichols.

Mr. Nichols will act for the syndicate as manager in overseeing the construction and outfitting of the new vessel and will sail the boat in the trial races.

The contract for the first vessel, on which work already has been begun, was let to the Bristol company last August, when the organization of two New York yacht club syndicates was announced. The boat is being built for a group headed by Harold S. Vanderbilt.

## PICK-UPS

ALTHOUGH it makes little difference whether the Yankees win or lose their games now, so far as the pennant or second place is concerned, they have been capturing games steadily. They have lost only seven of their last 20 games.

Roy R. Sherid, former Albright College pitcher, has been a great help to the Yankees this year in making second place. Sometimes the pitchers who have very few games registered in the won and lost column do not gain the credit they rightfully deserve as relief pitchers. Sherid is one of these. He has worked in 15 games as a relief pitcher. As a starting pitcher in 12 games, he has won six, lost four and not credited with the defeat or victory in the other two games in which he was relieved. Since the collapse of the Yankee pitching down the last stretch of the season's race, he has been used mainly as a starting pitcher and has won his last five starts without requiring relief. Watch this recruit next year!

The Athletics have won 17 of their last 23 games.

The Cubs will have to work up 100 victories this season, if they do. With only one more week to go, they must win six of their last eight games.

To those who have forgotten, the World Series opens Oct. 8 in Chicago. Two games are played there. An open date for traveling follows; then come two games in Philadelphia, Oct. 11 and 12, with an open date Oct. 13, Sunday, followed by a single game Monday, Oct. 14. If the other two games are required, they will be played in Chicago Oct. 15 and 16. Don't forget to wear overcoats.

The outstanding newcomer of the major leagues is, without much doubt, Wesley C. Ferrell, pitcher of the Cleveland Indians, who beat the Yankees three times and the Athletics four times. And that in his first year in the majors!

Edward T. Collins, Philadelphia coach with a playing license, will, if he gets into the 1929 classic in October as a pinch hitter or as a substitute second baseman, be playing in his seventh series. Ruth is the only one to surpass him in the number of series played in with nine.

Nekola, the former Holy Cross pitcher, who worked against his former teammate, Dobens of the Red Sox, has a peculiar way of tossing the ball into the air and snapping it up again with his left hand before each pitch. He never failed to register this twist.

Connie Mack and his waving scorecard is now at Fenway Park. The scorecard, fans have learned, is primarily to wave his outfielders into playing position for formidable batters. His hand, without the scorecard, is evidently meant for the infielders. Mack is one of the greatest users of the sign language in baseball. He studies the batters even more than his own players do and they have found from experience that he knows what he is doing.

The greatest holder of individual World Series' records, Ruth, will not be present this year—at least in competition. Collins is the only 1929 representative in the series who holds a batting record and the three that he holds are for total series. He has made the most base hits in series competition—42; the most singles—33; and the most sacrifice hits—8.

**AMERICAN LEAGUE**

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | 101 | 45 | .692 |
| New York | 87 | 62 | .584 |
| Cleveland | 78 | 68 | .534 |
| St. Louis | 76 | 70 | .521 |
| Washington | 69 | 78 | .469 |
| Detroit | 67 | 81 | .453 |
| Chicago | 56 | 90 | .384 |
| Boston | 55 | 94 | .367 |

RESULTS SEPT. 27
All games postponed.

**WHITE WINS MEDAL**

GLEN COVE, N. Y.—Gardiner W. White, former metropolitan amateur champion and recent runnerup for the Canadian amateur title, won the medal with a score of 73 at the annual Nassau County Club invitation golf tournament Friday.

## *Fonseca Gains More Ground on Simmons*

### *Cleveland Outfielder Passes Foxx and Reduces Leader's Margin to Three Points*

CHICAGO (AP) — While A. H. Simmons of the Philadelphia Athletics rested his bat to prepare for the World Series, L. A. Fonseca of Cleveland was busy gaining on him in the race for the American League batting championship during the past week.

In 25 official trips to the plate, the Indians' first baseman made 12 hits and lifted his batting mark for the season from .362 to .367, unofficial averages, including Wednesday's games, show. Simmons participated in but three games, batted 10 times and raised his average one point to .370.

**Foxx Average Drops**

J. J. Foxx, Philadelphia first baseman who was tied for second place with Fonseca last week, also paid for championship inactivity, his average dropping three points to .359. Other leaders failed to make much headway toward the top. They and their unofficial averages are: H. E. Manush, St. Louis, .355; A. H. Lazzeri, New York, .353; E. B. Combs, New York, .345; G. H. Ruth, New York, .344; Dale Alexander, Detroit, .340; E. J. Miller, Philadelphia, .338, and C. L. Gehringer, Detroit, .331.

J. T. Zachary of the Yankees kept marching on with an undefeated record in the pitching race, winning another game for an even 12 victories. R. M. Grove, the recognized leader, started but one game and didn't finish that, so held his record of 20 victories and five losses.

**Tigers Keep Batting Lead**

No changes of importance were noticed among the other leaders. Detroit dropped two points in team batting but held the lead with a .297 mark, two points better than Philadelphia and Cleveland, tied for second place, while the Athletics led in team fielding with a .975 mark, one point more than St. Louis. Simmons held his lead in the Departments of hits, and for most total bases. He has collected 207 hits which have been good for 358 bases, and is tied with Ruth of the Yankees in driving in runs, each having 146.

Gehringer of Detroit tops the field in individual runs scored with 125 and in stolen bases with 26; Grove is far ahead of the field with his 160 strikeouts, while Cleveland turned in nine double plays during the week for a leading total of 157.

## QUALIFYING DATES SET FOR TITLE PLAY

### Three-Cushion Aspirants to Start Competition Nov. 4

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Dates and places of the qualifying tournaments for the world championship at three-cushion billiards are announced here by the National Billiard Association of America. The winner of each of four tournaments is to be sent to the world championship meet to face J. M. Layton of St. Louis, the title defender. Otto Reiselt of Philadelphia, G. L. Copulos of Detroit and W. F. Hoppe of New York. The western tourney has been devided into two sections, the winners meeting in a playoff to determine the qualifier. The entries have begun to come in. The schedule follows:

Nov. 4 to 9—Northern at Plankinton Arcade, Milwaukee; Western at Seattle Recreation, Seattle, Wash., and Clifford Jones Room, Los Angeles, Calif.; 18 to 22, Eastern at Solomon Allinger's, Philadelphia; Southern at Charles Peterson's, St. Louis, Mo.

The scene of the world championship has not been determined, but it is believed New York City will be favored, inasmuch as the last United States and world contests were held in Chicago.

Similar sectional play in pocket billiards and balkline billiards is planned. The pocket play is already under way.

The northern pocket qualifying tournament ended Friday at Minneapolis with Marcel Camp of Detroit the victor. In the final game he defeated Sylvester Schleisman of Minneapolis, 100 to 53 in 18 innings.

## SIDELINES

HARVARD'S varsity attack is gaining momentum daily now and its power is not to be denied by a rather strong second varsity squad. Some excellent forward and lateral passes are developing, and the backfield men seem to be working in combinations. Backfield men are plentiful and quite versatile, all of which will be needful, due to the rather poorly balanced schedule ahead. Not much is being said concerning the defense, but the reputed strong "scrubs" have failed to make much of an impression against the various varsity lineups.

Dartmouth underwent a full dress rehearsal Wednesday with regulation officials to handle the scrimmage. The college band and several hundred spectators were in attendance. At the conclusion of the scrimmage the first-string "Greens" defeated the "Grays" by a score of 32 to 0. This rehearsal was in preparation for the game with Norwich University Saturday. One glaring weakness became evident when the first team kicked off weakly.

Boston University varsity football prospects received a set-back Wednesday when it became known that Frederick Isaacson '30, center, and William F. Jerome '31, end, have been declared ineligible by the scholarship committee.

When football fans think of the United States Military Academy eleven the names of C. K. Cagle '30 and J. H. Murrell '30 automatically press forward. These two scintillated for the Cadets last year and their feats in the backfield this early season would indicate that they are ready to perform as brilliantly again—perhaps better if the line can co-operate sufficiently.

Georgia School of Technology is testing out the lighting system on Grant Field for night games. There are some 48 flood lights illuminating for the height of a punt as well as the playing field. C. Val. Maree '31, formerly a tackle, is showing up well as an offensive and defensive fullback.

**MISS PARKER WINS TITLE AGAIN**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST ORANGE, N. J.—Miss Martha Parker of New York won the women's golf championship of New Jersey on the links of the Essex County Country Club, Friday, defeating Mrs. F. B. Ryan of the Baltusrol Golf Club in the final, on the thirty-seventh green. It was one of the most exciting matches ever seen in the New Jersey championship. Miss Parker was also champion in 1927.

**GEHRING WILL MANAGE**

HANOVER, N. H. (AP) — Carl W. Gehring Jr., of Lakewood, O., has been appointed manager of intramural sports by the Dartmouth Athletic Council. He was acting manager of these sports last year, refusing the management of a major sport to direct the intramural activities, then unrecognized by the Athletic Council.

**COLLEGE FOOTBALL RESULTS**

Western Reserve 15, Kenyon 0.
Alfred 6, Hamilton 6.

## MISS HICKS AND MISS QUIER WIN

### Miss Collett and Mrs. Hanley Eliminated in Canadian Ladies' Open Golf

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMILTON, Ont.—In what was perhaps the most brilliantly played and one of the closest matches in the history of the Canadian ladies' open golf championship, Miss Helen L. Hicks of Inwood Country Club, Hewlett, L. I., defeated Miss Glenna Collett, winner of the title in 1923 and 1924 and winner of the qualifying medal last Monday, at the twentieth hole in the semifinal round Friday and will meet Miss Edith A. Quier of Reading, Pa., who defeated Mrs. Stewart Hanley of Detroit, 2 and 1. In this latter match both players weakened from the strain of the test and as a result the scoring was not good although the match was close.

In the Misses Hicks-Collett encounter there was a continuous succession of brilliant shots by both players, with Miss Collett dominating the play for the first nine because of her accurate putting, having four one-putt greens going out and three more coming in, while on the second half it was the spectacular second shots of Miss Hicks which enabled her to come from behind, square the match on the eighteenth hole, and win on the second extra one. The putting of Miss Collett was more than sufficient to break down the hopes of a seasoned player, but Miss Hicks stood up to the task and, although 3 down at the turn, came through with a fine display on the last nine holes to wipe out the lead.

**Play Better Than Par**

Both players were better than women's par going out, Miss Collett having a 36 and Miss Hicks a 39 against a par 40, but coming in Miss Hicks played the nine holes in 33, six under par, and her approximate 72 is the lowest score ever made on the local course by a woman, Miss Collett making the record of 75, five years ago. The men's record for the 6370-yard test is 66 and Miss Hicks' score for the second nine compares most favorably with this.

Most of the drama of the match was confined to the last four holes. Miss Collett won the fourth, fifth and eighth, going out, Miss Hicks being one over par on the fourth and eighth, but a birdie 3 on the tenth cut down the lead. The next two holes were halved, but a 2 on the thirteenth gave Miss Collett a lead of 3 once again, but on the fourteenth a 3 by Miss Hicks cut the margin to 2 with 4 to play.

**Loses in Traps**

When Miss Collett halved the fifteenth and sixteenth, she seemed certain of victory, but a topped second shot, which found a trap on the seventeenth, and a missed third cost her that hole, while a brilliant second to within eight feet of the cup on the eighteenth enabled the winner to square the match. The nineteenth was halved, but a trap on the twentieth cost Miss Collett the hole and the match, although she made a brilliant recovery and almost holed her putt. Par and their cards were:

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Par, out | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 40 | |
| Miss Hicks, out | 4 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 39 | |
| Miss Collett, out | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 36 | |
| Par, in | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 39 | 79 |
| Miss Hicks, in | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 33 | 72 |
| Miss Collett, in | 5 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 39 | 75 |
| Miss Hicks, out | 5 | 4 | | | | | | | | | |
| Miss Collett, out | 5 | 5 | | | | | | | | | |

Miss Quier won the first two holes and it was not until the seventh that Mrs. Hanley squared the match and Miss Quier went in front by winning the eighth. She won the tenth and eleventh, lost the twelfth and then won the thirteenth. The next two holes were halved, but Mrs. Hanley kept the match interesting by winning the sixteenth, but the struggle ended when the seventeenth was halved.

CANADIAN LADIES' OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—Semifinal

Miss Helen L. Hicks, Inwood C. C., Hewlett, L. I., defeated Miss Glenna Collett, Pebble Beach, Calif. (20 holes).

Miss Edith A. Quier, Berkshire C. C., Reading, Pa., defeated Mrs. Stewart Hanley, Oakland Hills, Detroit, Mich., 2 and 1.

CHAMPIONSHIP CONSOLATION—Semifinals

Mrs. A. Harrison, Buffalo, defeated Miss Myriam Elmsley, Toronto Golf, 8 and 6.

Miss Bernice Wall, Oshkosh, Wis., defeated Mrs. John Arends, Chicago, 1 up.

First Flight—Final

Mrs. Lee W. Mida, Butterfield C. C., Chicago, defeated Mrs. Gordon Ferriew, Hamilton, 3 and 2.

Second Flight—Final

Mrs. J. W. Taylor, Chicago, defeated Miss Mary Millichamp, Rosedale, Toronto, 5 and 4.

Third Flight—Final

Mrs. E. T. Nicholas Jr., Beverly C. C., Chicago, defeated Mrs. C. Gooch, Glendale, Hamilton, 3 and 1.

Fourth Flight—Final

Mrs Victor Sifton, Toronto Golf, defeated Miss Mary Hunter, Glendale, Hamilton, 3 and 2.

Fifth Flight—Final

Miss M. Laing, Guelph, defeated Miss L. Campbell, Milton, 6 and 5.

## CHAMPION KEEPS HIS GOLF TITLE

### Lieut. E. A. Baldwin Defends U. S. Army Championship

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Lieut. E. A. Baldwin, Second Corps Area, New York City, last year's winner of the United States Army golf championship, retained his title for a second year, defeating Maj. O. N. Bradley, of the Fourth Corps Area, Atlanta, 2 and 1, in the 36-hole final round of the Army tournament on the course of the Army, Navy and Marine Country Club here.

Lieutenant Baldwin's driving was the feature of the final match, at least three of his tee shots measuring over 300 yards. Major Bradley struggled boldly to take the title from the champion, exhibiting high-grade golf, and at the close of the morning round was only 1 down to his opponent.

By the fifteenth tee, Lieutenant Baldwin was 2 up, an advantage which he held to the seventeenth tee. On that green Major Bradley attempted to run down a 20-foot putt for a birdie 2, but failed by a couple of inches and the hole was halved in par 3s. Their cards:

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baldwin, out | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 39 | |
| Bradley, out | 4 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 40 | |
| Baldwin, in | 4 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 37 | 76 |
| Bradley, in | 3 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 38 | 78 |

U. S. ARMY GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—Final Round

Lieut. E. A. Baldwin, Second Corps Area, defeated Maj. O. N. Bradley, Fourth Corps Area, 2 and 1.

**ABANDONS CHANNEL SWIM**

DOVER, Eng. (AP)—Mrs. Jack Weldman, British swimmer who started an attempt to cross the Channel this morning, abandoned the swim just before 11 o'clock after being in the water about four hours.

## *International Federation Refuses U. S. Water Records*

LONDON (AP)—Several world swimming records submitted by the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States were rejected at a meeting of the Bureau of the International Swimming Federation today on the ground that they were not submitted within the prescribed period of three months from the time they were made.

It is understood all these records were made last year. Thus far the authorities have not made public what records are involved.

J. T. Taylor of the United States recommended certain alterations of the rules regarding the breast stroke, but these were not agreed to.

It was decided there would be no curtailment of swimming programs at future Olympic Games. Also it was decided to recommend that the swimming programs at the next Olympics in Los Angeles should take place from Aug. 1 to Aug. 8, 1932.

After much discussion concerning the advisability of limiting the tours of amateur swimmers, the bureau decided to insist on strict adherence to the existing rules, and to ask for certain powers of control and investigation in case of need.

**TARTAKOWER WINS AND LEADS**

BARCELONA, Spain (AP)—In the third round of the international chess masters tournament Friday the winners were Dr. Tartakower of France, Colle of Belgium and Villardebo and Rey of Spain. The game of Capablanca of Cuba was one of three adjourned. Dr. Tartakower moved up into the lead.

# RADIO AVIATION

## Designing a Quality Set

By VOLNEY D. HURD

*This is the first of two articles on modern set design. The second will be printed next Saturday.*

LITTLE has been written on this page about complete set design for some time. Perhaps it has been felt that there is nothing of interest in today's set, that they are all about the same. Unfortunately, this impression is emphasized by a casual inspection by the untrained eye.

The lay observer, looking inside the average set sees some square and round metal cans on a metal base with a few tubes sticking up here and there. To be sure, a mechanical eye can pick out the better mechanical design, the ruggedness a good set needs, but the value of the inspection ends there.

It so happens that this year sees the development of a number of receivers of all grades with some particularly high-grade sets which deserve attention. This may be called "Screen Grid Year" and almost every set is using three screen grid tubes.

But a screen grid tube is no magical device to solve all reception problems. Its application in a circuit demands as much original research and engineering as did the first neutrodyne and other R. F. receivers. A casual inspection of the engineering of many of this year's sets shows that they are merely last year's set tricked up a bit to use screen grid tubes. Now sets worked out that way are as good as last year's product, but no better. They are using screen grid tubes—but only up to about one-third of their possible efficiency.

We have just studied an excellent example of modern set design in the quality class, incorporating intelligent use of screen grid tubes and believe that an outline of the problems met and solved will be of interest to our readers. It is the new Amrad 1929 series of Bel Conto models.

This set like all modern receivers may be roughly divided into three parts, the chassis, speaker and cabinet. The first two control the tone quality and the last the appearance. A glance at the illustration of the cabinet shows the outline but it cannot show the fine woodwork and finish the cabinets themselves have.

Passing to the real set then we come to the chassis. Having decided to build a set we must first work out our requirements. Sensitivity, selectivity and tone quality are the big three in radio design. In the old days the sensitivity was a hit-and-miss proposition. Now we know that in many locations reception is not so good even with a good antenna, so a set must be designed which will give maximum results in what may be called a minimum district. This requires a certain degree of sensitivity.

In order to be able to measure receivers, the standards committee of the Institute of Radio Engineers have designated 50 milliwatts power available at the loudspeaker terminals as being a standard signal. The sensitivity, then, is the number of microvolts (one-millionth of a volt is one microvolt) in the antenna necessary to give this output to the speaker.

A standard antenna specification was worked out. Tested by this standard, the Amrad 81 receiver has a sensitivity of between two and three microvolts per meter over the radiocast range. Most of last year's sets required 10 or more microvolts per meter to give the same result. Simply this means the set is better than three times as sensitive as the average last year set.

Selectivity has been worked out the same way. Not enough makes a set useless with our present congested radiocasting. Too much means the cutting of side bands, thereby ruining the tone quality. This receiver has been designed to go up to the limit but not exceed it.

In designing for fidelity or faithfulness of reproduction, this receiver has 62 per cent as much output at 60 cycles and 25 per cent as much output at 4000 cycles as at 400. The lower output at 4000 cycles is compensated for by the rising frequency characteristic of the loudspeakers used, giving a fairly level response from the speaker over the entire useful audible range. This means a receiver with plenty of sensitivity, selectivity and unusual tone quality.

The next article will discuss the circuit used and how some of these things are gained.

MODERN RADIO CABINET DESIGN



The Amrad Duet Model, a Radio and Phonograph Combination.

## Down in the Ultra Short Waves

ABOUT a dozen commercially operated radio stations have ventured into the realm of the ultra-short waves—those 30,000 kilocycles and above, or 10 meters and below. This is revealed in the newly compiled list of radio stations of the world operating above 6000 kilocycles (below 50 meters), compiled by the Federal Radio Commission. The region from 30,000 to 56,000 kilocycles, still awaiting development, is classified as unreserved under the International Radiotelegraph Convention, though the region from 56,000 to 60,000 kilocycles is reserved for amateur and experimental purposes.

Nine American stations are among those working at 10 meters or below. Three are operated experimentally by the Federal Telegraph Company at Halfmoon Bay, Calif., two by the Federal Telegraph Company at Newark, N. J., two by the General Electric Company at Oakland, Calif., one by Westinghouse at Pittsburgh, and one by W. E. Everette at San Rafael, Calif. They are licensed to operate from 30,000 to 50,000 kilocycles and their powers vary from 1 to 20 kilocycles.

Stations DIB and DIA at Konigs Wusterhausen, near Berlin, are listed as using the channels 38,970 and 39,895 kilocycles, for point-to-point public service message carrying. Then there is a station at Rome, Italy, using 30,000-33,300 kilocycles.

The band from 56,000 to 60,000 kilocycles has the amateurs of Germany, Hungary, Peru, New Zealand, Canada, Denmark, Great Britain and Estonia working in it, according to the list. Above 60,000 kilocycles (five meters) the Federal Telegraph Company has an experimental 10-kilowatt station, and a Canadian amateur is reported working on 400,000 kilocycles.

## The Trend in Television

*This is the first of two authoritative articles on television by D. E. Replogle, chairman of the television committee of the Radio Manufacturers' Association. The second will be published Oct. 5.*

THAT television will require distinct and new receivers separate from the radio broadcast receiving set, is now assured from the progress being made in laboratory and other television experiments. The question is often asked:

"Is the increased interest in television manifested among experimenters and broadcasters significant?"

Undoubtedly there is an increased interest in television. This has been particularly noticeable during the last few weeks, and television demonstrations are features of the fall radio shows.

For several months, a television transmitter has been radiocasting on a regular schedule in New York City. A new station is soon to go on the air with increased power in Jersey City. From Pittsburgh, experimental television signals can be received regularly.

Another station has been on the air on an abbreviated regular schedule from Washington, D. C., for some time. In New England there is one station which has been on the air intermittently for the past year. In Chicago, one station is now on the air regularly and another is building, a very modern television studio and transmission apparatus with prospects of being on a regular schedule later in the fall. On the Pacific coast several experimental stations have been operating on irregular schedules.

**Many Seek Transmission**

The Federal Radio Commission has been flooded with requests for licenses to radiocast experimental television signals, and several such licenses have recently been granted, so that at least three more television station are being planned for this coming fall and winter. This looks like a very formidable array of transmitting stations.

However, it must be understood that none of these stations has yet put on the air signals intended to have an entertainment value. All transmitting to date is frankly experimental, and, in cases where regular schedules are being maintained, they are for the purpose of solving the difficulties and problems that must necessarily arise from regular sustained transmission, such as the charting of reception zones in and about the radiocasting stations, as well as the degree of success that can be expected in picking up these signals at a distance.

Many data have been already secured along these lines and many complete solutions of the difficulties are expected to result from the research work now in progress.

Dating probably last year from the successful demonstration of simultaneous sound and sight transmission at the New York Radio World's Fair over wire, there has been a serious interest in television by a number of manufacturing and experimental concerns, and the very recent and excellent demonstrations staged by the Bell Telephone laboratories in New York City, in which clear transmission of pictures in natural colors was secured, has added to this serious interest. Such results, of course, can only be achieved with transmitting and receiving equipment of enormous cost.

**Results to Date**

It has been the writer's privilege to see several demonstrations of television. Some have been good and some have been passable and others, frankly, have been impossible, and in all systems there have been still unsolved a number of things which will eventually be essential to the successful entrance of television as an entertainment in the home.

While the above is a true statement of facts, it is not a pessimistic outlook on the future of television because never before has there been such an intense concentration of engineering talent on the subject as has recently been noted. The very fact that the problems have been analyzed and definitely put in form is a real advance, and, while it is impossible to predict how fast progress can be made in solving these problems, one would be very lacking in faith in modern engineering ability if he could not become enthusiastic over the ultimate success of this new art. The element of time is the only thing that cannot be definitely estimated.

It may be questioned whether the public would be interested in television. On this score, the literally thousands of letters received from experimenters by companies who are known to be active in this field, seems to be sure proof of very keen experimental interest at least, and, if the early growth of radio is kept in mind, it will be remembered that it was just the same sort of experimental interest that preceded the tremendous popular demand for radio.

One need not be a prophet to predict the same sort of growth for television. In all probability, the immediate future will see decided activity among experimenters in setting up apparatus to receive these television signals which will constantly be increasing in interest, quantity and quality during the coming year.

## Radio's Producing Brothers



BRADFORD BROWNE (Upper Left) and HARRY BROWNE

TWO brothers who started out in widely differing careers have both ended up in the radiocasting field and are engaged in work rather similar in line. Harry C. Browne, who is known to theatergoers for his excellent work in "The Fool," is now affiliated with the Columbia Broadcasting System in preparing feature programs for their chains, while his brother Bradford Browne is making a distinct name for himself with the same organization in putting on and at times announcing five specific programs.

Bradford Browne did not have a stage start but was a composer and arranger of popular music for the piano. He has written about 200 popular songs, but, to use his own words, "I never really feel that I had made a success of anything or really could put my talents into good effect until I entered the broadcasting field."

Listeners-in will be interested to know that Harry C. Browne is the originator of "Captain Kidd and His Buccaneers," "Hank Simmons' Show Boat," and the "Musical Episode." He says that his work in radio as compared with the theater enables him to visualize not millions of people but millions of groups of people. He feels that radio as well as the theater each has its place in opportunities for greater development and greater creation.

Bradford Browne's creations consist of "Cellar Knights," "Two Colored Janitors," "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp," "88 Pumpernickel," "Aunt Jemima," "Then and Now," "Nit Wit Hour," and many others. T. R. N.

## Looking Over the Show

"WHAT did you see at the show?" This is the universal question directed at all radio people who have been at the New York Radio Show this week. And answering that same question is difficult. The advertisers have given out most of the information already in prior show announcements.

Cabinets are better. Speakers are better. The screen grid tube has been put in better sets. But this is only relative. It would be hard to tell the difference between this year's sets and some of the more advanced designs we heard last year.

One point was vividly impressed on us in our examination of the receivers, and that was the decided trend toward impedance and resistance coupled audio amplification. At present it is only in part, but that is a great step.

Several years ago when parts were the interesting end of radio we advocated most sincerely the use of impedance and resistance coupled amplification for the audio end of a set. We were opposed by set manufacturers all the way down the line, yet the transformers available at that time were much poorer than those available today. Today, in the competition for high quality, aided by the screen grid tube, these same manufacturers are using impedance and resistance coupled audio.

**The Theremin Offering**

Decided interest is being shown in the announcement of the Radio Corporation that it has acquired the Leon Theremin "ether wave" musical device. This is the arrangement where someone stands in front of a rod, and by the waving of the hands changes the pitch and intensity of the tone, this being produced by the apparatus used in radio receivers.

The General Electric and Westinghouse groups have undertaken to manufacture these devices and merchandise them through R. C. A. dealers, who will be invited to come to New York and take a week's course in playing with hand capacity effects. So if you see your local music dealer standing in his store waving his hand with a slow motion you will know that he is merely playing the "Theremin-aphone."

Speaking of band pass filters, we had an opportunity to examine the new Grebe six-condenser job. This, like the Fada, uses a filter in the antenna circuit and straight tuned R. F. throughout the rest of the circuit. Three tuning condensers are used in this antenna tuning network, for one is placed in series with a small tuning coil which is loosely coupled to the first of the two coupled circuits. It is a businesslike looking affair. There is not a doubt that the use of six condensers, unusual today, will not be unusual next year, as the climb has been steadily going upward from three to four in the past, and plenty of fives at this show.

Remote control is getting some attention, but not as much as we expected. It is evidently still an engineering problem to get such a device going in quantity production. Next year will doubtless see it widely used, with the receivers in plain metal cabinets put out of the way in closets or built into a speaker cabinet.

**Television an Attraction**

Television was the big "come-on" attraction for the show and it found a huge crowd of ready viewers always on hand. The improvement over last year's offering is not marked although much care was spent on building up an interesting list of radio notables who appeared to be "televised."

We overheard a number of people looking over some of the better sets asking if they could not buy the chassis and speaker. They stated they had beautiful cabinets at home which they liked and which just fitted into their living rooms and wanted to keep them and yet progress with radio.

It is rather surprising that so many manufacturers have overlooked this possible field of sales except in one or two low-price cases. Surely, it must soon be realized that the cabinet is only an incidental part of the set and that real sales can be developed in the chassis and speaker field with the sale of cabinets in a separate and highly specialized field.

From a price viewpoint the consumer is certainly getting a bigger value for his money than ever before. However, even as the industry is stabilized, so are the prices, and great reductions will probably not be the order of the day again in this industry.

V. D. H.

## Progress of Radio

FUSION of British radio and cable companies and the general trend toward international mergers, extension of radio-telephone service between the United States and 14 foreign nations, continued progress in television and the establishment of eight international commercial radio services are recent milestones along the highway of radio progress, according to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, which outlines these advanced steps briefly as follows:

"The outstanding development in communication during the past two years has been the tendency toward mergers in the international field, in order to meet the fusion of British cable and radio companies. In March, 1928, the announcement was made that the Mackay interests, which include ownership or operation of over 36,000 miles of cables connecting principally the United States with Europe and the Far East, the Postal Telegraph system serving the United States, and the MacKay Radio & Telegraph Company, had merged with the International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation, which already in 1917 had secured control of All American Cables (Inc.).

**Transatlantic Radiotelephony**

"The transatlantic telephone service established between the United States and Great Britain in January, 1927, has been extended to Sweden, Norway, Denmark, France, Spain (including Ceuta in Africa), Belgium, the Netherlands, Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Danzig. Eighty-five per cent of the world's telephones, representing 27,800,000 instruments, may now be reached from any telephone in the United States. A reduction in transatlantic rates from $75 to $45 resulted in considerable increase in the volume of this traffic during 1928, which at times overloaded the radiotelephone facilities, necessitating the establishment of a short-wave channel to supplement the long-wave channel.

"During the year the engineers of the Bell Telephone Laboratories perfected a transatlantic telephone cable, which when laid will provide a circuit of maximum reliability. It is expected that during 1929 a short-wave radiotelephone channel will be established between the United States and Argentina.

"Television was first demonstrated in the Bell Telephone Laboratories in 1927. Further progress was made in 1928, and a new transmitting device capable of putting upon the television circuit outdoor scenes was developed, but how to make this economically practical is yet to be discovered.

**Radiocasting Services**

"On Dec. 31, 1928, there were authorized or in operation in the United States 627 broadcasting stations, as compared with 684 in 1927, and 528 at the end of 1925. The Federal Radio Commission promulgated its drastic reallocation order on Nov. 11, 1928, which affected virtually all broadcasting stations in the country. The powers vested in the commission by the radio act of 1927 were continued by an act approved March 4, 1929, to Dec. 31, 1929, after which the commission becomes an appellate body.

"Eight new international radio services were inaugurated by the Radio Corporation of America during 1928. Service between the United States and Japan, formerly relayed through Honolulu, is now handled directly between Tokyo and San Francisco. The Radiomarine Corporation, subsidiary of the Radio Corporation of America, opened two new coastal stations, bringing the total number operated by the company to 14. At the end of the year, 1360 American vessels were under contract for radio service. Marine message traffic increased 30 per cent over 1927."

## Canada's Radio Service

THE Royal Commission on Radiocasting in Canada has reported in favor of the public ownership of transmitting stations. After seeing public ownership in operation in several other countries, including Great Britain and Germany, and holding public sessions in every Canadian Province, the commission's recommendation is to the effect that a similar policy will best serve the radio needs of Canada.

The Provinces have expressed themselves unanimously as prepared to collaborate with the Dominion in establishing radiocasting on a basis of public service. Details of the organization of this new public service will have to be agreed upon, through consultation with the provinces. Educational radiocasting, for example, can be carried on only with the good will of the provinces, for provincial autonomy over education is written into the Constitution of Canada, under the British North America Act. The desire for radiocasting in the interests of Canadian listeners and in the national interests of Canada has been so clearly expressed, however, it is evidently the intention of the Dominion and provincial authorities to get together on a co-operative plan.

It is recommended in the commission's report that a national company should be incorporated with 12 directors. Three of the directors would more particularly represent Dominion-wide interests; provincial interests would be represented by nominating one director from each of the nine provinces. As in Germany, while the transmitting stations would be owned, controlled and operated under one central authority, there would be a large measure of regional control of the program service. At the same time, under the Canadian plan, it is proposed to allow private enterprise to have access to the public service by renting time on the transmitting stations for the radiocasting of sponsored programs.

## The Dialer's Guide

*Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System. "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain." "Chicago Studio" and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern standard except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times.*

**FOR THURSDAY, OCT. 3**

*Rhythmic Music*

**Charles Strickland's Park Central Orchestra** (WJZ, WJR), 6:30 p. m.

**"Three Kings and a Queen"** (WJZ, WREN, KWK) Voice and string harmony in the American vernacular, 7:15 p. m.

**Vincent Lopez' Kylectroneers** (United—WJZ Chain). From "Alexander" to "Vagabond Lover." 7:30 p. m.

**Fritz Forsch's Orchestra** (Coward-WEAF Chain) Two Spanish pieces by Ross in program of current favorites 7:30 p. m.

**"Serenaders"** (Lehn and Fink—WJZ Chain). Voice and instrumental specialties. 8 p. m.

**"Sunshine Hour"** (Fleischmann—WEAF Chain transcontinental). The South Sea Islanders are guests will contribute characteristic melodies. Regular program artists are "Scrappy" Lambert, Welcome Lewis, Ben Pollock's orchestra, the Cavaliers and Graham McNamee and Co. 8 p. m.

**Benny Kreuger, saxophonist; vocal soloists; popular orchestra; male quartet** (Gold Seal—CBS), 9:30 p. m.

**Mid-Week Program** (Atwater Kent—WJZ Chain). Carefully arranged dance music. 10 p. m.

**Temple Hour** (Temple—CBS). Rodgers and Kern cycles. 10 p. m.

**Nathaniel Shilkret's orchestra** (Radio—Victor—WEAF Chain transcontinental). "Talkie" theme songs. 10:20 p. m.

**Paul Specht's Orchestra and Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians** (CBS). Half hour of each. 11 p. m.

**Max Dolin's Kylectroneers** (United—NBC Pacific). 8:30 p. m.

**"Musketeers"** (KGO, KPO, KOMO). Walter Beban and his orchestra. 11 p. m.

*Vocal and Instrumental*

**Revelers; James Melton, tenor; Frank Black, pianist; Singing Violins** (Sciberling-WEAF Chain). All-request program. 9 p. m.

**Richard Maxwell, tenor; male trio; David Ruttolph conducting** (Veedol-WJZ Chain). 9 p. m.

**"Melody Moments"** (Jack Frost-WEAF Chain) Eugene Ormandy in double rôle of conductor-violinist plays a special cadenza for the violin constructed on Offenbach's "Orpheus" overture. Three tenor solos by Oliver Smith. 9:30 p. m.

**Erva Giles, soprano; Curt Peterson, baritone** (WEAF Chain) National Broadcasting and Concert Bureau program. 11 p. m.

**"Green Room"** (KGO, KFI, KPO) NBC west coast artists' program. 10 p. m.

*Orchestral*

**Concert Orchestra. Rosario Bourdon, conductor** (Maxwell-WJZ Chain). Well worth listening to. 9:30 p. m.

**Slumber Music** (WJZ Chain). Friml's "Suite Melodique" in four parts. 11:15 p. m.

**Symphony Hour** (Standard-KHQ, KOMO, KGW, KGO, KFI). Featuring Strauss waltz, several Schubert selections and entire "Peer Gynt Suite, No. 1." 7:30 p. m.

*Educational*

**"School Broadcast"** (Standard-NBC Pacific). Review of previous elementary lessons and themes for woodwinds. Review of past advanced lessons with analysis of Schubert's "Unfinished Symphony." Two sections, 20 minutes each. 11 to 11:45 a. m.

*Vocal Ensembles*

**Mid-Week Hymn Sing** (WEAF Chain). Mixed-quartet renditions of hymnal literature on the theme of "bells." 7 p. m.

*Dramatic Sketches*

**Civic Repertory Theater** (CBS). Second of series. In cast are Eva Le Gallienne, Jacob Ben Ami, Egon Brecher, Josephine Hutchinson and Robert Ross. 8:30 p. m.

**Rex Beach's "Cave Staff"** (CBS). "Fires of Men" period. 7:30 p. m.

**"House of Myths"** (NBC Pacific). Greek legend. 3 p. m.

**"Memory Lane"** (KGW, KGO). The "Smithers" family of "Goshen Center." 9 p. m.

*Financial Advice*

**"Old Counsellor"** (Halsey Stuart-WEAF Chain transcontinental). On "Speculation Versus Investment for the Man of Limited Means." Music, under direction of Andy Sannella. 10 p. m.

## 'Around the Samovar'

ONE evening recently it was the writer's privilege to be admitted into one of the smaller studios of the Columbia Broadcasting's key station in New York, Station WABC, and there a colorful looking group clad in Russian costume were seriously singing and playing Russian folk melodies. The soloist in particular seemed to put into her work a certain indefinable something. She had the necessary training in back of it, and yet there was a certain something about the work. This something was background and color.

The singer was Mme. Zinaida Nicolina, and she is featured each Sunday evening in the "Around the Samovar" program over the CBS. Mme. Nicolina came to this country with Balieff and the Chauve-Souris, in which she sang "The Gypsy Love Song," "The Old Fashioned Waltz" and "Troika." She is a graduate of the Imperial Conservatory of Kiev, Russia and studied singing with Berkelmiche. After finishing with Balieff, she had two cross-country engagements with Publix productions, and secured her first radio engagement with WEAF in the Fortune Teller hour.

Prior to coming to this country, Mme. Nicolina appeared extensively throughout France and Belgium in concert, being a protégé of Count Michael Tolstoy. She not only sings the Russian folk music, which has been handed down to her from her Russian ancestors, but also includes operatic and concert numbers in her repertoire.

Mme. Nicolina is the daughter of a Russian nobleman, whose crest consists of a tree, a cannon and a dagger. She believes that the dagger represents that part of her ancestry who were natives of Turkey. She herself has visited the Sultan of Turkey's palace and is on intimate terms with his daughter. "The Sultan's daughter," she says, "is very fond of music, and I would sing for her. The life in the palace is most luxurious and I had my meals served on plates of gold and silver studded with jewels."

Mme. Nicolina also has an interesting collection of jewels which she wears with her Russian costumes when she is singing in concert or radiocasting. T. R. N.

RUSSIAN SOPRANO



MME. ZINAIDA NICOLINA

## Now Tube Insurance

INSURANCE certificates calling for six months' successful performance of its radio tubes are being issued by the Triad Manufacturing Company, Inc., of Pawtucket, R. I. Any tube which is found faulty will be replaced without charge by any franchised dealer, according to a recent statement issued by the company.

The arrangement, it is understood, does not cover tubes broken or burned out by the purchaser, but those which fail to live up to the claims set forth by the manufacturer. The company's dealers have been instructed to follow this policy whenever the occasion arises.

George Coby, president of the Triad organization, in discussing the new tube insurance feature said: "We have been manufacturing radio tubes for many years and realize the problems which arise. If the customer feels that our tubes have not lived up to the claims we have made for them and will present the certificate inclosed with each tube we shall be glad to adjust the matter for him. We also realize that a good tube is the only kind we care to make, knowing that in the long run the dealer must be satisfied with a minimum of returns and the final purchaser must be completely satisfied that the tube is the last word in perfection.

## Japan's Aviation Problem

ALTHOUGH Japan ranks as a world power, it has far to progress in the field of civil aeronautics. Such is the essence of a report on civil flying in Japan submitted to the State Department, and thence to the Department of Commerce, by the American Vice-Consul at Kobe, George J. Haering. The extent of private flying operations in Japan, says Mr. Haering, is small in comparison with the amount done in the other countries with which Japan ranks as a power.

Current developments, however, apparently are marking the beginning of a new era in Japanese aeronautical activity, according to the report. Government assistance is being extended by increases in direct subsidies and by the construction of airports and other facilities for commercial air lines.

There are now four such lines, operating over about 1000 miles of airways. The new governmental policy looks to the establishment of three more lines over more airways and an increase in the frequency of flights on at least two of the existing routes.

"Japanese civil aeronautics," reports Vice-Consul Haering, "is under the handicap of two adverse conditions—first, the probability that, for several years to come, the attention of the Japanese will be concentrated on development of their automotive communications, and that aeronautic activities are not likely to be undertaken by any significant number of private individuals; and second, the lack of airmindedness, the majority regarding civilian airplane flights as stunts or as a means of employing and training aviators for national defense.

"These handicaps naturally have affected the development of civil aeronautics in Japan, but strenuous efforts have been made by the large Japanese daily newspaper Asahi to stimulate public interest and knowledge in aeronautics through exhibitions of airplane flying, through the Japanese flight from Tokyo to Rome in 1925, and through the organization of the first regular passenger air service in Japan.

**General Interest Lacking**

"The lack of general interest in civil aeronautics and its practical use is most evidenced in the paucity of letters sent by existing air mail routes, even though no extra postage is charged. A considerable factor in this attitude, however, is the absence of night flying and the departure hours of mail planes, which have off set the saving in time between air mails and those transmitted by rail during the greater part of the week.

"Civil aeronautics in Japan at present consist of (a) four commercial services maintained by private companies, with the aid of Government subsidies; (b) air-news services operated by several Japanese newspapers for rapid conveyance of photographs and reports; (c) flying by few individual enthusiasts engaged in aeronautic research or instruction; and (d) test flying by pilots of airplane manufacturers. Altogether, there were registered in Japan during August, 1928, a total of 215 pilots, of whom six were women and four were foreigners attached to aviation works. The number of airplanes owned or operated by civilians at that time is estimated to have been approximately 100, of which only about 60 are in operation for any considerable time.

"The four companies maintain, respectively, a tri-weekly passenger, parcel, and mail service between Osaka and Tokyo (440 kilometers), using eight machines that accommodate 22 passengers in all; a tri-weekly mail service between Tokyo and Sendai (370 kilometers), using seven machines; a tri-weekly passenger and mail service between Osaka and Fukuoka (500 kilometers), using seven machines that accommodate seven passengers in all; a regular passenger and mail service between Sakai and Oita, via Takamatsu and Imaharu (425 kilometers), using five machines.

Newspapers and news agencies, the civil operators next in importance, transmit part of their interoffice communications by airplane, and by the same means obtain from distant parts of the Empire prompt reports and pictures of current events having important news value. Carrier pigeons also are used for this purpose when short distances are involved.

"The eight principal newspaper operators maintain altogether more than 20 airplanes in this line of work, and the largest three also sometimes deliver their papers when abnormal conditions prevail in any section of the country.

**Existing Airports**

"Japan at present has 17 airports available for civil aeronautic use—7 land airports, 7 marine, 1 international in Japan proper, and 2 in Chosen. Another is projected for Narno, near Kobe. The only international civil airport is that at Kizugawa, within the city limits of Osaka opened to traffic on April 1, 1929, when the semiofficial Japan Air Transport Company commenced its services. This field has an area of approximately 3,600,000 square feet on the shore line of Osaka Harbor, permitting its use by both land and sea planes.

"Open-water or military aviation fields in the neighborhood of large cities have hitherto been used, with few exceptions, by commercial air services and international fliers. The military authorities have been accommodating in this respect when landings have not involved unauthorized flying over fortified zones.

"Temporary land and marine airports for the use of the Japan Air Transport Company will be completed by the Government during the present year at Fukuoka, Tokyo and Tsushima. Permanent facilities, including direction-finding apparatus, are asked for in the budget presented to the Diet.

"There are also several private airports in Japan, most of them consisting of a small level field and a hangar or a shed on the beach for the housing of seaplanes. These private fields usually are grounds leased by commercial operators, newspapers, aeronautic schools or research workers.

"The domestic manufacturing of aircraft and aeronautic equipment within Japan has been fostered by the military and naval authorities to such an extent that the 13 home manufacturers are able to meet all ordinary requirements, though their products are said to be somewhat in arrears of developments in Europe and the United States."

## The Listener Speaks

WHILE New York originated the fashion for "skyscraping," the other intimate contact with the upper regions of the air by means of radiocasting was early associated with other cities such as Pittsburgh and Schenectady. Owing to the centering of musical and dramatic talent, through long custom, in New York, the headquarters of radiocasting have been tacitly acknowledged to be in that city, however.

Within the past few months, though, a tendency to originate really first-class programs in the cities which are the homes of their sponsors has been increasingly apparent. Foremost among other cities to provide thoroughly equipped studio facilities has been Chicago—where a great deal of worth-while talent is also available. Two of the best series of radiocasts to be put on the air from the "Windy City" are the Libby and Armour hours. While the Libby entertainments are concerned with the presentation of the music of different countries all over the world, the Armour concert is simply composed of good numbers offered by a 30-piece orchestra and a chorus of 18 excellent voices, directed by Joseph Koestner.

The Armour program at 10:30 last Friday through the WJZ transcontinental chain was concerned with "Star" hams as well as star conductors and artists. The music wandered pleasantly, with listeners in its train, from "The Dance of the Comedians" to "Neapolitan Nights," and up into the Canadian Rockies with the "Indian Love Call," where Mr. Cadman's impression of "At Dawning," was also introduced. The hams followed the same trail—inconsolably. It is true, but indefatigably. Another voice, besides that of the announcer who was engaged in extolling the virtues of these choice viands, was the tenor of Fred Waldner, who provided solo passages in several numbers. A vocal trio was also in evidence now and then.

D. M.

# LARGE SCALE SELLING IN SECURITIES

## Short Covering Toward Close of Market Checked Downward Trend

NEW YORK (AP)—The stock market encountered further large scale selling in today's two-hour session, but short covering before the close turned prices of many stocks abruptly upward, and more than canceled many of the day's losses.

Bullish operations in a few specialties were revived. The market presented a rather ragged appearance at the close, however.

There was practically nothing in the day's news to influence the market, and the selling appeared to be to a considerable measure the closing out of marginal accounts weakened in yesterday's severe break.

Trading was in large volume for a Saturday session, with total sales approximately 2,100,000 shares.

Market sentiment still appeared considerably shaken by the huge and perplexing increase of $192,000,000 in brokers' loans. Commission house advices to customers were generally gloomy regarding the technical position of the market. Yesterday's money rates carried over the week end, but next-week prospects for credit remain uncertain. Normally, there should be some easing of the situation after the month-end settlements, but the increasing fall demands and the higher London discount rate may result in further firmness.

### Closing Fairly Steady

The day's news included further inquiries for railway equipment, and reports of several large heavy-construction contracts during the week. The trade reviews pointed to a large movement of retail and wholesale trade, some acceleration of the lighter manufacturing lines, and stated that the decline in steel and automobile production was not regarded as unusual or alarming. Allis-Chalmers initiated dividends on its new stock at the annual rate of $2, equal to $8 on the old, which paid $7.

Automobile stocks were again under considerable pressure. Auburn Auto dropped 25 points, but rallied about 10 from its low. General Motors, Studebaker, Nash and Marmon sagged a point or two to new lows for the year. United States Steel dropped 4 points to a new low for the movement at 222, but regained its loss. Such shares as General Electric, Columbian Carbon and Columbia Gas dropped about 4 to 8 points then rallied briskly, closing with small net gain.

American Power & Light, North American, Westinghouse Electric, American Water Works, Republic Steel, United States Industrial Alcohol, Simmons and Macy sagged 3 to 4 points.

A. M. Byers, National Biscuit and Air Reduction were bid up about 4 to 5 points, and such shares as Atchison, Baltimore & Ohio, American Can and Standard Gas rose 2 or 3 points. The closing tone was fairly steady.

### Bonds Easy

Bond prices eased again today in a dull two-hour session of the market. Dealings in convertibles at the lower levels effected by the downward course of stocks were light.

American Telephone 4½s and International Telephone 4½s were among the softest issues in the stock option section, declining about 2 points each in the early dealings. Richfield Oil 6s lost a point.

Interest in mortgage bonds was almost at a standstill, and such transactions as appeared on the tape were in small blocks. United States Government, Treasuries and Liberties held steady.

## MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

| | Boston | New York |
|---|---|---|
| Call loans—renewal rate | 9% | 9% |
| Commercial paper | 6@6½ | 6¼ |
| Customers' loans | 6@6½ | 6½ |
| Collateral loans | 6@6½ | 6½ |
| Year money | 6½ | .. |
| Time Loans— | | |
| Sixty-ninety days | 9 | 9 |
| Four to six months | 9 | 9 |

| | Today | Last Previous |
|---|---|---|
| Bar silver in New York | 50¼c | 50½c |
| Bar silver in London | 23⅛d | 23⅛d |
| Bar gold in London | 84s 11½d | 84s 11½d |

### Clearing House Figures

| | Boston | New York |
|---|---|---|
| Exchanges | $102,000,000 | $2,098,000,000 |
| Year ago today | 83,000,000 | 1,372,000,000 |
| Balances | 35,000,000 | 252,000,000 |
| Year ago today | 33,000,000 | 115,000,000 |
| Exchgs for week | 523,000,000 | 10,470,000,000 |
| Bals for week | 181,000,000 | 1,273,000,000 |
| F R bank credit | 33,317,263 | 208,000,000 |

### Acceptance Market

| | |
|---|---|
| 30 days | 5¼@5⅛ |
| 60 days | 5¼@5⅛ |
| 90 days | 5¼@5⅛ |
| 4 months | 5⅜@5¼ |
| 5 months | 5⅜@5½ |
| 6 months | 5⅜@5½ |

### Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Atlanta | 5% | Calcutta | 5% |
| Boston | 5 | Budapest | 6 |
| Chicago | 5 | Copenhagen | 5½ |
| Cleveland | 5 | Lisbon | 8 |
| Dallas | 5 | London | 6½ |
| New York | 6 | Madrid | 5½ |
| Philadelphia | 5 | Oslo | 6 |
| Minneapolis | 5 | Helsingfors | 6 |
| Kansas City | 5 | Paris | 3½ |
| Richmond | 5 | Prague | 5½ |
| St. Louis | 5 | Riga | 7 |
| San Francisco | 5 | Rome | 6 |
| Amsterdam | 5½ | Sofia | 6 |
| Athens | 8 | Stockholm | 5½ |
| Berlin | 7½ | Swiss Bank | 3½ |
| Bombay | 5 | Tokyo | 7.03 |
| Brussels | 5 | Vienna | 6 |
| Bucharest | 10 | Warsaw | 6 |

### Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

| Europe | Today | Last Prev. | Parity |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sterling: Demand | $4.84¾ | $4.84⅞ | $4.8665 |
| France—franc | .0391¾ | .0391⅞ | .193 |
| Belgium—belga | .1391¼ | .1391 | .139 |
| Italy—lira | .0522⅞ | .0523⅛ | .193 |
| Germany—mark | .2381 | .2383½ | .238 |
| Austria—schill'g | .1406 | .1407½ | .1407 |
| Cz'ch'kia—crown | .0296 | .0296⅞ | .2026 |
| Denmark—krone | .2664 | .2665½ | .268 |
| Finland—finm'rk | .0252 | .0252 | .0252 |
| Greece—dr'chma | .0129¼ | .0129½ | .193 |
| Holland—florin | .4010 | .4013 | .402 |
| Hungary—pengo | .174 | .1745 | .1749 |
| Norway—krone | .2664 | .2665½ | .268 |
| Poland—zloty | .1125 | .1123 | .1122 |
| Portgal—escudo | .0450 | .0448 | 1.0805 |
| Rumania—leu | .00595½ | .00595⅛ | .193 |
| Spain—peseta | .1480 | .1480 | .193 |
| Sweden—krona | .2679 | .2680½ | .268 |
| Switz'land—franc | .1927½ | .1928¾ | .193 |
| Jugoslavia—dina | .0176 | .0176¼ | .193 |
| **Far East** | | | |
| Hong Kong—dol. | .4812½ | .4812½ | .5425 |
| Shanghai—tael | .5580 | .5527 | • |
| India—rupee | .3612 | .3612 | .4866 |
| Japan—yen | .4790 | .4795 | .4985 |
| Phil Islnds—peso | .4975 | .4975 | .50 |
| S's Stlments—dol | .5687½ | .5687½ | .5678 |
| **South America** | | | |
| Argentina—peso | .4197 | .4196 | .4245 |
| Brazil—milreis | .1187 | .1187 | .3245 |
| Chile—peso | .1207 | .1207 | .1216 |
| Colombia—peso | .9639 | .9639 | .9733 |
| Peru—pound | 3.98 | 3.98 | 4.8665 |
| Uruguay—peso | .9817 | .9817 | 1.0342 |
| **North America** | | | |
| Canada—dollar | .99¼ | .99 23-32 | 1.00 |
| Mexico—dollar | .3725 | .3725 | .4985 |

# SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

| 1929 Range High | Low | Div. in $ | | Sales | High | Low | Last Sept. 28 | Sept. 27 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 57⅞ | 28½ | .. | Abitibi | 2600 | 53 | 51 | 53 | 51½ |
| 35⅞ | 27⅝ | 2 | Adams Mill | 100 | 30¼ | 30¼ | 30¼ | 30½ |
| 104⅝ | 15 | .. | Adv-Rumely | 700 | 25½ | 23 | 23 | 25 |
| 119 | 23 | .. | Adv-Ru pf | 100 | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ | 37 |
| 4⅞ | 1½ | .. | Ahumada | 300 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 218⅞ | 95½ | 2 | Air Reduc | 600 | 205⅜ | 201½ | 202½ | 201½ |
| 11⅞ | 2½ | .. | Ajax Rubber | 2900 | 3⅜ | 2⅞ | 3⅜ | 2½ |
| 10¼ | 4½ | .. | Alaska Jun | 200 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ |
| 25 | 12 | .. | Albany PWP | 100 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 56½ | 27⅜ | .. | Alleghany | 25200 | 49⅞ | 49 | 49⅜ | 49⅝ |
| 118⅜ | 99½ | 5½ | Alleghany pf | 600 | 112 | 112 | 112 | 112⅜ |
| 118⅜ | 100⅝ | 5½ | Alleg pf rec ww | 600 | 112 | 111⅝ | 111⅝ | 113⅛ |
| 86½ | 80½ | 5½ | Allegh pf xw | 500 | 82½ | 82½ | 82½ | 82 |
| 85⅝ | 80 | 5½ | Allegh pf rec xw | 100 | 82⅜ | 82⅜ | 82⅜ | 82 |
| 354⅝ | 241 | 6 | Allied Chem | 600 | 318 | 316½ | 317 | 316 |
| 75½ | 67¼ | .. | Allis-Chal n | 2700 | 70 | 67¼ | 70 | 70 |
| 42⅝ | 22½ | 2 | Amerada | 200 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27¼ |
| 23⅝ | 9¼ | .. | Am Ag Ch | 200 | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ |
| 155 | 110 | 2¶ | Am Bk Note | 500 | 144¾ | 140¾ | 144¾ | 145¼ |
| 76½ | 40½ | .. | Am Bosch | 20 | 67⅞ | 65¾ | 67⅞ | 68⅞ |
| 62 | 45 | 1.60¶ | Am Brake | 1100 | 55⅜ | 55 | 55 | 55⅜ |
| 34⅝ | 13¼ | .. | Am Br Bev | 3160 | 16½ | 15½ | 16½ | 16¼ |
| 104 | 49⅝ | .. | Am Br Bv pf | 100 | 79 | 79 | 79 | 80 |
| 184½ | 101⅞ | 3¶ | Am Can | 8400 | 168⅜ | 164 | 168⅜ | 166 |
| 106½ | 92 | 6 | Am Car & F | 1500 | 96⅜ | 95 | 96⅜ | 95 |
| 81⅝ | 46⅜ | 2 | Am Chicle | 400 | 67 | 66 | 67 | 65¼ |
| 55 | 42⅛ | 1.60¶ | Am Com Alc | 1300 | 45⅜ | 43⅜ | 43⅜ | 45 |
| 1⅞ | 1⅛ | .. | Am C Alc rts | 500 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 98½ | 79 | .. | Am Europe | 1300 | 83 | 79 | 83 | 79 |
| 199⅞ | 75¼ | .. | Am & FPw | 30700 | 173 | 168¼ | 173 | 172½ |
| 103 | 88 | 7 | Am & FP 2pf | 100 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 |
| 42 | 24¼ | 1 | Am Hawaii | 300 | 28 | 27½ | 28 | 27⅝ |
| 10 | 6 | 6¼ | Am Hide | 600 | 8¼ | 8 | 8 | .. |
| 52¼ | 36¼ | .. | Am Hide pf | 100 | 45¼ | 45¼ | 45¼ | 46⅛ |
| 54 | 28 | 2¶ | Am Ice | 600 | 48¼ | 47⅜ | 47⅜ | 49 |
| 96⅝ | 52½ | 2¶ | Am Int Corp | 13200 | 87¼ | 84⅜ | 87⅛ | 86½ |
| 75 | 45 | .. | Am La Fr pf | 10 | 48 | 48 | 48 | .. |
| 131 | 102⅝ | 8 | Am Loco | 500 | 113½ | 113¼ | 113½ | 113 |
| 119⅞ | 112 | 7 | Am Loco pf | 100 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 |
| 81⅞ | 50 | 3 | Am Metals | 2400 | 73½ | 72⅝ | 73½ | 72⅝ |
| 175⅝ | 81¼ | 1¶ | Am Pw&Lt | 2500 | 157 | 155½ | 157 | 159 |
| 104 | 98⅝ | 6 | Am P & L 6 | 100 | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ | 102 |
| 84⅝ | 78 | 5 | Am P&L pf st | 500 | 80½ | 80 | 80½ | 79½ |
| 55⅞ | 40¼ | 1½ | Am Radiat | 8900 | 47⅝ | 46⅝ | 47⅝ | 47⅝ |
| 144⅝ | 106½ | 2¶ | Am Roll Mill | 8300 | 132¼ | 126⅞ | 132¼ | 128⅛ |
| 41⅞ | 30 | 3 | Am Seating | 1400 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 7 | 2⅞ | .. | Am Ship | 300 | 2⅞ | 2¼ | 2⅞ | 2⅛ |
| 112⅞ | 81½ | 8 | Am Ship Blg | 90 | 96½ | 95 | 96½ | 94 |
| 136½ | 93½ | 4 | Am Smelt | 3600 | 112⅞ | 111½ | 112 | 112 |
| 79⅞ | 56 | 3 | Am Stl Fnd | 1400 | 59 | 57 | 59 | 58¼ |
| 114 | 110 | 7 | Am Stl F pf | 40 | 111 | 110½ | 110½ | 11 |
| 85 | 65 | 2 | Am Stores | 100 | 67⅜ | 67⅜ | 67⅜ | 68⅛ |
| 97⅞ | 71½ | .. | Am Sugar | 600 | 77⅜ | 77½ | 77⅜ | 77⅜ |
| 111 | 104⅝ | 7 | Am Sugar pf | 100 | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| 310¼ | 193⅞ | 9 | Am Tel&T | 10700 | 295 | 289½ | 294½ | 291⅞ |
| 181 | 136½ | 2 | Am Type | 200 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 164 |
| 112 | 107 | 7 | Am Type pf | 100 | 110 | 109½ | 110 | 109½ |
| 199 | 67¼ | 1¶ | Am Wat W | 8000 | 196⅜ | 191 | 193¼ | 195 |
| 27⅞ | 15 | .. | Am Wool | 100 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 58⅞ | 36 | .. | Am Wool pf | 1200 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36¼ |
| 16⅜ | 9 | .. | Am Writ ct | 500 | 14 | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 14⅜ |
| 49¼ | 19½ | .. | Am Zinc | 300 | 20 | 19½ | 20 | 20¼ |
| 111¼ | 90 | .. | Am Zinc pf | 200 | 99 | 99 | 99 | .. |
| 89⅞ | 62¾ | 3 | Anac Wire | 700 | 80¼ | 79 | 80 | 78½ |
| 140 | 79 | 7 | Anaconda | 66600 | 117½ | 116 | 116⅝ | 116⅛ |
| 76⅝ | 43 | 2.40 | Anchor Cap | 700 | 75 | 74⅛ | 74½ | 74 |
| 68⅞ | 44⅜ | 3 | Andes Cop | 1300 | 51⅞ | 51⅜ | 51⅞ | 52¾ |
| 49½ | 29 | 2 | Arch Dan | 600 | 40 | 39⅝ | 40 | 39⅞ |
| 115 | 103 | 7 | Arch Dan pf | 100 | 103 | 103 | 103 | .. |
| 18⅞ | 10¼ | .. | Arm Ill A | 1100 | 10⅞ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | 10⅞ |
| 10¼ | 5 | .. | Arm Ill B | 4600 | 6¼ | 6 | 6¼ | 6¼ |
| 46⅞ | 19 | .. | Arnold Cons | 400 | 25¼ | 25 | 25 | 25¼ |
| 30 | 19⅝ | 2 | Art Loom | 100 | 22 | 22 | 22 | .. |
| 58⅞ | 47⅝ | 4 | Asso Apparl | 200 | 47¼ | 47 | 47 | 47⅜ |
| 70⅞ | 43 | 2½ | Asso Dry G | 2100 | 52⅛ | 51 | 51 | 51⅜ |
| 110 | 93 | 7 | Asso DG 2pf | 160 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| 298⅝ | 195⅛ | 10 | Atchison | 3500 | 274¼ | 268½ | 274¼ | 267¾ |
| 104½ | 99 | 5 | Atchison pf | 100 | 101⅝ | 101⅝ | 101⅝ | 101⅝ |
| 209½ | 169 | 10 | Atl Coast L | 200 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 |
| 83⅝ | 32¼ | .. | Atl G&WI | 1300 | 81⅞ | 79 | 81⅞ | 80¼ |
| 62⅞ | 45⅜ | 4 | Atl G&WI pf | 600 | 62⅜ | 61 | 62⅜ | 62⅞ |
| 77⅞ | 53½ | 1¶ | Atl Refin | 4200 | 59⅞ | 58¼ | 59¼ | 58⅛ |
| 140 | 90 | 4 | Atlas Pwd | 900 | 136⅜ | 134¼ | 135⅞ | 135⅛ |
| 106½ | 98½ | 6 | Atlas Pwd pf | 10 | 103 | 103 | 103 | .. |
| 514 | 221 | 4 | Auburn Auto | 1500 | 439 | 415 | 439 | 440 |
| 11⅞ | 5¼ | 5¾ | Austin N | 900 | 8½ | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| 42⅞ | 32 | .. | Austin N pf | 100 | 36½ | 36½ | 36½ | 37 |
| 35½ | 22⅛ | .. | Auto Sales | 500 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 29¼ |
| 20 | 12⅛ | .. | Aviation | 2500 | 13 | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ |
| 50 | 39½ | 3 | Auto Strop A | 100 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| | | | **—B—** | | | | | |
| 125 | 114¼ | 7 | Baldwin pf | 10 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 118 |
| 65⅞ | 57¾ | .. | Baldwin-New | 3600 | 58⅜ | 57⅜ | 58¼ | 57¾ |
| 145¼ | 115⅛ | 6 | Balt & O | 6200 | 135 | 132¾ | 135 | 132¼ |
| 80½ | 75 | 4 | Balt & O pf | 100 | 79⅛ | 79⅛ | 79⅛ | .. |
| 110½ | 103 | 6½ | Bamber pf | 20 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 106½ |
| 90⅝ | 64½ | 3½ | Bangor & A | 200 | 83⅝ | 83⅝ | 83⅝ | 82½ |
| 33⅞ | 25 | 2 | Barker Bros | 20 | 28⅛ | 28⅛ | 28⅛ | .. |
| 49⅛ | 33⅛ | 2 | Barnsdall A | 1800 | 34½ | 34⅛ | 34¼ | 34½ |
| 32⅞ | 20 | .. | Beacon Oil | 200 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28½ |
| 121⅞ | 93¼ | 3 | Beatrice | 500 | 120½ | 118⅛ | 120½ | 117¾ |
| 161 | 73 | 3 | Beechnut | 200 | 86 | 86 | 86 | 89 |
| 17⅜ | 9 | .. | Belding H | 300 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ |
| 104⅝ | 70¼ | 2 | Bendix | 8200 | 72⅞ | 71⅞ | 72 | 71½ |
| 123½ | 75¾ | 3 | Best & Co | 400 | 115 | 113 | 114½ | 114½ |
| 5⅛ | 3 | .. | Beth Steel rts | 47800 | 3¼ | 3 | 3½ | 3⅛ |
| 140⅜ | 82⅛ | 4 | Beth Steel | 21700 | 116⅜ | 114 | 115⅜ | 115½ |
| 128 | 116⅝ | 7 | Beth Steel pf | 100 | 125⅛ | 125⅛ | 125⅛ | 126 |
| 136¾ | 110¼ | 3¶ | Bohn Alum | 300 | 110⅝ | 110⅝ | 110⅝ | 110⅝ |
| 11⅞ | 5½ | .. | Booth Fish | 100 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | 5¾ |
| 100½ | 83⅛ | 3 | Borden | 3800 | 89⅝ | 88 | 89⅝ | 89 |
| 86⅞ | 68 | 4 | Borg Warner | 200 | 69 | 68 | 69 | 68¼ |
| 63⅞ | 25 | .. | Briggs | 5700 | 26⅝ | 25⅝ | 26⅝ | 25¾ |
| 43⅞ | 35¼ | .. | Briggs & Str | 700 | 38⅜ | 38 | 38⅜ | 38½ |
| 73⅞ | 33½ | 3 | Brockway | 300 | 35⅜ | 34⅜ | 35 | 34⅜ |
| 81⅞ | 57½ | 2 | Bklyn Man T | 200 | 64 | 63⅝ | 64 | 61 |
| 248½ | 110 | 5 | Bklyn Un G | 300 | 226½ | 226¼ | 226¼ | .. |
| 51½ | 38⅞ | 2½ | Brown Shoe | 100 | 48 | 48 | 48 | .. |
| 55¼ | 35½ | 3 | Brunis Balke | 400 | 39½ | 37½ | 39½ | 38 |
| 44⅝ | 14½ | .. | Bruns Term | 100 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | 18 |
| 42⅞ | 25⅛ | 1 | Bucyrus | 400 | 31⅜ | 30⅜ | 31⅜ | 30⅞ |
| 117 | 111½ | 7 | Bucyrus pf | 100 | 111½ | 111½ | 111½ | 112 |
| 50 | 38⅛ | 2½ | Bucy cv pf | 1000 | 40⅞ | 40⅛ | 40⅛ | 40⅝ |
| 51⅞ | 42 | 1.60 | Bullard | 100 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 |
| 127 | 94 | 8 | Burnis Br A | 100 | 99 | 99 | 99 | .. |
| 39 | 22⅝ | .. | Burns Br B | 300 | 33½ | 30½ | 33½ | .. |
| 92½ | 62¼ | 3¶ | Burroughs | 5800 | 91⅝ | 87⅛ | 91⅝ | 87⅛ |
| 89⅞ | 53⅝ | 2¶ | Bush Term | 500 | 54½ | 53⅞ | 53⅞ | .. |
| 9½ | 3⅞ | .. | Butte Cop | 400 | 4⅛ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ |
| 12⅝ | 6¼ | 2 | Butte & Sup | 600 | 7⅜ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7½ |
| 192⅞ | 120 | .. | Byers | 3000 | 157⅞ | 152½ | 156½ | 150¼ |
| 41½ | 31⅛ | 2 | By-Prod C | 4000 | 39⅞ | 37⅛ | 39 | 38⅜ |
| | | | **—C—** | | | | | |
| 84⅞ | 72½ | 4 | Calif Pack | 200 | 79½ | 79 | 79½ | 80⅞ |
| 4 | 1½ | .. | Callahan | 400 | 2⅛ | 2 | 2 | 2⅛ |
| 136¾ | 123 | 11 | Calu & Ariz 4 | 2100 | 124⅜ | 124¼ | 124¼ | 124¾ |
| 61⅞ | 36⅝ | 4 | Calu & Hecla | 1500 | 42⅛ | 41½ | 41½ | 41⅝ |
| 49½ | 42 | 2 | Campbell | 200 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42½ |
| 98⅝ | 78 | 5 | Canada Dry | 600 | 88¼ | 86½ | 87⅞ | 87⅜ |
| 265⅞ | 218 | 10 | Can Pac | 1100 | 223 | 220½ | 223 | 221 |
| 48⅝ | 35 | 2.80 | Cannon Mills | 700 | 43⅝ | 43 | 43½ | 43⅜ |
| 101½ | 70½ | 5 | Caro C&O st | 10 | 91 | 91 | 91 | .. |
| 59 | 40½ | 2 | Cen Alloy | 4300 | 55⅞ | 54⅛ | 55⅞ | 55 |
| 120 | 88⅝ | 6 | Cerro de P | 300 | 92⅛ | 92⅜ | 92⅜ | 93 |
| 32 | 16½ | .. | Cert-Teed | 1800 | 27½ | 26¾ | 26¾ | 27¼ |
| 80⅝ | 70⅝ | .. | Checker Cab | 800 | 75 | 72¼ | 75 | 72¼ |
| 92 | 78⅞ | 3 | Ches Corp | 2700 | 79½ | 78⅛ | 79½ | 78⅜ |
| 279⅝ | 195 | 10 | Ches & Ohio | 300 | 260 | 255¾ | 260 | 255 |
| 19⅝ | 4½ | .. | Chi & Alton | 100 | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 6 |
| 23⅞ | 12⅜ | .. | Chi Gt West | 1000 | 16⅜ | 15⅜ | 15⅜ | 16 |
| 63⅝ | 38 | .. | Chi Gt W pf | 1600 | 52⅞ | 51⅞ | 52 | 53 |
| 44⅞ | 27⅜ | .. | Chi M&SP | 2900 | 37⅜ | 37 | 37½ | 37¼ |
| 68⅞ | 46⅛ | .. | Chi M&SP pf | 3100 | 60½ | 59¼ | 60¼ | 59⅛ |
| 108½ | 80¼ | 4 | Chi & NW | 2100 | 94⅝ | 93⅜ | 94⅝ | 94⅛ |
| 47½ | 28¼ | .. | Chi Pneu | 1000 | 44 | 43⅛ | 43⅛ | 43¼ |
| 61⅞ | 48⅛ | 3½ | Chi Pneu pf | 500 | 52¼ | 56⅛ | 57¼ | 57¾ |
| 143½ | 115 | 7 | Chi RI | 400 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133½ |
| 102⅞ | 98½ | 6 | Chi RI 6% | 100 | 102¼ | 102¼ | 102¼ | .. |
| 75⅞ | 44⅞ | 2.40 | Childs | 900 | 69⅛ | 68⅛ | 68⅛ | 69 |
| 135 | 58 | 3 | Chrysler | 19400 | 59⅜ | 58⅜ | 58⅜ | 58⅝ |
| 62⅞ | 49 | 3.60 | City Ice | 100 | 55⅞ | 55⅞ | 55⅞ | 56 |
| 27 | 17⅞ | .. | City Stores | 500 | 18⅞ | 17⅞ | 18⅞ | 18 |
| 72¾ | 41 | 5 | Cluett Pbdy | 1200 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 |
| 154½ | 120⅝ | 4 | Coca Cola | 200 | 147¼ | 147¼ | 147¼ | 148 |
| 72¼ | 35 | .. | Collins&A | 400 | 39 | 38½ | 39 | 38½ |
| 78½ | 56 | .. | Colo F&I | 1800 | 64½ | 63⅛ | 64½ | 64⅛ |
| 140 | 53½ | 2 | Col Gas | 72200 | 126⅜ | 121 | 124¼ | 124⅜ |
| 109 | 103⅞ | 6 | Col Gas pf A | 300 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 299 | 121¼ | 4¶ | Col Carbon | 2700 | 283½ | 268¼ | 283½ | 276¾ |
| 88⅝ | 53⅝ | 1.14 | Col Graph | 27100 | 57⅞ | 56 | 57½ | 55½ |
| 62⅝ | 43 | 2 | Com Cred | 4300 | 47⅜ | 46⅜ | 47⅜ | 47 |
| 105¾ | 92¼ | 6½ | Com Cr 1pf | 30 | 93½ | 93⅛ | 93⅛ | 93½ |
| 212½ | 131½ | 4¶ | Com Inv Tr | 3500 | 198 | 194⅛ | 198 | 197⅝ |
| 51⅝ | 47⅝ | .. | Com Cred A | 500 | 47⅞ | 47⅝ | 47⅝ | 47⅞ |
| 700 | 225¼ | 8 | Com Sol | 100 | 649½ | 649½ | 649½ | 635 |
| 93 | 59⅛ | 2 | Conde Nast | 100 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| 35¾ | 19½ | .. | Congoleum | 4600 | 25⅜ | 24¼ | 24¼ | 24½ |
| 25⅞ | 21¾ | 2 | Cons Film | 800 | 22⅜ | 21¾ | 21¾ | 22 |
| 30¾ | 24⅝ | 2 | Con Film pf | 600 | 25½ | 25 | 25½ | 25 |
| 183½ | 95½ | 3 | Con Gas | 27800 | 157⅜ | 153⅞ | 157½ | 156 |
| 100⅝ | 96½ | 5 | Con Gas pf | 100 | 98⅜ | 98¼ | 98⅜ | 98 |
| 9⅞ | 8 | .. | Con Gas rts | 104700 | 8½ | 8⅛ | 8⅞ | 8¼ |
| 70⅝ | 50 | 6 | Con Ry C pf | 100 | 54 | 54 | 54 | 54 |
| 6¾ | 2 | .. | Con Textile | 900 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 11½ | 6 | .60 | Container B | 100 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 90 | 47¼ | .. | Cont Bak A | 400 | 74½ | 73 | 74 | 74½ |
| 15¼ | 8⅛ | .. | Cont Bak B | 4900 | 11½ | 11 | 11½ | 11 |
| 62½ | 54 | 1.20 | Cont Bank | 900 | 57 | 54 | 57 | 54 |
| 92 | 60 | 2½ | Cont Can | 7200 | 87⅝ | 86 | 87⅛ | 86⅜ |
| 110¼ | 79 | 2 | Cont Ins | 1700 | 98⅞ | 96⅜ | 98⅞ | 97¼ |
| 28⅜ | 12⅛ | .80 | Cont Motors | 2100 | 12⅝ | 12¼ | 12½ | 12½ |
| 47⅝ | 28⅞ | 2 | Cont Oil | 4400 | 32 | 31⅞ | 32 | 32 |
| 118⅝ | 82 | 2¶ | Corn Prod | 8200 | 114¼ | 111 | 114¼ | 113⅞ |
| 144⅝ | 139⅝ | 7 | Corn Prod pf | 20 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 |
| 82¼ | 50⅝ | 2¶ | Coty | 1000 | 51⅝ | 50⅞ | 51 | 52 |
| 125 | 83 | 1¶ | Crosley | 1300 | 93 | 92½ | 93 | 94 |
| 79 | 42¼ | .. | Crown Cork | 100 | 70⅞ | 70⅞ | 70⅞ | .. |
| 101¼ | 92⅝ | 7 | Crown W 1pf | 10 | 92⅜ | 92⅜ | 92⅜ | .. |
| 25⅜ | 18½ | 1 | Crown Zell | 100 | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ | .. |
| 121⅜ | 85 | 5 | Crucible | 800 | 106 | 104 | 106 | 106 |
| 24½ | 11½ | .. | Cuba Co | 2100 | 15¼ | 14 | 15¼ | 15 |
| 17 | 11 | .. | Cub Am S | 100 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 67⅞ | 49 | 4 | Cudahy | 1300 | 50¼ | 50 | 50⅞ | 50 |
| 118 | 113½ | 7 | Curtis P of | 100 | 117⅜ | 117⅜ | 117⅜ | .. |
| 30¼ | 19 | 1 | Curtiss W | 10800 | 19⅞ | 19⅛ | 19⅜ | 19⅞ |
| 37⅞ | 29¼ | .. | Curtiss W A | 1200 | 30⅝ | 30¼ | 30¼ | 30¼ |
| 121⅝ | 58⅛ | 3½ | Cutler | 200 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 118 |
| 108 | 63 | .. | Cuyamel Fr | 100 | 104 | 104 | 104 | .. |
| | | | **—D—** | | | | | |
| 69⅝ | 42⅞ | .. | Davison | 1500 | 52 | 51 | 52 | 50¾ |
| 226 | 182 | 9 | Del & Hud | 700 | 208 | 204⅜ | 204⅜ | 208⅜ |
| 169⅜ | 120¼ | 6¶ | Del Lac& W | 1600 | 151⅛ | 150⅛ | 150¼ | 151 |
| 115½ | 112 | 7 | Devoe & R 1pf | 20 | 112 | 112 | 112 | .. |
| 11⅜ | 8⅛ | 1 | Dome Mines | 700 | 9⅛ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 9⅛ |
| 54⅞ | 38 | 3 | Dom Stores | 400 | 40 | 39 | 39 | 38¼ |
| 231 | 155⅜ | 4 | Dupont | 3300 | 193⅛ | 190½ | 191⅛ | 192⅜ |
| 119⅜ | 112 | 6 | Dupont deb | 900 | 116⅞ | 116 | 116 | .. |
| 11½ | 4 | .. | Durham Hos | 200 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | .. |
| | | | **—E—** | | | | | |
| 227¾ | 168 | 5¶ | East Kodak | 4500 | 219⅞ | 214 | 219½ | 216 |
| 76⅞ | 55⅜ | 3 | Eaton Axle | 200 | 56 | 55⅞ | 55⅞ | 57⅛ |
| 35⅝ | 24⅛ | 2½ | Eitingon | 300 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25⅛ |
| 174 | 126⅜ | 4¶ | Elec Auto Lt | 5900 | 140 | 136 | 136⅛ | 140 |
| 115 | 108 | 7 | El Auto L pf | 30 | 108 | 108 | 108 | .. |
| 18⅞ | 8 | .. | Elec Boat | 100 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| 86⅞ | 43⅜ | 1 | Elec P&L | 7300 | 78 | 76 | 78 | 76 |
| 97⅞ | 77 | 5 | Elec Sto Bat | 700 | 88 | 86⅝ | 86⅝ | 88 |
| 22½ | 5 | .. | Emer-Br A | 100 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | .. |
| 13 | 2⅝ | .. | Emer-Br B | 200 | 4 | 4 | 4 | .. |
| 79⅝ | 47 | 1¶ | Eng P S | 3300 | 69⅞ | 67⅝ | 69⅝ | 70 |
| 108⅞ | 92⅛ | 5½ | E PS 5½pfww | 200 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 41 | 31⅛ | 2 | Equit Blg | 900 | 39¼ | 39¼ | 39¼ | 39¼ |
| 93½ | 64 | .. | Erie | 5300 | 82⅞ | 81⅛ | 82¼ | 82⅞ |

| 1929 Range High | Low | Div. in $ | | Sales | High | Low | Last Sept. 28 | Sept. 27 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 66⅞ | 57 | .. | Erie 1pf | 500 | 61 | 61 | 61 | 61 |
| 65⅝ | 56 | .. | Erie 2pf | 300 | 59 | 58½ | 58½ | 58¼ |
| 54 | 44½ | 4 | Eureka Vac | 400 | 50½ | 49½ | 50½ | 49½ |
| 27⅝ | 22⅛ | 1½ | Ex Buffet | 10 | 25⅜ | 25⅜ | 25⅜ | 26 |
| | | | **—F—** | | | | | |
| 110⅞ | 106 | .. | Fairb M pf | 20 | 107 | 107 | 107 | .. |
| 72⅝ | 55⅛ | 2½¶ | Fashion Pk | 100 | 55⅝ | 55⅝ | 55⅝ | 55⅝ |
| 109 | 68⅛ | 1½ | Fed Lt&Tr | 100 | 89 | 89 | 89 | 89 |
| 310 | 225 | .. | Fed M&S | 100 | 237 | 237 | 237 | 241 |
| 22⅝ | 12⅝ | .80 | Fed Motor T | 900 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| 56¼ | 50⅛ | 2.40 | Fed Wat Svc | 400 | 50⅞ | 50⅛ | 50⅛ | 50⅜ |
| 123 | 90 | 2 | Fidelity Ins | 400 | 111⅝ | 110½ | 110½ | 110½ |
| 107 | 96 | 6½ | Filene pf | 100 | 97½ | 96 | 97½ | 97½ |
| 90 | 62 | 1½ | First Nat St | 700 | 95¾ | 84½ | 85⅞ | 85 |
| 2 | 1⅜ | .. | First Nat St rts | 200 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ |
| 20⅛ | 6½ | .. | Fisk Rubber | 1700 | 7 | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | 7 |
| 72½ | 35⅜ | .. | Fisk Rub 1pf | 40 | 39½ | 37 | 39½ | 39 |
| 54 | 46 | .. | Florsheim S | 200 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 |
| 82⅝ | 57¼ | 2¶ | Follansbee B | 200 | 70½ | 70⅛ | 70⅛ | 70½ |
| 95 | 61½ | 1 | Foster & Wh | 1900 | 86⅜ | 81 | 86⅜ | 86 |
| 105⅝ | 80⅝ | 4 | Fox A | 6200 | 98¼ | 95¼ | 98¼ | 97 |
| 54⅞ | 37⅜ | 4 | Freeport Tx | 2600 | 43½ | 43⅛ | 43½ | 43¼ |
| 107½ | 99 | 6 | Fuller pr pf | 100 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| | | | **—G—** | | | | | |
| 33⅞ | 14 | .. | Gabriel A | 1400 | 18 | 16 | 17½ | 16½ |
| 25 | 8 | .. | Gardner M | 600 | 8⅜ | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8½ |
| 120⅞ | 81 | 4¶ | Gen Am Tk | 1500 | 118⅜ | 115⅝ | 117 | 118⅜ |
| 94⅝ | 61 | .. | Gen Asphalt | 300 | 81 | 81 | 81 | 81 |
| 69⅝ | 52⅜ | 2 | Gen Bronze | 800 | 54 | 54 | 54 | 54 |
| 61 | 37½ | .. | Gen Cable | 800 | 49 | 48⅛ | 49 | 51 |
| 120½ | 81 | 4 | Gen Cable A | 1200 | 103½ | 102⅛ | 103⅛ | 103½ |
| 107½ | 104 | 7 | Gen Cable pf | 100 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 106½ |
| 403 | 219 | 4¶ | Gen Elec | 7200 | 364½ | 352¼ | 364½ | 357½ |
| 11⅞ | 11 | .60 | Gen Elec Sp | 300 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ |
| 81⅝ | 62⅜ | 3 | Gen Foods | 8300 | 66⅜ | 63⅛ | 66⅜ | 64⅛ |
| 112 | 70 | 1½¶ | Gen G&E A | 5800 | 104 | 102½ | 104 | 104 |
| 89⅛ | 67⅝ | 3 | Gen Mills | 400 | 70⅞ | 70 | 70⅛ | 71 |
| 91⅞ | 66 | 3 | Gen Motors | 117000 | 67 | 66 | 66 | 67¼ |
| 41 | 27½ | 2 | Gen O Ad ct | 100 | 27⅜ | 27⅜ | 27⅜ | 27½ |
| 98 | 57 | 1¶ | Gen Pub Sec | 1100 | 78 | 75⅛ | 76⅞ | 78 |
| 126½ | 93½ | 5 | Gen Ry Sig | 300 | 115 | 114 | 115 | 113¼ |
| 88½ | 68 | 3 | Gen Refrac | 1000 | 85 | 84¼ | 84¼ | 85⅝ |
| 142⅞ | 101 | 3¶ | Gillette | 1300 | 127½ | 126⅛ | 127¼ | 127 |
| 48⅛ | 29¼ | .. | Gimbel Br | 1000 | 33¼ | 33 | 33¼ | 34 |
| 92 | 76½ | 7 | Gimbel pf | 500 | 92 | 90¼ | 90¼ | 89 |
| 64⅛ | 36⅞ | 1½ | Glidden | 3100 | 54⅞ | 54 | 54⅞ | 54½ |
| 66 | 28⅛ | .. | Gobel (Adolf) | 700 | 32⅜ | 32¼ | 32¼ | 34⅛ |
| 82 | 53⅛ | 2½ | Gold Dust | 21800 | 67⅜ | 64⅝ | 67½ | 65⅜ |
| 105⅝ | 68 | 4 | Goodrich | 3200 | 69¾ | 68 | 69½ | 69⅝ |
| 154½ | 98½ | 5 | Goodyear | 9600 | 103⅜ | 99 | 101½ | 100 |
| 60 | 32⅝ | 2½ | Gotham Hos | 200 | 32⅜ | 32⅜ | 32⅜ | 32⅝ |
| 54 | 17⅝ | .. | Graham-P | 1400 | 18¼ | 17⅜ | 18¼ | 18 |
| 49½ | 15 | .. | Grahm-P pf | 1300 | 16½ | 15 | 15 | .. |
| 102⅞ | 62⅛ | 8 | Granby | 900 | 86 | 85 | 85¼ | 85⅜ |
| 96½ | 77⅞ | 3 | Grand Stores | 400 | 80 | 79 | 80 | 81 |
| 54⅞ | 41 | 3 | Grand Un pf | 200 | 44 | 43⅝ | 43⅝ | 44¼ |
| 63⅞ | 43¾ | 3 | Granite City | 800 | 54¼ | 53⅜ | 53⅜ | 54½ |
| 128⅛ | 101 | 5 | Grt Nor pf | 500 | 115 | 114⅜ | 115 | 115 |
| 39⅞ | 25¼ | 1.25 | Grt Nor Ore | 5600 | 30 | 28⅜ | 30 | 29¼ |
| 44 | 32⅜ | 2.80 | Grt W Sug | 1300 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 |
| 119½ | 112½ | 7 | Grt W Sug pf | 10 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 114 |
| 70 | 55⅞ | 2 | Grisby Grun | 6100 | 62 | 59⅜ | 61⅝ | 60 |
| 5½ | 2½ | .. | Guan Sug | 200 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ |
| 79 | 55¼ | 2 | Gulf Steel | 900 | 66½ | 66½ | 66½ | 66½ |
| | | | **—H—** | | | | | |
| 56⅜ | 30 | .. | Hahn Dpt St | 1600 | 31 | 30⅜ | 31 | 31½ |
| 115 | 89½ | 6½ | Hahn Dpt pf | 100 | 89½ | 89½ | 89½ | 90⅛ |
| 112 | 91 | 7 | Hanna 1pf | 40 | 104⅜ | 104½ | 104½ | 106 |
| 72 | 54 | 2 | Harbison | 10 | 69⅞ | 69⅞ | 69⅞ | .. |
| 31 | 23⅜ | 2 | Hartman A | 200 | 30⅜ | 30¼ | 30⅜ | 30¼ |
| 41⅞ | 20⅞ | 1.20 | Hartman B | 5700 | 31⅛ | 29⅜ | 31⅛ | 30⅜ |
| 72⅛ | 60 | 2 | Hawaiian P | 100 | 68½ | 68½ | 68½ | 68 |
| 1½ | ¼ | .. | Hayes B rts | 400 | ⅞ | ⅝ | ⅞ | 1 |
| 68⅝ | 21 | 3 | Hayes Body | 600 | 24 | 23⅛ | 23⅞ | 24¼ |
| 135¼ | 64 | .. | Hershey Ch | 1600 | 130⅜ | 126½ | 130⅜ | 128⅛ |
| 135 | 80 | 4 | Hershey pf | 900 | 130 | 127 | 130 | 131 |
| 33 | 15 | .. | Hoe & Co | 500 | 27 | 27 | 27 | .. |
| 52⅝ | 37½ | 1½ | Houdaille | 3300 | 44½ | 41⅜ | 43 | 43½ |
| 109 | 68½ | .. | Houston Oil | 3500 | 92 | 88½ | 91½ | 90⅝ |
| 82½ | 56⅛ | 4 | Howe Sound | 2000 | 62 | 60⅜ | 61½ | 62¼ |
| 58⅝ | 34½ | 2½ | Hud Man | 50 | 53 | 51⅝ | 51⅝ | 52¼ |
| 93½ | 75 | 5 | Hudson Mot | 3100 | 76½ | 75 | 75⅝ | 76⅝ |
| 82 | 38½ | 2¶ | Hupp Motors | 3200 | 42⅝ | 41⅛ | 42 | 41 |
| | | | **—I—** | | | | | |
| 153½ | 132½ | 7 | Ill Central | 200 | 138 | 137⅜ | 137⅜ | 138 |
| 39⅝ | 29⅛ | 2 | Ind Oil &G 6 | 1000 | 30⅜ | 30½ | 30⅜ | 30½ |
| 32½ | 5 | .. | Indian Mot | 100 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | 5⅞ |
| 53 | 29 | .. | Indian Refin | 3000 | 43 | 42½ | 42⅝ | 42½ |
| 51¼ | 28 | .. | Indian Re ct | 1800 | 41 | 40 | 41 | 41 |
| 135 | 75 | .. | Ind Rayon | 300 | 94 | 92 | 92 | 95 |
| 205 | 120 | 4¶ | Ingersoll R | 100 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 201 |
| 113 | 78½ | 3½ | Inland Steel | 1300 | 97 | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| 66⅞ | 38½ | 4 | Inspiration | 900 | 41⅜ | 41⅛ | 41⅜ | 41 |
| 14¼ | 8⅛ | .. | Intercon Rub | 100 | 9 | 9 | 9 | .. |
| 17⅞ | 6½ | .. | Int Agri | 200 | 7 | 6⅜ | 7 | 6⅜ |
| 246½ | 149⅜ | 5 | Int Business | 800 | 230½ | 229⅛ | 230 | 231½ |
| 103½ | 54½ | 2 | Int Combus | 24700 | 60 | 57 | 59 | 60⅝ |
| 121 | 99 | 7 | Int Comb pf | 100 | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104½ |
| 142 | 42 | 2½ | Int Harv | 6300 | 119⅜ | 115 | 119 | 116⅝ |
| 145 | 137 | 7 | Int Harv pf | 200 | 139 | 139 | 139 | .. |
| 59½ | 47½ | .. | Int Hyd El A | 16000 | 57⅜ | 56⅛ | 57¼ | 57 |
| 102½ | 65¼ | 3.20 | Int Match pf | 1400 | 78¼ | 77½ | 78½ | 78¼ |
| 36½ | 26½ | .. | Int M Mar ct | 300 | 34⅛ | 34 | 34 | 34¼ |
| 72⅜ | 40½ | .80 | Int Nickel | 4000 | 58 | 55½ | 57⅝ | 55⅝ |
| 37½ | 25 | 2.40 | Int P&P A | 700 | 34⅝ | 34 | 34½ | 34 |
| 25⅞ | 14⅜ | .. | Int P&P B | 300 | 22⅛ | 21⅞ | 21⅞ | 22 |
| 20 | 10⅝ | .. | Int P&P C | 4300 | 18 | 17⅛ | 18 | 17½ |
| 63 | 43⅞ | 2½ | Int Print Ink | 700 | 60 | 58⅛ | 58⅛ | 60⅛ |
| 80¼ | 69⅛ | 5 | Int Rys pf | 100 | 73½ | 73⅜ | 73½ | 73⅛ |
| 149¾ | 78 | 2 | Int Tel & T | 17700 | 128⅝ | 124½ | 127¼ | 126⅞ |
| 93½ | 53⅝ | 2 | Inter Dep St | 500 | 59⅞ | 59½ | 59⅜ | 59⅝ |
| 72½ | 60 | .. | Investors Eq | 2100 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| | | | **—J—** | | | | | |
| 84½ | 64⅞ | 4 | Jewel Tea | 300 | 68 | 66⅜ | 66⅜ | 64⅞ |
| 242⅝ | 152½ | 3 | Johns Man | 3300 | 197 | 191¼ | 197 | 197¼ |
| 16½ | 4½ | .. | Jordan Mot | 500 | 5 | 4½ | 5 | 4½ |
| | | | **—K—** | | | | | |
| 108⅞ | 78 | 5 | Kan City So | 2600 | 96½ | 94¾ | 94¾ | 96½ |
| 58⅛ | 48 | 5 | Kayser | 200 | 50⅛ | 50¼ | 50¼ | 50¼ |
| 37⅛ | 24⅜ | 1½ | Kaufmn D St | 200 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26½ |
| 46⅝ | 25 | .. | Keith Albee | 200 | 34¼ | 34¼ | 34¼ | .. |
| 24 | 7⅜ | .. | Kelly Spring | 9100 | 9 | 7⅜ | 8⅜ | 8 |
| 59⅝ | 37½ | 2 | Kelsey Wh | 900 | 38 | 37½ | 37⅜ | 38 |
| 19⅛ | 12 | .. | Kelvinator | 200 | 13½ | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¾ |
| 96 | 85 | 6¶ | Kendall pf | 20 | 89 | 89 | 89 | 89 |
| 104⅞ | 77⅝ | 4 | Kennecott | 23800 | 83¼ | 81¼ | 82½ | 82 |
| 56½ | 45¼ | 2½ | Kimberly Cl | 600 | 54⅜ | 53½ | 54⅜ | 53⅞ |
| 44⅝ | 27½ | 1 | Kinney | 300 | 42¼ | 41⅜ | 42¼ | 42 |
| 109⅞ | 93½ | 8 | Kinney pf | 70 | 97¼ | 97¼ | 97½ | 97⅞ |
| 78⅝ | 25⅛ | .. | Kolster Rad | 900 | 26⅜ | 25¼ | 26⅛ | 26 |
| 73⅝ | 32⅜ | 1¼ | Kraft Cheese | 2400 | 65 | 63⅝ | 64 | 64¼ |
| 57½ | 44¼ | 1.60 | Kresge | 1600 | 49⅜ | 49 | 49 | 49⅝ |
| 23 | 12⅝ | .. | Kresge DS | 100 | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¼ | 16¼ |
| 114 | 86 | 1¶ | Kress Co | 200 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| 46⅜ | 33½ | 1.34 | Kreuger Toll | 9700 | 36½ | 35⅝ | 36½ | 36⅛ |
| 122½ | 75½ | 1¶ | Kroger | 6800 | 89 | 86⅛ | 88½ | 87 |
| | | | **—L—** | | | | | |
| 38⅜ | 26 | .. | Lago Oil | 400 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 25 | 10 | .. | Lee Rubber | 700 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | 11 |
| 65 | 41 | 2½ | Leh P Cem | 200 | 42 | 41¼ | 41¼ | 41 |
| 102¼ | 77¾ | 3½ | Leh Val | 200 | 84¼ | 84¼ | 84¼ | 84⅝ |
| 29 | 19 | .. | Leh V Coal | 2100 | 28⅛ | 27⅜ | 28 | 28 |
| 43 | 37 | .. | Libby Ow | 100 | 39⅛ | 39⅛ | 39⅛ | 39⅜ |
| 113⅞ | 71⅜ | 4¶ | Liquid Car | 200 | 83⅜ | 83⅜ | 83⅜ | 84½ |
| 84½ | 48⅛ | .. | Loews Inc | 2500 | 64⅝ | 61½ | 63⅞ | 64⅛ |
| 110⅜ | 92½ | 6½ | Loews pf ww | 100 | 96 | 96 | 96 | .. |
| 11½ | 7½ | .. | Loft Inc | 1600 | 7⅝ | 7½ | 7⅝ | 7¾ |
| 88⅜ | 56 | 2.60 | Loose-Wiles | 5300 | 77⅞ | 74⅛ | 77½ | 76⅞ |
| 72⅝ | 35⅞ | 1⅜ | Lou G&E A | 15300 | 69 | 65 | 67 | 67⅜ |
| 154⅜ | 138½ | 7 | Louis & N | 200 | 146¼ | 146 | 146 | 149 |
| 18 | 10⅝ | .. | Lou Oil Ref | 1900 | 11⅜ | 11 | 11¼ | 11¼ |
| 100¼ | 89 | 6½ | Lou Oil pf | 40 | 90⅜ | 90⅜ | 90⅜ | 90⅜ |
| 108⅞ | 66½ | 2 | Ludlum Stl | 2600 | 93⅞ | 90½ | 93⅞ | 93½ |
| | | | **—M—** | | | | | |
| 59½ | 47 | .. | McLellan | 100 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 |
| 113⅞ | 95½ | 2 | McCrory Str | 70 | 96 | 96 | 96 | .. |
| 115½ | 97⅜ | 2 | McCrory B | 200 | 98 | 98 | 98 | .. |
| 120 | 100 | 6 | McCrory pf | 100 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 48 | 39⅞ | 2 | McGraw Hill | 400 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| 23½ | 13⅜ | 1 | McIntyre | 100 | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 14 |
| 82 | 62½ | 4 | McKeesport | 800 | 69½ | 68⅝ | 68⅝ | 69½ |
| 114⅜ | 91 | 6 | Mack Trucks | 1200 | 95½ | 94½ | 95½ | 95 |
| 255½ | 148 | 2¶ | Macy | 1300 | 231 | 225¼ | 231 | 228⅜ |
| 82½ | 60 | 5 | Magma Cop | 1400 | 70 | 68⅝ | 70 | 68⅞ |
| 39⅝ | 15 | .. | Mallinson | 400 | 17 | 16¼ | 17 | 16⅛ |
| 37⅞ | 24¼ | .. | Man El Sup | 800 | 27 | 26½ | 26½ | .. |
| 57½ | 31½ | .. | Man Elv mg | 700 | 47¼ | 46½ | 47¼ | 45⅜ |
| 35⅝ | 25⅜ | 2 | Man Shirt | 100 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| 18½ | 12 | .. | Maracaibo | 1500 | 13 | 12¼ | 12¼ | .. |
| 89⅞ | 69⅛ | 2¶ | Marlin Rock | 100 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| 104 | 48 | 4 | Marmon | 5000 | 53½ | 48 | 51 | 53⅝ |
| 18 | 6 | .. | Mart-Parry | 100 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6¼ |
| 72⅞ | 42¼ | 2b | Bath Alkali | 2400 | 67⅜ | 65 | 67⅜ | 65 |
| 108½ | 73½ | 4 | May Dept S | 3700 | 84⅜ | 83 | 83½ | 83⅞ |
| 29½ | 19 | 2¶ | Maytag | 500 | 22⅜ | 22½ | 22½ | 22 |
| 49¼ | 38 | 3 | Maytag pf | 100 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 |
| 72 | 56½ | 1.40 | Melville Sh | 100 | 59 | 59 | 59 | 59 |
| 69⅝ | 21⅜ | .. | Mex Seabd | 2700 | 28⅜ | 28 | 28⅜ | 28 |
| 54½ | 30⅛ | 4 | Miami Cop | 1800 | 41 | 40½ | 40⅜ | 41 |
| 39⅞ | 30½ | 2 | Mid Cont | 2800 | 32½ | 32⅛ | 32⅛ | 32¼ |
| 5⅛ | 1⅜ | .. | Mid States | 300 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 3⅜ | 1⅛ | .. | Mid States ct | 500 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | .. |
| 28⅞ | 10⅛ | .. | Miller Rub | 600 | 10¼ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10¾ |
| 43⅝ | 27½ | .. | Min Moline | 400 | 29 | 28¼ | 29 | 28⅝ |
| 102 | 90⅛ | 6.50 | M Moline pf | 100 | 90⅛ | 90⅛ | 90⅛ | 90⅛ |
| 3⅞ | 2 | .. | Min & StL | 200 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2⅛ |
| 61¼ | 35 | .. | Min & SSM | 1000 | 56 | 55 | 56 | 55½ |
| 87 | 58¼ | .. | Min & SSM pf | 100 | 79 | 79 | 79 | .. |
| 65⅝ | 42½ | .. | Mo K&T | 4300 | 54½ | 53⅝ | 54⅝ | 53¾ |
| 107⅛ | 102 | 7 | Mo K&T pf | 100 | 103⅛ | 103⅛ | 103⅛ | 103⅛ |
| 101⅝ | 62½ | .. | Mo Pac | 1500 | 88⅞ | 88 | 88⅛ | 88 |
| 147 | 120 | 5 | Mo Pac pf | 100 | 135⅛ | 135¼ | 135¼ | 135¼ |
| 80¼ | 60½ | 2½ | Mohawk | 200 | 66 | 66 | 66 | 65½ |
| 156⅞ | 99 | 2½ | Mont Ward | 34200 | 121½ | 118½ | 120¼ | 120⅝ |
| 8 | 2½ | .. | Moon Mot | 500 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 80¾ | 70 | 3.60 | Morrel & S | 300 | 71½ | 71 | 71 | 71½ |
| 6½ | 2⅜ | .40 | Mother Lode | 1700 | 2½ | 2⅜ | 2½ | 2½ |
| 60⅜ | 12½ | .. | Motion Pic | 1100 | 35½ | 35 | 35 | 36 |
| 31⅜ | 16 | .. | Moto Met G | 1900 | 17½ | 16½ | 16⅜ | 17½ |
| 55⅜ | 38⅜ | 2 | Motor Wheel | 300 | 40 | 39⅝ | 39⅝ | 39⅞ |
| 81⅞ | 32 | .. | Mullins Body | 200 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| 16½ | 11½ | .. | Murray rts | 3000 | 12⅜ | 12 | 12 | 12⅜ |
| 100⅞ | 60 | 3¶ | Murray Body | 2700 | 62⅜ | 60½ | 62¼ | 63 |
| 60⅝ | 40 | .. | Myers Bro | 1200 | 59 | 58¼ | 59 | 58¼ |
| | | | **—N—** | | | | | |
| 118⅞ | 76⅝ | 6 | Nash Mot | 3300 | 79 | 77½ | 79 | 78⅛ |
| 41⅞ | 28⅛ | 1 | Nat Acme | 1100 | 31⅞ | 30⅜ | 31⅞ | 32 |
| 48⅝ | 27 | .. | Nat Air Tr | 300 | 29¼ | 28 | 29¼ | 29 |
| 71 | 34 | 1¶ | Nat Bellas H | 700 | 37 | 36⅜ | 36⅜ | 37 |
| 217⅞ | 166½ | 6 | Nat Bisc | 10700 | 217⅞ | 209⅜ | 217½ | 211 |
| 144 | 141¼ | 7 | Nat Bisc pf | 400 | 143 | 143 | 143 | .. |
| 148⅝ | 96 | 3¶ | Nat Cash R | 5500 | 126½ | 122½ | 126½ | 123½ |
| 86½ | 62⅛ | 1½ | Nat Dairy | 6000 | 75 | 73⅜ | 74⅞ | 75 |
| 58 | 33 | .. | Nat Distill | 800 | 47⅜ | 44⅝ | 47⅜ | 47 |
| 194⅝ | 132 | 5 | Nat Lead | 200 | 185 | 183 | 185 | 183 |
| 141½ | 138¼ | 7 | Nat Lead pf A | 10 | 139 | 139 | 139 | 139 |
| 71⅝ | 42¼ | 1 | Nat Pw & Lt | 12300 | 63½ | 61½ | 62⅞ | 63 |
| 17 | 4⅞ | .. | Nat Radiat | 200 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 41 | 9⅞ | .. | Nat Radiat pf | 100 | 10 | 10 | 10 | .. |
| 155 | 101 | 5 | Nat Surety | 100 | 111½ | 111½ | 111½ | 110 |
| 91⅝ | 62½ | 1½ | Nat Tea | 800 | 61⅝ | 61⅝ | 61⅝ | 62 |
| 62⅞ | 39⅝ | 3 | Nev Cons | 7100 | 45¼ | 43⅞ | 44⅛ | 43⅞ |
| 102 | 43 | 3 | Newport Co | 800 | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ | .. |
| 113 | 93 | 3 | Newton Steel | 100 | 96 | 96 | 96 | .. |
| 49⅞ | 41½ | 3 | NY Air Br | 1000 | 43½ | 43 | 43 | .. |
| 256½ | 178½ | 8 | NY Central | 7700 | 224⅜ | 220¼ | 223¼ | 223 |
| 192⅞ | 128⅛ | 6 | NY C&StL | 300 | 176⅛ | 175⅛ | 176⅛ | 177 |
| 109⅞ | 100 | 6 | NY C&StL pf | 200 | 107⅜ | 107⅛ | 107⅛ | 107⅛ |
| 126½ | 80⅞ | 4 | NY NH&H | 2000 | 121 | 120⅝ | 120⅝ | 121 |
| 103 | 98 | 6 | NY Stm 6% | 50 | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| 290 | 191 | 8 | Norf & West | 300 | 265 | 264⅝ | 265 | 265⅝ |

| 1929 Range High | Low | Div. in $ | | Sales | High | Low | Last Sept. 28 | Sept. 27 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 87⅛ | 82 | 4 | Norf & W pf | 10 | 87 | 87 | 87 | .. |
| 7⅜ | 6½ | .. | No Am rts | 16300 | 6⅞ | 6⅛ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ |
| 186⅜ | 90⅛ | 10a | No Am | 5500 | 167⅛ | 165⅛ | 167⅛ | 168⅛ |
| 64⅛ | 48⅝ | 3.41 | N Ger Lloyd | 100 | 52⅛ | 52⅛ | 52⅛ | 51⅞ |
| 118⅞ | 95½ | 5 | No Pac | 600 | 104½ | 103 | 104½ | 103 |
| 114⅝ | 96 | 5 | No Pac cts | 200 | 102⅞ | 100⅛ | 100⅞ | 102 |
| 50 | 43½ | 3 | Nor'west Tel | 70 | 45½ | 44 | 44 | .. |
| 6⅛ | 1⅞ | .. | Norwalk T | 100 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | .. |
| | | | **—O—** | | | | | |
| 32 | 16⅞ | .. | Oilwell | 200 | 20⅜ | 20⅜ | 20⅜ | 20⅜ |
| 64½ | 34¼ | .. | Oliver Farm | 500 | 38 | 37 | 37 | 37⅞ |
| 69⅞ | 49⅛ | 3 | Oliver cv pf | 400 | 52½ | 52 | 52½ | 52⅞ |
| 10⅞ | 6⅛ | .. | Omnibus | 400 | 6⅞ | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ |
| 84⅝ | 69 | 4 | Oppenheim | 100 | 73 | 73 | 73 | 75⅜ |
| 445⅜ | 276 | 6¶ | Otis Elev | 300 | 410 | 410 | 410 | 412 |
| 52¼ | 37 | .. | Otis Steel | 1200 | 44 | 43¼ | 43⅞ | 43 |
| | | | **—P—** | | | | | |
| 3¼ | 2⅜ | .. | Pac Gas rts A | 10000 | 3⅛ | 2⅜ | 3⅛ | 2⅞ |
| 98⅜ | 53⅛ | 2 | Pac Gas | 9900 | 86⅞ | 84⅛ | 86¼ | 84 |
| 6 | 5½ | .. | Pac Gas rts | 11200 | 6 | 5⅜ | 6 | 5⅜ |
| 135⅞ | 70 | 3 | Pac Lighting | 5800 | 142 | 138¼ | 141 | 140½ |
| 1½ | 1 | .. | Pac Oil | 300 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 220 | 159 | 7 | Pac Tel&T | 50 | 202 | 202 | 202 | .. |
| 32½ | 25½ | 3¶ | Packard M | 53900 | 26⅜ | 25½ | 26⅜ | 26¼ |
| 69 | 40¼ | .. | Pan-Am Pet | 1100 | 62½ | 61⅜ | 62½ | 62⅜ |
| 69⅛ | 40½ | .. | Pan-Am B | 4260 | 62½ | 62⅛ | 62⅛ | 62½ |
| 17½ | 13½ | .. | Pan-Am WB | 50 | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ |
| 15⅛ | 7 | .. | Panhandle | 100 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | .. |
| 74¼ | 55¼ | 3 | Paramount | 7200 | 72 | 71¼ | 72 | 72 |
| 87⅜ | 44⅞ | 3 | Park & Tilf | 200 | 44⅜ | 44⅜ | 44⅜ | 44⅞ |
| 13⅞ | 4 | .80 | Park Utah | 1800 | 4⅛ | 4 | 4 | 4⅛ |
| 14⅞ | 7⅛ | .. | Pathe Exch | 1000 | 9⅛ | 9¼ | 9⅛ | 9⅜ |
| 30 | 13½ | .. | Pathe Ex A | 100 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 18⅛ |
| 47⅜ | 34⅛ | 2.92c | Patino M | 100 | 37¼ | 37¼ | 37¼ | 37⅛ |
| 22½ | 8 | .. | Peerless Mot | 100 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 9 |
| 60⅞ | 38 | .. | Penick & F | 600 | 54 | 53 | 54 | 53¾ |
| 27 | 8¼ | .. | Penn Dix C | 200 | 9 | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | 9 |
| 110 | 72½ | 4 | Penn RR | 12800 | 101½ | 100 | 101⅛ | 100⅞ |
| 97 | 92 | 5 | Pere M pf | 100 | 95 | 95 | 95 | .. |
| 101 | 96 | 5 | Pere M ppf | 100 | 96⅝ | 96⅝ | 96⅝ | 96⅝ |
| 79⅝ | 56½ | .. | Phelps Dod | 2300 | 60⅛ | 58⅛ | 59 | 60⅛ |
| 45½ | 28 | 1.50 | Pet Mils | 100 | 29⅜ | 29⅜ | 29⅜ | 29½ |
| 34 | 17⅜ | .. | Phila Read | 3000 | 27½ | 26⅜ | 27½ | 27⅜ |
| 47 | 35 | 1.50¶ | Phillips Pet | 2100 | 38 | 37½ | 37⅝ | 37⅜ |
| 3⅜ | 1½ | .. | Pierce Oil | 100 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 2 |
| 51½ | 30 | .. | Pierce Oil pf | 1000 | 44⅞ | 41 | 41 | 45 |
| 5⅛ | 3⅞ | .. | Pierce Pet | 1000 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4⅛ |
| 63⅞ | 39⅜ | 2 | Pillsbury | 600 | 47½ | 47 | 47 | 47½ |
| 68 | 50½ | 2.88 | Pirelli Co | 500 | 60¼ | 60 | 60¼ | 60 |
| 83⅜ | 54¼ | .. | Pitts Coal | 400 | 75 | 74½ | 75 | 75 |
| 27½ | 24⅝ | 1.40¶ | Pitts S&B | 100 | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | .. |
| 34⅜ | 20 | .. | Pitts Ter | 2100 | 21 | 21 | 21 | .. |
| 148⅜ | 125⅝ | 6 | Pitts WV | 200 | 138 | 137½ | 138 | 136¼ |
| 43⅞ | 26 | 2 | Poore & Co | 1900 | 34 | 31½ | 33½ | 33 |
| 65⅝ | 50⅜ | .. | Prairie O&G | 900 | 54¼ | 54 | 54 | 54 |
| 65 | 53⅜ | 3¶ | Prairie P L | 1300 | 60⅜ | 60⅜ | 60½ | 60⅜ |
| 25⅞ | 15 | .. | Press Steel | 2000 | 15⅜ | 15 | 15⅜ | 15⅜ |
| 98 | 85 | 2 | Procter & G | 1300 | 85½ | 85¼ | 85½ | 85¼ |
| 25⅞ | 11½ | .. | Prod & Ref | 200 | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12⅞ | 12½ |
| 46⅞ | 31 | .. | Prod & R pf | 20 | 38 | 38 | 38 | .. |
| 82⅜ | 44 | 2¶ | Proph Brush | 40 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 42 |
| 137⅜ | 75 | 2.60 | Pub Serv | 27200 | 126¼ | 122¼ | 125⅜ | 124⅛ |
| 151 | 145 | 8 | Pub Serv 8% | 200 | 148⅜ | 148⅜ | 148⅜ | .. |
| 97⅜ | 78 | 4 | Pullman | 32400 | 98⅜ | 94½ | 98 | 96¼ |
| 21½ | 14⅜ | .. | Punta Sug | 200 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15¼ |
| 30⅜ | 23¼ | 1.50 | Pure Oil | 1600 | 26¼ | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| 148⅜ | 109⅜ | 3 | Purity Bk | 800 | 126⅞ | 125½ | 126⅞ | 235⅜ |
| | | | **—R—** | | | | | |
| 114⅜ | 68¼ | .. | Radio | 86000 | 88¼ | 85 | 87⅝ | 86½ |
| 82½ | 74 | .. | Radio pf B | 800 | 76¼ | 76 | 76¼ | 76 |
| 46⅞ | 19 | .. | Radio-Keith | 14500 | 46 | 45 | 45½ | 35⅛ |
| 61⅞ | 49 | 2 | Rail & Ex | 200 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 55¼ |
| 58½ | 51⅜ | .. | Raybestos | 800 | 52⅜ | 51½ | 52⅜ | 53⅜ |
| 147⅜ | 101½ | 4 | Reading | 100 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 |
| 50 | 41½ | 2 | Reading 1 pf | 100 | 45 | 44 | 44 | .. |
| 31⅞ | 19½ | .80¶ | Reo Motors | 1400 | 18⅞ | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | 18½ |
| 84⅜ | 57 | .. | Real Silk H | 300 | 72 | 72 | 72 | 71 |
| 54⅞ | 41 | .. | Rep Brass | 100 | 44½ | 44½ | 44½ | 45⅜ |
| 111 | 93⅝ | 4 | Rep Brass A | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 146¼ | 79¼ | 4 | Repub Stl | 800 | 129 | 124¼ | 128⅞ | 128¾ |
| 107 | 105 | 7 | Rep Brass pf | 100 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ | .. |
| 12¼ | 6 | .. | Reynolds | 700 | 9⅜ | 9½ | 9⅜ | 9⅜ |
| 49⅝ | 38⅞ | 2¶ | Richfield Oil | 6000 | 40 | 39 | 40 | 38¼ |
| 42½ | 25¼ | .2§ | Rio Gr O | 300 | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | 27⅜ |
| 70 | 59 | 2.50 | Ritter Dental | 100 | 65¼ | 65¼ | 65¼ | .. |
| 64 | 54 | 1.92c | Rhine-West | 100 | 55⅛ | 55⅛ | 55⅛ | .. |
| 64 | 49⅞ | 3.22 | Royal Dutch | 10100 | 59⅜ | 58⅛ | 59⅜ | 52½ |
| 96 | 63 | .. | Rossia Ins | 500 | 70⅜ | 69½ | 70⅜ | 70⅝ |
| | | | **—S—** | | | | | |
| 195¼ | 154¼ | 3 | Safeway S | 1200 | 181½ | 176 | 181 | 179 |
| 94 | 59½ | 3¶ | St Joseph | 1100 | 65 | 62½ | 65 | 63¼ |
| 133⅜ | 109½ | 8 | StL & SF | 1900 | 125⅞ | 124⅛ | 124⅞ | 125½ |
| 96½ | 92½ | 6 | St L & SFpf | 800 | 93⅜ | 93 | 93⅜ | 93⅞ |
| 115⅜ | 82 | .. | StL SW | 200 | 87⅞ | 87⅜ | 87⅞ | 89⅜ |
| 51⅞ | 38 | 2 | Savage A | 5800 | 39 | 38 | 38 | 39 |
| 35 | 16¼ | .. | Seabd AL pf | 100 | 34⅞ | 34⅞ | 34⅞ | 34 |
| 21⅜ | 12 | .. | Seabd AL | 700 | 16 | 15½ | 16 | 15¼ |
| 22¼ | 13 | 1.20 | Seagrave | 700 | 16⅜ | 15½ | 16⅜ | 16 |
| 181 | 138⅜ | 2.50§ | Sears Roe | 2500 | 157⅞ | 156⅛ | 157⅞ | 158⅝ |
| 21⅜ | 17 | .. | Servel Inc | 500 | 17⅜ | 16¼ | 17¼ | 17 |
| 10½ | 4 | .. | Seneca Cop | 800 | 4⅞ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ |
| 190½ | 177 | .. | Sec-Nat Inv | 800 | 172 | 172 | 172 | 175 |
| 71 | 56⅜ | 2 | Shattuck | 2100 | 63⅜ | 62⅞ | 63⅜ | 63⅝ |
| 65⅞ | 64 | .. | Sharpe Pohne | 300 | 64 | 64 | 64 | .. |
| 31⅜ | 25 | 1.40 | Shell Union | 2900 | 27¼ | 26⅜ | 26⅝ | 26⅝ |
| 187 | 175 | 3 | Simmons | 10100 | 181 | 175⅜ | 179½ | 179⅜ |
| 40⅛ | 18⅜ | 1.60 | Simms Pet | .. | 31⅜ | 30⅛ | 30½ | 31⅛ |
| 45 | 31½ | 2¶ | Sinclair | 10000 | 34½ | 34 | 34¼ | 34⅛ |
| 46½ | 32⅞ | 2 | Skelly Oil | 2800 | 40⅛ | 40⅛ | 40⅛ | 40⅛ |
| 16⅛ | 8⅛ | .. | Snider | 200 | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | .. |
| 64½ | 33 | .. | Snider pf | 300 | 38 | 37½ | 37½ | 9 |
| 89½ | 53⅜ | 2 | So Calif Ed | .. | 92 | 89⅜ | 91½ | 91 |
| 111 | 105 | 5½ | Sohayp? ww | .. | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| 15⅜ | 5 | .. | So Dairies B | 300 | 29⅛ | 29 | 29 | 29 |
| 157½ | 124 | 6 | So Pacific | 1200 | 144 | 143¾ | 144 | 143¼ |
| 45 | 34 | 2¶ | So Pr Sug | 900 | 35 | 34⅞ | 34⅞ | 35¼ |
| 162⅛ | 138 | 8 | So Railway | 500 | 154 | 153⅞ | 153⅞ | 155 |
| 63½ | 50¼ | 1.60 | Spalding | 100 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 73 | 55¼ | 1 | Sparks With | 2500 | 66½ | 65 | 65½ | 66¼ |
| 52¼ | 34 | .. | Spang Chal | 1000 | 43 | 42¼ | 43 | 43⅜ |
| 80½ | 70 | 7 | Spear pf | 40 | 78⅞ | 78⅞ | 78⅞ | 78 |
| 45 | 35½ | 1.60 | Spen Kellok | 500 | 40 | 39 | 40 | 40 |
| 66⅜ | 45 | .. | Spicer Co | 600 | 52⅝ | 52 | 52⅝ | 52¼ |
| 55⅞ | 45 | 3 | Spicer pf | 200 | 49½ | 49¼ | 49¼ | 49⅝ |
| 117⅞ | 70 | 3 | Spiegel May | 1200 | 82 | 80½ | 82 | 81¼ |

Closing Prices

| 1929 Range High | Low | Div. in $ | | Sales | High | Low | Last Sept. 28 | Sept. 27 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 44⅝ | 38⅞ | ½ | Sta Brands | 21500 | 38⅝ | 38 | 38⅝ | 38⅜ |
| 222½ | 80⅜ | 3½ | Sta Gas | 14800 | 241 | 235 | 241 | 235¼ |
| 67 | 62⅝ | 4 | Sta Gas pf | 300 | 64½ | 64¼ | 64¼ | .. |
| 48 | 44 | .. | Sta Invest | 500 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44⅜ |
| 81⅞ | 64 | 2.50 | Sta Oil Cal | 5000 | 73¼ | 73 | 73 | 73⅜ |
| 83 | 48 | 1¶ | Sta Oil NJ | 45700 | 73⅞ | 72½ | 73⅜ | 73⅜ |
| 48⅛ | 37⅞ | 1.60 | Sta Oil NY | 1000 | 43½ | 42⅝ | 43⅜ | 43⅝ |
| 9⅞ | 3⅞ | .. | Sta Pl Glass | .. | 3½ | 3⅛ | 3½ | 3⅛ |
| 36 | 25⅜ | .. | Sterling | 11100 | 36⅛ | 35⅜ | 36⅛ | 36 |
| 15⅛ | 13⅜ | 1.20 | Sterling pf | 1200 | 14⅝ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ |
| 77 | 64⅜ | 2.50 | St-Warner | 1800 | 62 | 60⅜ | 62 | 60⅞ |
| 55 | 54 | .. | Sterling cv pf | 1300 | 54⅝ | 54 | 54⅝ | 54 |
| 98 | 69⅞ | 5¶ | Studebaker | 6300 | 65 | 63⅝ | 64 | 64 |
| 126 | 125 | 7 | Studebak pf | 180 | 123 | 123 | 123 | .. |
| 201½ | 155¼ | .. | Stone & Web | 700 | 177¼ | 175 | 177¼ | 178 |
| 4½ | 1½ | .. | Sub Boat | 1700 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | 1⅛ |
| 84⅜ | 57 | 1 | Sun Oil | 200 | 76½ | 76½ | 76½ | .. |
| 104¼ | 100 | 6 | Sun Oil pf | 70 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 24 | 16⅝ | .. | Super Oil | 1800 | 19½ | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | 19½ |
| 73⅜ | 34 | .. | Super Steel | 700 | 45½ | 45⅜ | 45⅜ | 46½ |
| 22¼ | 12 | 1 | Sweets Co | 100 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| | | | **—T—** | | | | | |
| 25½ | 18⅜ | 1 | Telautograph | 300 | 20½ | 20¼ | 20½ | 20¼ |
| 71⅞ | 57¼ | 3 | Tex Corp | 8100 | 65⅜ | 65 | 65⅛ | 65½ |
| 85¼ | 68⅜ | 4 | Tex Gulf S | 800 | 68 | 67⅝ | 67⅞ | .. |
| 23⅞ | 15¼ | 25% | Tex & P Coal | 1800 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 24½ | 13¼ | .. | Tex & P LT | 400 | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13½ |
| 35 | 16½ | .. | Thatcher | 2000 | 32½ | 31 | 31⅜ | 31 |
| 51⅞ | 34⅛ | 2.40 | The Fair | 390 | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ |
| 39 | 10 | .. | Third Ave | 100 | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | 14⅛ |
| 23½ | 17½ | .. | Tidewat As | 400 | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | 18⅜ |
| 34⅜ | 22⅜ | .60 | Timken-Det | 1500 | 30½ | 30¼ | 30⅜ | 30½ |
| 119½ | 73½ | 3 | Timken | 100 | 112 | 109¾ | 11 | 112 |
| 15⅛ | 9 | .. | Trans Oil | 7700 | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12⅜ | 12⅛ |
| 63 | 38⅜ | 2.50 | Trico | 400 | 48⅞ | 47½ | 45⅞ | 46¾ |
| 31⅞ | 19 | 1.60 | Truax Coal | 1200 | 22⅞ | 21 | 22⅞ | 20⅜ |
| 61⅝ | 44⅜ | 1.20¶ | Truscon S | 100 | 49½ | 49½ | 49½ | .. |
| | | | **—U—** | | | | | |
| 177⅜ | 91 | 4 | Underwood | 2700 | 172¾ | 167½ | 172¾ | 171 |
| 43 | 24 | .. | Un Bag & P | 500 | 26½ | 26 | 26 | 26¼ |
| 140 | 75¼ | 2.60 | Un Carbide | 18600 | 125⅞ | 120 | 125⅞ | 122¼ |
| 3⅜ | 3⅜ | .. | Un Carb rts | 9600 | 3½ | 3¼ | 3½ | 3⅜ |
| 54½ | 45½ | 2 | Un Oil Cal | 4900 | 53⅞ | 53½ | 53⅜ | 53⅛ |
| 277⅞ | 209 | 10 | Un Pacific | 1700 | 270 | 267¼ | 270 | 269¾ |
| 162 | 78⅜ | .. | Uni Air T | 6400 | 104 | 100¼ | 103½ | 104¼ |
| 109½ | 68⅛ | 3 | Uni Air T pf | 100 | 75⅛ | 75⅛ | 75⅛ | 77 |
| 102⅜ | 78 | 1.75 | United Carb | 1900 | 100¼ | 98 | 100¼ | 99⅜ |
| 59¼ | 41 | 1.60 | Uni Biscuit | 700 | 54⅝ | 54⅛ | 54¼ | 54½ |
| 75½ | 58⅜ | .. | Unit Corp | 52600 | 69⅜ | 67⅝ | 69½ | 69¼ |
| 49⅞ | 45 | 3 | Unit Corp pf | 1100 | 48¼ | 48⅛ | 48⅛ | 48⅛ |
| 48⅞ | 36¼ | .. | Unit Piece D | 2100 | 38⅜ | 36 | 38½ | 38⅜ |
| 81⅛ | 30 | 3 | Uni El Coal | 200 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 |
| 59⅜ | 46½ | .. | Uni Gas&Imp | 70800 | 53⅜ | 51⅛ | 52⅜ | 53½ |
| 55⅞ | 26½ | 2 | US Pipe&Fdy | 2100 | 27¼ | 26⅞ | 27 | 27 |
| 134½ | 101½ | 3 | US Freight | 6600 | 116 | 114⅜ | 115⅞ | 115 |
| 23 | 12⅝ | .. | US Dist | 1200 | 21⅝ | 19⅛ | 21⅜ | 18⅜ |
| 97 | 71⅛ | 7 | US Dist pf | 200 | 95 | 94 | 95 | 94 |
| 72 | 58 | .. | US For Sec | 1000 | 60⅞ | 59⅜ | 60⅞ | 62 |
| 10 | 2 | .. | US Express | 200 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | .. |
| 49⅞ | 29⅞ | 4 | US Hoffman | 1300 | 45 | 40 | 40 | 45 |
| 226½ | 128 | 6 | US Ind Alco | 6400 | 214¾ | 210 | 214⅞ | 213 |
| 35½ | 17¼ | .. | US Leather | 300 | 20½ | 20¼ | 20⅛ | 20⅜ |
| 61⅞ | 29½ | 4 | US Lea A | 700 | 33½ | 32 | 32 | 34⅜ |
| 119½ | 81 | 4 | US Realty | 1300 | 88⅞ | 87⅛ | 88¼ | 89⅞ |
| 65 | 42 | .. | US Rubber | 2000 | 53½ | 52⅛ | 53 | 52¼ |
| 72⅞ | 48 | 3.50 | US Smelt | 300 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 |
| 58 | 50⅜ | 3.50 | US Smelt pf | 100 | 52 | 52 | 52 | 52 |
| 261⅜ | 157⅛ | 7 | US Steel | 102400 | 276¼ | 222 | 225 | 226 |
| 144¼ | 139¼ | 7 | US Steel pf | 300 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 |
| 22¼ | 6⅛ | .. | Univ Pipe | 900 | 6⅜ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ |
| 58½ | 35 | 2b | Util P&Lt A | 5100 | 53 | 52 | 52⅜ | 52½ |
| | | | **—V—** | | | | | |
| 13½ | 6¼ | .. | Vadsco | 500 | 7½ | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 82 | 67⅜ | 7 | Vadsco pf | 300 | 69½ | 69 | 69 | .. |
| 116½ | 68 | 3 | Vanadium | 1700 | 85 | 83 | 85 | 84⅜ |
| 42 | 27 | .. | Van Raalte | 100 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 |
| 24⅜ | 9⅜ | .. | Va-C Chem | 500 | 10½ | 9⅜ | 10½ | 9⅜ |
| 140 | 40 | .. | Vulcan A | 10 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125½ |
| | | | **—W—** | | | | | |
| 81⅜ | 60 | .. | Wabash | 300 | 63⅜ | 63⅜ | 63⅜ | 64⅜ |
| 34½ | 22½ | 1.50 | Waldorf | 100 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 |
| 48½ | 23⅛ | 1.20 | Walworth | 500 | 45⅝ | 45½ | 45⅝ | 45 |
| 21⅝ | 8¼ | .. | Ward Bk B | 300 | 9½ | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9⅛ |
| 64½ | 54⅜ | .. | Warner Br A | 12800 | 55⅜ | 52⅜ | 54½ | 54 |
| 59¼ | 44 | 2.20 | Warner Br pf | 200 | 48½ | 48½ | 48½ | 49 |
| 42⅞ | 28¼ | 2 | Warner Quin | 700 | 28½ | 28 | 28½ | 29 |
| 200 | 139 | 4¶ | Warren Br | 700 | 189 | 186 | 189 | 184 |
| 34¼ | 15⅛ | .. | Warren F&P | 800 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 72½ | 57½ | 4 | Wesson O pf | 100 | 58 | 58 | 58 | 59⅛ |
| 94⅛ | 49⅜ | 3 | West Chlor | 200 | 74 | 74 | 74 | .. |
| 110 | 101⅞ | 7 | W Pen El A | 50 | 105 | 104⅞ | 105 | 104 |
| 117 | 113 | 7 | W Pen P 7% | 160 | 116⅜ | 115½ | 115½ | 115½ |
| 40 | 22½ | .. | Wn Dairy B | 200 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 32¼ |
| 54 | 32½ | .. | Wn Md | 2300 | 39½ | 38 | 38 | 38⅜ |
| 41⅞ | 32 | .. | Wn Pac | 200 | 34 | 34 | 34 | .. |
| 67⅝ | 56 | .. | Wn Pac pf | 400 | 59 | 58½ | 58½ | 59¼ |
| 238½ | 179⅜ | 8 | Wn Union | 700 | 214 | 210⅜ | 214 | 212 |
| 67⅜ | 43⅛ | 2 | Westg A B | 1900 | 59⅞ | 59⅛ | 59⅜ | 59⅜ |
| 292⅝ | 137½ | 4 | Westg Elec | 11300 | 234⅜ | 229 | 233½ | 233⅛ |
| 284 | 132 | 4 | Westg El pf | 210 | 215 | 212½ | 212½ | 215 |
| 64⅝ | 22 | .. | Weston In | 300 | 57½ | 57 | 57 | 58⅞ |
| 75 | 64¼ | .. | Wextark Rad | 100 | 64¼ | 64¼ | 64¼ | 66 |
| 38 | 30⅜ | 2 | White Eagle | 100 | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ | 34⅜ |
| 53⅛ | 38 | 1 | White Mot | 400 | 45⅞ | 45⅛ | 45⅛ | 44⅜ |
| 55⅜ | 43 | 3 | Whi Rock | 5400 | 48⅝ | 47 | 48⅛ | 49 |
| 48 | 12 | .. | Whi Sew M | 300 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 57⅞ | 41¼ | 4 | Whi Sew pf | 100 | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ | .. |
| 61¼ | 37 | 2.50 | Wilcox R A | 100 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| 62 | 34 | 2¶ | Wilcox R B | 2000 | 40 | 37⅜ | 40 | 39⅞ |
| 35 | 17¼ | 1.20¶ | Willys-Over | 9500 | 18⅜ | 18 | 18⅜ | 18⅞ |
| 13½ | 5¼ | .. | Wilson | 200 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5⅞ |
| 79 | 54½ | 1.75 | Wilson pf | 100 | 54 | 54 | 54 | 53 |
| 103⅞ | 85 | 6 | Woolworth | 5300 | 98⅜ | 96½ | 97⅞ | 98⅞ |
| 137⅝ | 43 | .. | Wor Pump | 1500 | 116 | 115 | 115½ | 116⅞ |
| | | | **—Y—** | | | | | |
| 88 | 61⅜ | 4 | Yale & T | 300 | 83 | 82 | 83 | 83 |
| 51¼ | 29⅛ | .. | Yel Truck | 8100 | 29 | 27¼ | 27⅜ | 29⅛ |
| 143 | 105 | 5 | Youngstown | 200 | 127½ | 127½ | 127½ | .. |
| 59⅜ | 53 | 2¶ | Young S&W | 2000 | 57 | 56½ | 56⅞ | 56⅞ |

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. a Payable in stock. b Payable in cash or stock. c Paid in 1928.

## COTTON PRICES SOMEWHAT EASIER

NEW YORK (AP)—The cotton market opened steady today at an advance of 2 points to a decline of 2 points. There was some buying on the steady showing of Liverpool and a moderate demand from the trade, but the demand was supplied by continued southern selling and active months were about 2 to 3 points net lower at the end of the first half hour with December selling around 18.52.

There was talk of trade buying orders in the market for execution at 18½ cents for that position, but there seemed to be very little support in evidence on the bulges. Uncertainty as to the tropical storm situation probably restricted the volume of business and promoted week-end evening-up.

Liverpool cables reported that trade calling had absorbed hedging and scattered liquidation in that market, and said there was a fair demand for cotton cloths.

The mount of cotton on shipboard awaiting clearance at the end of the week was estimated at 160,000 bales compared with 102,000 last year and 188,000 two years ago.

## GRAIN PRICES ARE GENERALLY LOWER

CHICAGO (AP)—Stock market weakness, together with rain reports from Australia and better field conditions in Argentina had a depressing early effect on wheat values today. Announcement of a railroad embargo on wheat shipments from the Canadian Prairie Provinces counted also as a bearish influence.

Opening ⅝@1⅜c off, Chicago wheat later recovered somewhat. Corn, oats and provisions were also weaker, with corn starting ¼c@1c down. Opening prices today were:

Wheat, Sept., 1.27¼@⅜; Dec., 1.34¼@¾; March, 1.40⅞@1.41⅛; May, 1.33½@⅝. Corn, Sept., 99; Dec., 96¼@⅜; March, 1.01@⅛; May, 1.03⅛@⅜. Oats, Sept., 52¼; Dec., 53½; March, 56⅜; May, 57⅝@½.

Wheat closed heavy, ⅞ to 2c net lower, corn ⅝ to 1⅜c down, oats ¼ to ⅝c off, and provisions unchanged to 20c decline.

### COMMODITY PRICES

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

| | Sept. 28 | Sept. 21 | Year ago |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, 2 red | $1.41⅝ | $1.43⅛ | $1.66 |
| Corn, 2 yellow | 1.14½ | 1.15 | 1.17 |
| Oats, 2 white | .61 | .59 | .53½ |
| Flour | 7.00 | 6.95 | 6.35 |
| Beef, family | 28.50 | 28.50 | 28.00 |
| Pork | 30.50 | 30.50 | 34.50 |
| Lard | 11.95 | 12.30 | 12.65 |
| Cotton, mid-up | 18.70 | 18.65 | 19.20 |
| Zinc | 6.75 | 6.75 | 6.25 |
| Iron | 20.25 | 20.25 | 20.25 |
| Steel, bil Pitt | 35.00 | 35.00 | 33.00 |
| Copper | .18 | .18 | .1525 |
| Tin | .4715 | .4550 | .4950 |
| Rubber | .20 | .20⅝ | .1820 |
| Sugar | .0550 | .0510 | .0545 |
| Lead | 6.90 | 6.90 | 6.50 |
| Print cloth | [illegible] | [illegible] | .. |

### CITIES SERVICE STOCK OFFER

NEW YORK—The Cities Service Company plans to offer common stockholders additional common stock, the amount of which and the rights are to be determined at a special directors' meeting Oct. 10.

## Markets at a Glance

By the A. P.

NEW YORK

Stocks: Irregular; General Electric rallies 7 points.

Bonds: Heavy; investment mortgages dull.

Curb: Irregular; Aluminum Company of America drops 15 points.

Foreign Exchanges: Irregular; sterling firm.

Cotton: Higher; predictions unfavorable weather.

Sugar: Holiday.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Lower; weak cables.

Corn: Easy; large contract deliveries.

Cattle: Steady.

Hogs: Steady.

## CHICAGO BOARD

| Wheat | Open | High | Low | Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sept | 1.27⅝ | 1.28¼ | 1.27 | 1.27½ |
| Dec | 1.34¼ | 1.35⅛ | 1.33⅜ | 1.33⅞ |
| Mar | 1.41⅛ | 1.41⅜ | 1.39½ | 1.39⅞ |
| **Corn** | | | | |
| Sept | .99 | .99 | .98⅛ | .98⅜ |
| Dec | .96⅜ | .96⅜ | .96 | .96¼ |
| Mar | 1.01 | 1.01⅛ | 1.00½ | 1.00⅝ |
| **Corn** | | | | |
| Sept | .52½ | .52½ | .51½ | .52¼ |
| Dec | .53½ | .53½ | .52¼ | .53⅜ |
| Mar | .56⅜ | .56⅜ | .56 | .56b |
| **Lard** | | | | |
| Oct | 11.05 | 11.07 | 10.97 | 11.02 |
| Dec | .. | 11.30 | 11.22 | 11.27b |
| Jan | 11.85 | 11.85 | 11.77 | 11.77 |

b—Bid.

### PEPPERELL BUYS GRANITE MILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FALL RIVER, Mass.—Judge Walter L. Collins of the Superior Court yesterday ordered a decree entered allowing Thomas B. Basset, receiver of the Granite Mills, to accept the offer of $75,000 made by the Pepperell Manufacturing Company of Biddeford, Me., and Opelika, Ala., the purchaser to assume responsibility for 1928 and 1929 taxes, which will total about $100,000. Russell H. Leonard, treasurer of the Pepperell Corporation, plans to ship 300 looms in the plant to his Alabama mill. He has announced that he will operate one of the three mills involved in the deal, the local plant consisting of three buildings.

### ENGLISH BANK RATE

LONDON (AP)—This week's rise in the bank rate has aroused a demand among Labor ranks for adequate inquiry into the policy of the Bank of England. Labor men regard the increase in the rate as imperilling the Government's efforts to cope with unemployment. A debate on the subject is likely to be held when the annual Labor Party conference opens in Brighton on Monday.

### CENTRAL'S INCOME RISES

The August net operating income of the New York Central Lines amounted to $6,757,209, compared with $6,049,326 in August, 1928. An increase of more than $4,000,000 was shown in the aggregate for the first eight months compared with the figures for the corresponding period last year.

### BANKERS TRUST SAXONY LOAN

BERLIN — Bankers Trust Company has concluded a loan of $20,000,000 with the State of Saxony, conditional upon consent of the Reich authorities.

### LONDON MONEY MARKET

LONDON, Sept. 28 (AP)—Money today was 5 per cent; discount rates—short bills 6⅛@6¼ per cent; three months 6⅛ per cent.

## SHAPING PLAN TO AFFILIATE NEW ENGLAND BANKS

D. G. Wing, chairman of First National Bank of Boston asked if the report were true that a holding company was being formed for the purpose of acquiring ownership of other New England banks in connection with the merger of First National and Old Colony Trust said:

"Hardly that, but a plan is being matured by the First National-Old Colony group which will give New England banks and trust companies an opportunity to become affiliated with a strong banking organization on an advantageous basis.

"The plan contemplates securing to banks and communities benefits which are incidental to branch banking but without loss of individual identity or the benefits of local management.

"This is along the announced policy of this group to use every effort to build up New England resources for the benefit of all."

## COAST OIL STOCKS GAINED IN AUGUST

SAN FRANCISCO—Stocks of gasoline at refineries in California increased 454,955 barrels during August, and at the end of the month totaled 12,592,321 barrels. Fifty refineries operating at 83.58 per cent of their capacity in August ran to stills daily average of 724,842 barrels of crude oil, decrease of 12,137 barrels a day from July. Production of gasoline amounted to 8,553,965 barrels, average of 275,934 barrels, decrease of 1.83 per cent under July, but increase of 49.79 per cent over August, 1928.

Stocks of heavy crude oil, including all grades of fuel oil, amounted to 109,052,646 barrels at end of August, increase of 2,649,433 barrels during month. Stocks of refinable crude Aug. 31 were 37,684,731 barrels, gain of 3,254,684 barrels during August.

## NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., New York and Boston)

| | Open | High | Low | Last Sale | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct (old) | 18.50 | 18.56 | 18.50 | 18.56 | 18.60 |
| Oct (new) | 18.47 | 18.52 | 18.43 | 18.51 | 18.46 |
| Dec | 18.55 | 18.62 | 18.52 | 18.60 | 18.55 |
| Jan | 18.60 | 18.69 | 18.57 | 18.66 | 18.57 |
| Mar | 18.81 | 18.88 | 18.80 | 18.84 | 18.84 |
| May | 19.05 | 19.09 | 19.01 | 19.08 | 19.02 |
| July | 18.95 | 19.00 | 18.94 | 19.00 | 18.97 |

Spots 18.75, up 5 points.

### Chicago Cotton

| | Open | High | Low | Last | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct | 18.27 | 18.27 | 18.27 | 18.27 | 18.29 |
| Dec | 18.48 | 18.53 | 18.46 | 18.53 | 18.53 |
| Jan | 18.55 | 18.62 | 18.55 | 18.60 | 18.61 |
| Mar | 18.84 | 18.84 | 18.80 | 18.84 | 18.88 |

### New Orleans Cotton

| | Open | High | Low | Last | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct. | 18.19 | 18.20 | 18.17 | 18.19 | 18.19 |
| Dec. | 18.35 | 18.44 | 18.34 | 18.41 | 18.37 |
| Jan. | 18.45 | 18.52 | 18.42 | 18.51 | 18.45 |
| Mar. | 18.70 | 18.75 | 18.66 | 18.74 | 18.69 |

### Liverpool Cotton

| | Open | High | Low | Last | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct. | 9.80 | 9.80 | 9.81 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Dec. | 9.81 | 9.85 | 9.84 | 9.85 | 9.85 |
| Jan | 9.83 | 9.83 | 9.85 | 9.85 | 9.87 |
| Mar. | 9.91 | 9.93 | 9.93 | 9.95 | 9.95 |
| May | 10.05 | 10.02 | 9.99 | 10.02 | 10.01 |
| July | 9.98 | 10.01 | 9.98 | 10.01 | 10.00 |

Spots 10.16, down 4 points. Tone at close, barely steady. Sales (British) 4000; (American) 2000.

**Certified Results**

FEDERATED CAPITAL CORPORATION

with its wide diversification of securities in over 270 of America's best industrial concerns, banks and insurance companies—all expertly bought and supervised—sold when advisable—reinvested with profit—has shown over 18 per cent a year in CASH PROFITS — yielding INCREASING dividends and benefits continuously to all shareholders.

In Addition

appreciation of securities held by the Trust, has been 15 per cent over cost.

Let us send you the Certified Annual Report and full story of FEDERATED CAPITAL CORPORATION, the well known English type Investment Trust.

V. A. SEARS & CO.
Sears Building, Boston, Mass.

**Atlantic Public Utilities**

*An Undervalued Public Utility*

Subsidiary companies furnish electric light, power and water to communities in 16 states.

Properties valued more than $45,000,000.

Earnings over 4 times dividend requirements.

Recommended for safety, income and appreciation.

PRICE $25 A SHARE

ALBERT EMERTON & CO.
80 Federal Street, Boston

Send without obligation full particulars about Atlantic Public Utilities.

Name........

Address........

*Bank Stocks*

Special Memorandum on request

HORNBLOWER & WEEKS
Established 1888
*60 Congress Street*
BOSTON

BOSTON, NEW YORK, CHICAGO, CLEVELAND, DETROIT, PROVIDENCE, PORTLAND, ME., PITTSBURGH

Members of the New York, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, and Detroit Stock Exchanges and the New York Curb Exchange.

SOMERVILLE TRUST COMPANY
*Largest Commercial Bank in Somerville*
DAVIS SQ., SOMERVILLE
Branch 338 Broadway
RECENT DIVIDEND
Declared in Savings Department
DEPOSITS RECEIVED BY MAIL 5% INTEREST BEGINS OCT. 1

HOLLAND
Heldring & Pierson
(Original firm established 1873)
1b KORTE VYVERBERG
THE HAGUE
Broekmans Effectenkantoor N.V.
(Original firm established 1869)
444 HEERENGRACHT
AMSTERDAM C.
*ALL BANKING BUSINESS*

BANK BY MAIL
START AN ACCOUNT IN OUR
5% SAVINGS DEPARTMENT 5%
Last Dividend at the Rate of
Interest begins the first day of each month.
Checking Accounts—Safe Deposit Boxes
Medford Trust Company
MEDFORD SQUARE
Three Branches
West Medford Stevens Sq Magoun Sq.

Massachusetts Gas Cos.
DIVIDEND ON COMMON SHARES
A dividend of 1½% has been declared upon the common shares of Massachusetts Gas Companies, payable November 1, 1929, at the office of the Old Colony Trust Company, Transfer Agent, to shareholders of record as of October 15, 1929.
E. N. WRIGHTINGTON, Treasurer.

OBrion Russell & Co
*INSURANCE*
*of Every Description*
108 Water Street - Boston
Telephone Hubbard 8,60
115 Broadway - New York
Barclay 5540

# WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

## London and Scandinavian Bank Rates Rise—Break in New York Stocks

To check the outflow of gold from England, which in the last 12 months has amounted to some £40,000,000, the Bank of England raised its discount rate Thursday from 5½ per cent to 6½ per cent. The new rate is the highest in eight years. The 5½ per cent rate had been in effect since last February.

The move is one that had been expected for some time, and was widely considered inevitable, it being felt that weekly postponements of action by the bank were not indicative of a likelihood that the rate could remain unchanged.

The importance to British industry of this advance is obvious. Estimates place the increase in cost of bank loans alone at £10,000,000. It is pointed out also that the 1 per cent rise in the bank rate means a serious increase in the cost of every ton of coal mined and every ton of steel made, with consequent rises in cost all along the line. Some apprehensions are being entertained in regard to the possible effect of the new rate on employment.

While there has been criticism of England's banking policy in some sections of the press, there is an opinion widely held that the 6½ per cent rate will correct a situation which had grown serious. High interest rates in other financial centers, especially New York, had attracted large amounts of gold from London. Paris, also, had drawn heavily on the Bank of England's supplies. Since the gold holdings of a country bear directly upon that country's world credit and are a considerable factor influencing foreign exchange rates, the low level to which these holdings had fallen at London appeared to necessitate such a corrective measure as has been taken.

### Rate Thought Temporary

Because of the adverse effects likely to be felt by British internal trade, however, the government and commercial community has been reluctant to face a rise in the bank rate. Reports from London say that the opinion in government quarters is that the 6½ per cent rate will be only temporary.

The immediate effect of the rise was a strengthening of the British position in foreign exchange. Stocks on the London Stock Exchange moved lower but trading was light. The advance in the bank rate had been anticipated earlier. On the Paris Bourse also, the move had been anticipated, and the news of it caused no serious effect. The New York stock market was apparently unaffected, but a slump in this market on Wednesday was ascribed in part to the anticipation of a high bank rate at London.

Following action by the Bank of England, rates at Oslo, Stockholm and Copenhagen were raised. Money is plentiful in Denmark, however, and a statement from official quarters said that the rise in the Danish bank rate was called forth by outside pressure. It is considered that the other two banks acted from a similar necessity.

### United States Trade

Business in the United States continues with little change from a week ago, and prospects are for general steadiness at or about present levels for the remainder of the year.

Bank clearings continue heavy. This week's total of $13,985,125,000 was 28.6 per cent higher than the total for the corresponding week of 1928.

The trend in the steel trade is still downward with declines in buying by motor manufacturers not yet offset by the expected increase in railroad orders. Prices show an easier trend.

Conditions in the textile markets appear somewhat improved. Prices are firmer, due to co-operation between many mills in the curtailment of production. The leather trade continues to display a firm tone also, but a downturn in hides occurred this week.

Financing by bonds this week totaled $25,273,000, compared with $39,065,000 last week, and $69,417,000 in the corresponding week last year.

Dollar volume of trade during the week ended Sept. 21, as measured by check payments and reported by the United States Department of Commerce, was substantially larger than in either the preceding week or the corresponding week of 1928.

Distribution of merchandise, as indicated by figures covering car loadings, continues on a higher level than of a year ago. The general level of wholesale prices during the week ended Sept. 21 receded fractionally from the previous week and was about 4 per cent below the similar period a year ago.

### Leading Stock Markets

International monetary conditions and a big rise in brokers' loans combined to feature this week's New York stock market with sharp price recessions. A reaction occurred Wednesday which, unexplained at the time, was later attributed to anticipation of a rise in the Bank of England rate. Friday saw another violent shaking out, due to an increase of $192,000,000 in brokers' loans, when many had expected no change or a slight reduction.

The London stock market opened this week hesitant, the collapse of the Hatry shares affecting sentiment somewhat. London prices were influenced chiefly by the New York stock market trend later in the week, opening strong on Friday and undergoing a reaction before the close.

The week on the Paris Bourse opened dull, and at the close of the period the tone was still quiet, with prices moving lower.

A downward movement developed early this week on the Berlin Boerse, but was checked by the support of several big banks. A firmer tone characterized later dealings under the influence of shipping and banking issues.

### AMERICAN EQUITIES CO.

In connection with recent listing of its common stock, American Equities Company has filed with the Boston Stock Exchange pro forma balance sheet as of July 31, 1929, which shows total assets of $36,683,962. Of assets, investments accounted for $8,962,133, and current assets, consisting largely of cash, $27,526,925. Liabilities consisted solely of common capital stock and surplus, equity for 1,455,000 shares of common amounting to $36,683,962.

### COTTON EXPORTS SMALLER

NEW YORK—Exports of American cotton were smaller this week than the corresponding week last year, according to the weekly report of the New York Cotton Exchange. They totaled 113,930 bales this week compared with 145,790 in the like week last year. Total exports during the season to date are 824,049 bales, compared with 875,274 in the corresponding period of last season.

### CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS RISE

NEW YORK—The money value of contracts let in heavy construction and engineering in the United States in the last week continues substantially higher than for the like time a year ago, Engineering News-Record reports. The week's total was $108,295,000, compared with $69,741,000 in the corresponding week last year, and $75,972,000 in the preceding week.

### GOLD SHIPPED TO FRANCE

Wall Street was informed today that the Bank of England had shipped about $5,000,000 in gold to France, and that an additional shipment has been arranged for Monday.

# NEW YORK BOND MARKET

**Closing Prices**

| | High | Low |
|---|---|---|
| Abitibi 5s | 84½ | 84½ |
| Adams Ex col 4s '48 | 84¼ | 84¼ |
| Allegheny Corp 5s '44 | 107½ | 107 |
| Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37 | 99½ | 99½ |
| Am I G Chem 5½s | 112 | 112 |
| Allegheny Corp 5s '49 | 107¼ | 106½ |
| Am Inter 5½s | 114½ | 114¼ |
| Am Smelting 5s '47 | 99½ | 99⅛ |
| Am T&T 4½s cv '33 | 100 | 100 |
| Am T & T col 5s '46 | 101⅝ | 101⅝ |
| Am T & T cv 4½s | 214½ | 209¼ |
| Am T & T sf 5s '60 | 101½ | 101⅝ |
| Am T & T deb 5½s '43 | 105¼ | 104¾ |
| Am WW&Elec 5s '34 | 97 | 96⅞ |
| Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75 | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| Armour & Co 4½s '39 | 87 | 87 |
| Armour & Co 5½s '43 | 86 | 85 |
| Associated Oil 6s '35 | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| Atch T&SF adj 4s sta '95 | 85½ | 85½ |
| Atch T&SF gen 4s '95 | 90¾ | 90¾ |
| Atch T&SF cv 4½s '48 | 153 | 153 |
| B&O 1st 4s '48 | 91½ | 91½ |
| B&O cv 4½s '33 | 97 | 96¾ |
| B&O rfg 5s '95 | 99⅞ | 99⅞ |
| B&O 5s ct Swn div | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| B&O 1st 5s ct '48 | 102 | 102 |
| B&O 5s series D | 100 | 99¾ |
| B&O rfg 6s '95 | 107¾ | 107¼ |
| Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B | 102¼ | 102¼ |
| Beth Steel con 5½s '53 | 104½ | 104½ |
| Beth Steel con 6s A '48 | 104¼ | 104⅛ |
| Boston & M 5s '67 | 94½ | 94½ |
| Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68 | 91½ | 90½ |
| Can Nat Ry 4½s '57 | 91⅜ | 91⅜ |
| Can Nat Ry 4½s '68 | 90⅞ | 90¼ |
| Can North deb 6½s '46 | 114 | 114 |
| Can Pacific deb 4s | 81 | 80⅝ |
| Can Pacific 5s ct | 100⅞ | 100 |
| Can South con 5s '62 | 101⅝ | 101⅝ |
| Carolina Clin & O 6s '52 | 107 | 106¾ |
| Cen of Ga con 5s '45 | 100¼ | 100 |
| Cen Pacific 5s '60 | 100¼ | 100 |
| Cespedes Sugar sf 7½s '39 | 86¾ | 86¾ |
| Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts | 97¾ | 97¼ |
| Ches & O cv 4½s '30 | 99¼ | 99¼ |
| Ches & O gen 4½s '92 | 94⅝ | 94⅝ |
| Chi & East Ill 5s '51 | 75 | 75 |
| Chi G L & Coke 1st 5s '37 | 100½ | 100½ |
| Chi Gt West 4s '59 | 64¾ | 64¾ |
| Chi M&StP gen 4s '89 | 81½ | 81⅛ |
| Chi M&StP 4½s rcts E '89 | 89¾ | 89¾ |
| Chi M&StP 4½s C | 90 | 90 |
| Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000 | 77 | 76⅜ |
| Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75 | 87½ | 86½ |
| Chi & Nw rfg 5s 2037 | 102 | 102 |
| Chi RI&P gen 4s '88 | 83⅞ | 83 |
| Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34 | 92⅛ | 92¼ |
| Chi St P M&O con 6s '30 | 99¼ | 99¼ |
| Chi Un Sta 4½s A '63 | 93 | 93 |
| Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62 | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| Chile Copper 5s '47 | 93¼ | 93 |
| Clev CC&StL deb 4½s '31 | 98¾ | 98½ |
| Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63 | 101 | 100½ |
| Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77 | 93 | 93 |
| Colo & So rfg 4½s '35 | 96¾ | 96¾ |
| Colum Gas & Elec 5s May | 97½ | 97 |
| Com Inv T 5½s | 106 | 103⅞ |
| Commercial Credit 6s '34 | 98¾ | 98¾ |
| Comp Tab Rec 6s '41 | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| Con Inv T 6s | 93⅛ | 93 |
| Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50 | 67 | 67 |
| Con Gas 5½s '45 | 105 | 104⅞ |
| Consum Pow uni 5s '52 | 102½ | 102⅛ |
| Crown Wil Paper 6s | 100⅛ | 100⅛ |
| Cuba Cane Sug deb 7s '30 | 55½ | 55½ |
| Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 | 80 | 79 |
| Cuba RR 1st 5s '52 | 83⅛ | 82¼ |
| Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31 | 99⅝ | 99½ |
| Cuban Dom 7½s '44 | 59 | 59 |
| Cuban Dom 7½s ct | 61 | 61 |
| Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40 | 98½ | 98½ |
| Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43 | 89¼ | 89¼ |
| Del & Hudson 5½s '37 | 102½ | 102½ |
| Del & R G Wn 5s '55 | 89¾ | 89 |
| Detroit Ed col 5s '33 | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| Dodge Bros sf 6s '40 | 98⅝ | 98 |
| Donner Steel rfg 7s '42 | 101½ | 101½ |
| Duke-P Power 6s '66 | 103⅝ | 103⅝ |
| Duquesne P & L 4½s '67 | 97 | 96½ |
| East Cuba Sug 7½s '37 | 83 | 83 |
| E Rock McC 6s | 101⅝ | 101⅝ |
| Erie 1st con 4s '96 | 80⅝ | 80⅝ |
| Erie cv 4s D '53 | 83 | 82½ |
| Erie 5s '67 | 92 | 92 |
| Erie 1st con 7s '30 | 100⅞ | 100⅞ |
| Fla East Coast 5s '74 | 67¾ | 76⅞ |
| Gannett 6s | 92¼ | 92¼ |
| Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37 | 102 | 101½ |
| Gen Pub Ser 5½s | 112 | 111½ |
| Gen Steel Cast 5½s rcts | 100½ | 100⅜ |
| Goodrich 1st 6½s '47 | 107 | 107 |
| Goodyear 5s '57 | 89 | 88½ |
| Gould Coupler 6s '40 | 70 | 70 |
| Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36 | 103½ | 103½ |
| Great Northern 5½s '52 | 106⅛ | 106⅛ |
| Great Northern 7s '36 | 109 | 109 |
| Gulf States Steel 5½s '42 | 96 | 96 |
| Hoe & Co 6½s '34 | 85 | 85 |
| Houston E&WTex 1st 5s '33 | 95⅝ | 95⅝ |
| Hudson Coal 5s '62 | 71⅜ | 71⅜ |
| Hud & Man adj in 5s '57 | 72½ | 72 |
| Hud & Man rfg 5s '57 | 90⅞ | 90½ |
| Humble Oil 5½s '32 | 100 | 100 |
| Ill Bell Te rfg 5s '56 | 101½ | 101⅜ |
| Ill Cen 4⅜s '66 | 96¼ | 96¼ |
| Ind Limestone 6s '46 | 78 | 78 |
| Ind Steel 5s '52 | 104½ | 104½ |
| Inspiration Cop 6½s '31 | 100⅝ | 100⅝ |
| Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47 | 94⅞ | 94 |
| Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66 | 64⅝ | 64 |
| Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66 | 64 | 63 |
| Int Cement Corp 5s '48 | 94¼ | 94¼ |
| Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52 | 86½ | 86½ |
| Int Paper 6s '55 | 89 | 89 |
| Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52 | 91½ | 91 |
| Int Tel & Tel cv 4½s | 192¼ | 189 |
| Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52 | 100½ | 100½ |
| Kan City So 1st 3s '50 | 73 | 73 |
| Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52 | 103¼ | 103 |
| Kings Co Lt 5s '54 | 101 | 101 |
| Kreuger T 5s rcts war | 99¼ | 99 |
| Lautaro 6s rcts war | 97½ | 97¼ |
| Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97 | 77½ | 77½ |
| Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '28 | 97⅝ | 97⅝ |
| Lehigh Val con 4s 2003 | 84⅜ | 84⅜ |
| Lehigh Val Harbor 5s '54 | 102 | 101 |
| L&N uni 4s '40 | 93 | 93 |
| L&N rfg 5½s 2003 | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| Manhat Ry con 4s '90 | 56¾ | 56¾ |
| Market St Ry gold 7s '40 | 90½ | 90 |
| McCrory 5½s '41 | 96½ | 96½ |
| Met Edison rfg 5s '53 | 100½ | 100½ |
| Midvale Steel col 5s '36 | 99¼ | 99½ |
| Mil El Ry & Lt 4½s '31 | 98¼ | 98 |
| Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61 | 97 | 97 |
| Min & StL 1st rfg 4s '49 | 21 | 21 |
| Min St P & SSM 5½s '49 | 108 | 108 |
| Min St P & SSM 6½s '31 | 99¼ | 99 |
| Mo K & T 1st 4s '90 | 92 | 92 |
| Mo K & T pl 5s A '62 | 95¾ | 94¾ |
| Mo Pac gen 4s '75 | 72 | 71¾ |
| Mo Pac 5s F '77 | 95½ | 94¾ |
| Mo Pac 5s G '78 | 94½ | 94½ |
| Mo Pac 5½s | 114 | 114 |
| Montana Power 5s A '43 | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| Montana Power deb 5s | 96½ | 96½ |
| Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39 | 80 | 80 |
| Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48 | 96¼ | 96 |
| Nat Rad 6½s '47 | 40 | 40 |
| Nat Ry Co of Mex 4½s '26 | 17 | 17 |
| N E T & T 4½s B '61 | 96½ | 96½ |
| N E T & T 5s '52 | 102¾ | 102¾ |
| NYC&HR gen 3½s '97 | 75¾ | 75¾ |
| NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013 | 103 | 103 |
| NY Chi & St L 4½s | 93 | 93 |
| N Y Dock 4s '51 | 80¼ | 80¼ |
| N Y Dock 5s | 78¼ | 78¼ |
| N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41 | 110¾ | 110⅝ |
| NY NH&H cv deb 3½s '56 | 69⅞ | 69⅞ |
| NY NH&H nc 4½s '67 | 87¼ | 87¼ |
| NY NH&H clt 6s '40 | 104¾ | 104⅝ |
| NY NH&H Cons Ry 4s | 54 | 54 |
| NY & Q El Lt & P 5s '30 | 99 | 99 |
| NY & Rich Gas 6s '52 | 103½ | 103½ |
| NY State Ry con 4½s '62 | 26¾ | 25¾ |
| NY State Ry 6½s B '62 | 29 | 29 |
| NY Trap Rock 6s '46 | 95½ | 95½ |
| NY W'chester & B 4½s '46 | 82 | 81½ |
| Norf So rfg 5s A '61 | 71 | 71 |
| Nor Am Cement 6½s '40 | 59 | 59 |
| Nor Am Ed 5s A '57 | 99½ | 99½ |
| Nor Am Ed 5½s | 100¼ | 100 |
| Nor Pac 5s B 2047 | 110½ | 110½ |
| Nor States Pow 5s A '41 | 98⅜ | 98⅜ |
| Old Ben Coal 6s '41 | 84 | 84 |
| Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29 | 99½ | 99½ |
| Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46 | 102¼ | 102¼ |
| Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61 | 84⅝ | 84⅝ |
| Otis Steel 6s '41 | 101¾ | 101½ |
| Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52 | 102 | 101½ |
| Paramount Bwy 5½s '51 | 97½ | 97½ |
| Paramount Fam Las 6s '47 | 98¼ | 98 |
| Pathe Ex inc 7s '37 | 70 | 68 |
| Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41 | 70⅛ | 70 |
| Penn R R con 4½s '60 | 97½ | 97½ |
| Penn R R gen 4½s '65 | 95 | 95 |
| Penn R A 5s '64 | 102¼ | 102¼ |
| Penn R R gen 5s '68 | 101 | 101 |
| Penn R R col 7s '30 | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| Penn R R 4¾s '63 | 95¾ | 95¼ |
| Phillips Pet 5¼s '39 | 88¾ | 88¾ |
| Phil Co 5s '67 | 96⅝ | 96¼ |
| Phil G Read C & I 5s '73 | 83 | 83 |
| Phil & Read 6s | 113 | 112 |
| Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43 | 103¼ | 103 |
| Port Elec Pw 6s '47 | 98⅛ | 98⅛ |
| Port Ry Lt & P 5s '42 | 97 | 97 |
| Port Ry Lt & U 6s '47 | 97⅝ | 97⅝ |
| Postal Tel Cab 5s | 91 | 90 |
| Prsessed Steel Car 5s '33 | 84¼ | 84⅛ |
| Poco Coll 5s | 84½ | 84½ |
| Pure Oil 5½s '37 | 97½ | 97⅜ |
| Remington Arms sf 6s '37 | 95 | 95 |
| Remington Rand 5½s ww | 95⅛ | 95 |
| Rep Bhass 6s | 102 | 102 |
| Rio G & W col 4s '49 | 81 | 81 |
| Richgeld Oil 6s ct | 99⅝ | 98½ |
| St L & S W 4s A '50 | 84 | 84 |
| St L & S F 4½s '78 | 84 | 83½ |
| San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52 | 102 | 102 |
| Schulco s f 6½s B '46 | 80 | 80 |
| Seabd A L adj 5s '49 | 57⅝ | 57⅝ |
| Seabd A L con 6s '45 | 75½ | 75¼ |
| Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35 | 70⅝ | 70¼ |
| Seabd A L adj ct | 57⅝ | 57⅝ |
| Shell Pipe 5s '52 | 92¼ | 92¼ |
| Shell Union 5s '47 | 93 | 93 |
| Sinclair Cn O 6s '27 | 98½ | 98½ |
| Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38 | 99¼ | 99½ |
| Cinclair Cn O col 7s '37 | 101 | 101 |
| Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38 | 95½ | 94⅝ |
| Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42 | 92⅜ | 92⅜ |
| So Colo Pow 6s '47 | 100⅜ | 100⅜ |
| So Pacific col 4s '49 | 87 | 87 |
| So Pacific rfg 4s '55 | 86 | 86 |
| So Pacific of Calif 5s '37 | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54 | 101¼ | 101½ |
| Stand Oil NJ 5s '46 | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| Stand Oil NY 4½s '51 | 94 | 93¼ |
| Tex & Pac Mo Pac 5s C rct | 95 | 95 |
| Third Ave adj 5s '60 | 35⅛ | 35 |

| | High | Low |
|---|---|---|
| To St L & W 4s '50 | 86⅝ | 86⅝ |
| Trumbell Steel 6s '40 | 102 | 102 |
| Union El L & P 1st 5s '32 | 99 | 99 |
| Union El L & P 5½s '54 | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| Union Oil Cal 5s C '35 | 97 | 97 |
| Union Pacific 4s '68 | 84 | 84 |
| U S Rubber 5s '47 | 87 | 85½ |
| U S Rubber 7½s '30 | 99 | 99 |
| Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44 | 97¼ | 97 |
| U S Steel s f 5s '63 | 109¾ | 109½ |
| Wabash 4½s '78 | 85¼ | 85¼ |
| Wabash 5½s '75 | 98½ | 98½ |
| Walworth 6s '45 | 85 | 85 |
| Walworth 6½s '35 xw | 86 | 86 |
| Warner Sug rfg 7s '39 | 60½ | 60½ |
| Warner Quin 6s | 95½ | 95½ |
| West Shore 4s 2361 | 83 | 82¾ |
| Western Electric 5s '44 | 102 | 102 |
| Western Maryland 4s '52 | 73½ | 73½ |
| Western Un 5s '51 | 101 | 100¼ |
| Western Un col 5s '38 | 102¾ | 102¾ |
| Wheel Steel 4½s | 85¼ | 85¼ |
| Wheeling Steel 5½s '48 | 98⅝ | 98⅝ |

**LIBERTY BONDS**

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

| | Open | High | Low | Last Sept28 | Last Sept27 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3½s '47 | 98.8 | 98.5 | 97.8 | 97.10 | 97.10 |
| 1st 4¼s '47 | 98.15 | 97.15 | 97.10 | 98.10 | 98.12 |
| 3d 4¼s '38 | 98.12 | 98.15 | 98.12 | 98.15 | 98.14 |
| 4th 4¼s rg | 98.9 | 98.9 | 98.9 | 98.9 | 98.16 |
| US 3⅜s '47 | 97.2 | 97.2 | 97.2 | 97.2 | 97.00 |
| US 4s '54 | 102.26 | 102.26 | 102.26 | 102.26 | 102.20 |
| US 4¼s '52 | 106.14 | 106.14 | 106.14 | 106.14 | 106.14 |

| | High | Low |
|---|---|---|
| Youngstown 5s | 99¾ | 99½ |
| Winch R Arms 7½s '41 | 106½ | 106½ |

**FOREIGN BONDS**

| | High | Low |
|---|---|---|
| Antioquia 7s B '45 | 84 | 84 |
| Adriatic El 7s | 94 | 94 |
| Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60 | 98¾ | 98¾ |
| Argentine Gov 6s '57 A | 99½ | 99½ |
| Argentine Gov 6s '58 B | 98¼ | 98¼ |
| Australia 4½s '57 | 85½ | 85⅜ |
| Australia 5s '57 | 92 | 92 |
| Austria (Gov) 7s '43 | 102⅝ | 102⅝ |
| Batavian Pet 4½s '42 | 90½ | 90¼ |
| Belgium (King) 6s '55 | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| Belgium (King) 6½s '49 | 104 | 104 |
| Belgium (King) 7s '55 | 107⅝ | 107⅝ |
| Belgium (King) 7s '56 | 105⅜ | 105½ |
| Bergen (City) 6s '49 | 100 | 100 |
| Bogota (City) 8s '45 | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58 | 82 | 80 |
| Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47 | 99¼ | 99¼ |
| Brazil 6½s '27 | 86¾ | 86¾ |
| Brazil (US) 8s '41 | 105 | 105 |
| Brisbane 5s '57 | 90¾ | 90¾ |
| Buenos Aires 6½s '55 | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46 | 87⅞ | 87⅞ |
| Can (Dom) 4½s '36 | 97 | 97 |
| Can (Dom) 5s '31 | 99⅞ | 99⅝ |
| Can (Dom) 5s '52 | 102¼ | 102 |
| Chile (Rep) 6s '60 | 88½ | 88½ |
| Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46 | 81 | 81 |
| Coph'n (City) 4½s '53 | 84 | 84 |
| Coph'n (City) 5s '52 | 93⅝ | 93⅝ |
| Cundinamarca 6½s | 72 | 72 |
| Czech (Rep) 8s '51 | 109 | 109 |
| Czech (Rep) 8s B '52 | 109 | 109 |
| Denmark 4½s | 86 | 86 |
| Denmark 5½s | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| Est R R Co 7s '64 | 102¼ | 102¼ |
| Fiat 7s '46 war | 114 | 114 |
| Finland (Rep) 7s '50 | 98¼ | 98¼ |
| French (Rep) 7s '49 | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| Germ 7s '49 | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38 | 85¾ | 85¾ |
| Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50 | 94 | 94 |
| Germ El Pow 6½s '50 | 91 | 91 |
| Greek 7s '64 | 78⅝ | 78⅝ |
| Irish Free State 5s '60 | 95⅜ | 95⅜ |
| Italian Credit Con 7s B '47 | 92½ | 92½ |
| Italy (King) 7s '51 | 95¼ | 95 |
| Jap (Con Pw) 6½s '50 | 98 | 98 |
| Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31 | 93¼ | 93¼ |
| Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54 | 102⅝ | 102⅝ |
| Kreug & Tall 5s | 99¾ | 99 |
| Mex Int RR 4½s A '43 | 20¼ | 20¼ |
| Miag Mill Mch 7s '56 | 84¾ | 84⅞ |
| Milan (City) 6½s '52 | 85⅜ | 85½ |
| Montecatin 7s '37 | 105 | 104⅝ |
| Nor Germ L L 6s | 86¾ | 86¾ |
| New So Wales 5s '57 | 90⅞ | 90⅞ |
| Nor Hydro El 5½s | 87½ | 87 |
| Norway (King) 5s '63 | 93½ | 93¼ |
| Norway 5½s '65 | 99 | 99 |
| Nuremberg 6s '52 | 83½ | 83½ |
| Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53 | 94 | 94 |
| Panama Rep 5s | 92⅞ | 92⅞ |
| Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58 | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58 | 101½ | 101½ |
| Peru 6s '61 | 80 | 80 |
| Peru 6s '60 | 79½ | 79½ |
| Pirelli Co of Italy 7s '52 | 134¾ | 134¾ |
| Poland 6s '40 | 76½ | 76½ |
| Poland 7s '47 | 81½ | 81 |
| Poland 8s '50 | 92¾ | 92¾ |
| Porto Ale (City) 8s '61 | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| Prague (City) 7½s '52 | 105⅜ | 105⅜ |
| Rhinelbe 7s '46 war | 100 | 100 |
| Rhine West 6s | 90 | 90 |
| Rio de Jan (City) 8s '47 | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46 | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| Rome (City) 6½s '52 | 86½ | 86½ |
| Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51 | 83⅞ | 83⅞ |
| Saxon State 7s | 93 | 93 |
| Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62 | 84 | 83 |
| Serbs Cro & S 7s | 73½ | 73 |
| Siemens 6½s ct '51 | 103 | 102½ |
| Soissons (City) 6s '36 | 99¼ | 99¼ |
| Sweden (King) ct 5½s '54 | 103 | 103 |
| Sweden (King) 6s '39 | 101¼ | 101½ |
| Swiss Confed 8s '40 | 108½ | 108½ |
| Tokyo (City) 5s '52 | 74⅝ | 74⅝ |
| Tokyo (City) 5½s '61 | 85 | 85 |
| Tokyo El Lt 6s '28 | 88½ | 88 |
| Tyrol 7½s '55 | 92½ | 92½ |
| Unterelbe 6s '53 | 77 | 77 |
| Ureina 6s | 82¼ | 82¼ |
| Uni Stl W 6½s A '51 | 82 | 82 |
| Uni Stl W 6½s C '51 | 82¼ | 82¼ |
| Warsaw 7s | 76 | 76 |
| Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46 | 108 | 107½ |

# PUBLIC UTILITY EARNINGS

**NORTHERN STATES POWER CO.**

Statement of Northern States Power Co. for 12 months ended July 31, 1929, compares as follows:

| | 1929 | 1928 |
|---|---|---|
| Gross | $32,231,769 | $30,786,418 |
| Net aft ord tax | 16,682,695 | 15,553,617 |
| Total income* | 17,411,255 | 15,813,863 |

*Before depreciation.

**MOUNTAIN STATES POWER**

Statement of Mountain States Power Co. for 12 months ended July 31, 1929, compares as follows:

| | 1929 | 1928 |
|---|---|---|
| Gross | $2,980,829 | $2,716,728 |
| Net aft ord taxes | 1,161,981 | 1,045,116 |
| Total income* | 1,248,811 | 1,175,035 |

*Before depreciation.

**OKLAHOMA GAS & ELECTRIC CO.**

Statement of Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co. for 12 months ended July 31, 1929 compares as follows:

| | 1929 | 1928 |
|---|---|---|
| Gross | $13,377,933 | $11,569,614 |
| Net aft ord tax | 6,424,603 | 5,394,534 |
| Total income* | 7,020,148 | 5,917,949 |

*Before depreciation.

**NEVADA-CALIFORNIA ELECTRIC**

| | 1929 | 1928 |
|---|---|---|
| August gross | $465,874 | $442,483 |
| *Surp aft tax&chgs | 75,231 | 66,678 |
| 12 months gross | 5,595,387 | 5,345,136 |
| *Surp aft tax&chgs | 988,310 | 1,013,704 |

*After depreciation.

**LOUISVILLE GAS & ELECTRIC**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 12 mos gr July 31 | $10,036,018 | $9,465,634 |
| Net af ord txs | 5,165,767 | 4,896,593 |
| Total Inc* | 5,574,819 | 5,136,222 |

*Before depreciation.

**PHILADELPHIA CO.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 12 mos gross | $62,730,636 | $61,270,418 |
| Net aft ord txs | 30,325,299 | 26,767,098 |
| Total Income* | 32,277,967 | 28,255,829 |

*Before depreciation.

**STANDARD GAS & ELECTRIC**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 12 mos gross | $151,234,891 | $144,570,422 |
| Net aft ord txs | 72,256,225 | 64,843,551 |
| Total income* | 75,226,299 | 67,348,494 |

*Before depreciation.

### BARS AND SHAPES OFF $1 A TON

YOUNGSTOWN—Prices on merchant steel bars and shapes declined $1 a ton on the open market to 1.90 cents from 1.95 cents. Carnegie Steel is among the interests recognizing the reduced market. This reduction brings the price in line with the Pittsburgh market. Preferred customers have been receiving concessions for some time. The lower quotation first appeared openly in the East and was quickly met by the trade. Some producers are still adhering to 1.95 cents on certain classes of business, but this price is definitely weaker.

### OLD COLONY TRUST ASSOCIATES

Old Colony Trust Associates have offered to purchase upward of 51 per cent of the capital stock of Appleton National Bank of Lowell, Mass. Directors of latter bank have recommended to stockholders that offer be accepted. The bank is capitalized for $300,000 and has deposits of $1,800,000. Present corporate name and local management will be continued.

### CENTRAL RAIL INQUIRY

NEW YORK—New York Central lines is inquiring for 200,000 tons of steel rails. The order is expected to be placed within two weeks.

### AUSTRIAN BANK RATE UP

VIENNA (AP)—The Austrian Bank discount rate has been increased from 7½ per cent to 8½ per cent.

### BOSTON & MAINE ORDERS CARS

The Boston & Maine Railroad has ordered 1000 box cars and 500 hopper cars from the Standard Steel Car Company.

# National Biscuit History One of Solid Achievement

## Three Decades of Uninterrupted Growth—Big Cash Resources—Growing Earning Power

By G. R. ERICSON

It is axiomatic in the investment field that in the purchasing of common stocks, one should not look so much at the price of a security as at the earning power and outlook.

If these are satisfactory and are reinforced by ample working capital and progressive management, and if the industry is an essential one, then acquiring a share in such a company is tantamount to aligning oneself with forces that make for prosperity.

All the more is this true, if the past record of such a concern shows steady growth in both fat years and lean.

National Biscuit Co. may lay claim to an impressive past history, and as it is beyond question the leading unit in its field, its stock may be found in many an investment trust portfolio as well as in the strongboxes of wealthy men.

National Biscuit Co. has had a corporate history of 31 years and in that time has shown its ability to go forward under practically every condition known to the economic world.

Depressions have only served to fortify it, and periods of good times have lined its coffers with an abundance of liquid assets. Today its working capital has reached a sum equal to one-fourth of its entire assets, and this despite a period of expansion in which absorption of other companies has been financed almost entirely out of earnings and exchange of stock.

It is the largest manufacturer of biscuit, crackers and cookies in the world, producing 400 to 500 varieties, and making besides a substantial amount of bread. Its subsidiary, the National Bread Co., operates 19 bread bakeries in different parts of the country, the largest of which is located in New York and covers 44 acres of floor space. In order to reduce its costs, the company in 1926 purchased the National Milling Co. of Toledo, O., producing 5500 barrels of flour daily. Since 1927 it has been a large manufacturer of cake. It has its own machinery in carpenter and box shops for the making of all its cartons and containers.

### 1928 Big Expansion Year

While National Biscuit has expanded steadily, perhaps its most interesting development took place last year. Through its subsidiary, the National Biscuit Company of Canada, it bought control of Christie, Brown & Co., Ltd. of Toronto, with branches in other parts of Ontario, a large maker of biscuits, cakes and puddings. This company has had a successful record since 1853.

Early in 1928, controlling interest in the Holland Rusk Company of Holland, Mich., was obtained, and later the Iten Biscuit Company was bought. The latter concern operated bakeries in Omaha, Neb., Oklahoma City, Okla., Memphis, Tenn., Clinton, Ia., and had selling agencies in many other cities.

This acquisition materially strengthened National's position in the Middle West. In December, 1928, the company obtained control of Shredded Wheat Company, with huge factories at Niagara Falls, N. Y., Niagara Falls, Canada, Oakland, Calif., and London, England.

Altogether, National Biscuit completed in 1928 one of the most important expansion periods in its history, and while thus far in 1929 no acquisition of importance has occurred, it is not unlikely that some other units in the industry may be absorbed as time goes on. The efficiency of the manufacturing and distributing systems of the company are of the highest order, and newer and more economical methods are constantly being sought.

The bakeries are the last word in modern operation, and new edible products are being offered steadily to give satisfaction to the "great American palate."

The financial strength of the company excites comment. A comparison of the balance sheets shows how conservatism may be made to serve progressive ends. Expansion at no time has been so rapid as to retard the constantly increasing working capital. Few American corporations have been able to keep such a large proportion of their assets liquid, while at the same time enlarging facilities and entering new markets.

Every year in the last 10 has shown a substantial gain in the ratio between current assets and current liabilities. In the last four years working capital has risen $8,600,000. At the end of 1928 current assets totaled $38,651,539 and current liabilities at $6,379,144, a ratio of six to one. The company had on hand cash of $7,828,150, government and municipal securities of $12,482,353 and other securities of $4,840,661. Inventories were larger than in 1927, probably due to new acquisitions, aggregating $8,166,902, compared with $6,936,424 the year before.

### Impressive Earnings Gains

The surplus of the company has naturally grown with its increasing earnings. This item which stood at $7,275,000 in 1922, increased to $22,800,000 at the end of 1928. A capital surplus figure of $4,070,936, exclusive of the above profit and loss surplus, appearing in the balance sheet for the first time, is understood to be the excess value of new property acquired in 1928 over the value of stock issued to pay for it.

While Biscuit's operations in the last three decades have undoubtedly gained for it a very large good will value and large sums are spent annually on advertising, such valuation does not appear in the balance sheet.

Excess earnings not needed for working capital have been steadily plowed back into the property, and the $82,190,084 reported for real estate, plants, etc., is a very conservative figure.

National Biscuit has never reported a deficit since its organization in 1898, a fact which in itself is enough to inspire confidence in its future. In the last 10 years, for instance, net earnings have more than tripled. Net profit in 1919 for $5,349,863 compares with net in 1928 of $17,882,005. Even in the depression year of 1921, the company was able to report a gain.

Last year's income was the largest ever shown, and was equal after preferred dividends to $7.31 a share on the common. This compares with earnings per share in preceding years as follows: In 1927, $7.11; in 1926, $6.32; in 1925, $5.79, in 1924, $5.45; in 1923, $5.06; and in 1922, $4.54.

### Generous Dividend Policy

Stockholders have been treated generously. Beginning with a $1 payment in 1899, the rate was steadily increased up to 1912. From 1912 to 1922 an annual rate of $7 was maintained on the common. In November, 1922, stockholders were given four shares for one, and a stock dividend of 75 per cent was declared, so that in effect each holder of one share prior to Nov. 24, 1922, was given seven shares of $25 par stock, a stock split which in reality represented a 600 per cent stock dividend.

Dividends on the new shares were inaugurated at the rate of $3 per annum in 1923, or at the rate of $21 annually on the old $100 par stock. Extras of $1 were paid in 1924 and 1925. The regular rate was increased to $4 in 1926, to $5 in 1927, and to $6 in 1928, besides which extra dividends of $1.75 were paid in 1926, $1 in 1927, and $1 in 1928.

Thus shareholders are today receiving $49 a share annually on stock which only paid $7 annually in 1922. This is an indication of a tremendous earning power only partially disclosed by the previous accounting methods of the company.

The stock around $215 a share reflects the great financial strength of the company, as well as the impressive onward march of earnings.

Income in 1929 continues to show the same growth. Net in the first six months of 1929 of $10,182,000, or $3.89 a share on the common, compares with $8,355,000, or $3.66 a share on the 2,400,000 shares on common in the like 1928 period.

Net income in the June quarter of 1929 was at the rate of nearly $22,000,000 annually, compared with actual net in 1928 of $17,800,000. There is nothing in sight which would indicate any retardation of this rate of growth.

# BOSTON STOCKS

**Closing Prices**

| Sales | | High | Low | Last Sept. 28 | Last Sept. 27 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 200 | Am & Gen S | 69¼ | 69¼ | 69¼ | 69¾ |
| 1920 | Am Found | 117 | 116⅝ | 117 | 117 |
| 20 | Am & Cont | 46¾ | 45¼ | 46 | 48 |
| 200 | Am T&T | 285¼ | 283¾ | 285¼ | 282¾ |
| 300 | Am Equity | 32⅝ | 32⅛ | 32⅝ | 32 |
| 50 | Ariz Com | 1⅜ | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 2200 | Am Fnd rts | 6¾ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6¾ |
| 30 | Big Hart | 91½ | 91½ | 91½ | 91½ |
| 10 | Bost Prop | 38⅛ | 38⅛ | 38⅛ | 38⅞ |
| 10 | Bos El | 68⅝ | 68⅝ | 68⅝ | 68½ |
| 7 | Bos El 2pf | 87 | 87 | 87 | 87 |
| 10 | Blue Rge | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | 19 |
| 5 | Bos & Alb | 170 | 169 | 169 | 169¼ |
| 10 | Blue R pf | 43⅝ | 43⅝ | 43⅝ | 44 |
| 110 | B&M A sta | 89 | 89 | 89 | 89½ |
| 10 | B&M pr pf | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 400 | Cities Svc | 60¼ | 59¾ | 59¾ | 60¼ |
| 170 | Cal & Hec | 42 | 41½ | 41½ | 41⅞ |
| 1700 | Cont Shrs | 71 | 69½ | 71 | 71 |
| 6 | Con Sec | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 |
| 120 | Cop Range | 21¾ | 21½ | 21⅝ | 21½ |
| 50 | Cred Alli | 32 | 31½ | 32 | 31½ |
| 90 | Cr C & Int | 16¾ | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ |
| 140 | East SS | 118 | 116 | 118 | 117 |
| 20 | Em Asso | 35½ | 35 | 35¼ | 35¼ |
| 2620 | E G & F | 48½ | 46 | 48½ | 47 |
| 70 | Economy | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 16 | Edison Elec | 366 | 365 | 366 | 363 |
| 35 | E G & F pf | 93¼ | 93 | 93 | 93 |
| 19 | First N S rts | 1⅞ | 1½ | 1½ | 1⅞ |
| 160 | Gen Cap | 81 | 80½ | 80½ | 82 |
| 25 | Gen Alloy | 9½ | 8 | 9½ | .. |
| 60 | Gilchrist | 24⅞ | 24½ | 24⅞ | .. |
| 100 | Hancock | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | .. |
| 40 | Insurance | 22¼ | 22¼ | 22¼ | .. |
| 10 | Hathaw'y pf | 128 | 128 | 128 | .. |
| 70 | Hygrade | 44 | 43½ | 44 | 43⅞ |
| 5 | Hood Rub | 33¾ | 33 | 33 | 34¼ |
| 4270 | Int Carrier | 25½ | 25¼ | 25½ | 25½ |
| 50 | Isle Royale | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ | 22 |
| 1870 | Jenk Tel | 9⅜ | 9 | 9 | 9⅜ |
| 70 | Libby McN | 17 | 17 | 17 | 18 |
| 5 | Loew's Thea | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10½ |
| 70 | Mass Consol | .25 | .25 | .25 | .30 |
| 75 | Mass Gas | 191 | 181 | 191 | 182½ |
| 10 | Mass Gas pf | 77 | 77 | 77 | 76½ |
| 3790 | Mass Util | 16⅜ | 15⅝ | 16⅜ | 15½ |
| 115 | Mohawk | 58 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| 160 | Nash | 78⅜ | 77⅝ | 77⅝ | 78⅜ |
| 70 | Nat Ser | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 25 | Nelson H | 24 | 24 | 24 | .. |
| 5 | NE Pub S pf | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ | .. |
| 15 | NE P S ppf | 98 | 97½ | 97½ | 97 |
| 5 | NE Tel | 163 | 161 | 161 | 163 |
| 70 | No & So Am | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 |
| 600 | No Butte | 5¼ | 5 | 5⅛ | 5¼ |
| 5 | No Texas pf | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 10 | Pathe Ex | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9½ |
| 40 | Old Domin | 8 | 7½ | 7½ | 7⅝ |
| 1100 | Pub Util | 37½ | 37 | 37½ | 37½ |
| 80 | Pac Mills | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | 31½ |
| 450 | Pet Corp | 54 | 54 | 54 | .. |
| 420 | Pocahontas | 15½ | 15 | 15 | 15½ |
| 7 | Prov Worc | 173 | 173 | 173 | .. |
| 1270 | Quincy Min | 42⅝ | 41½ | 41½ | 42 |
| 470 | Sec Inc Eq | 44⅝ | 42¾ | 44 | 44⅝ |
| 30 | So Sur | 35 | 35 | 35 | .. |
| 1320 | Shawmut | 28½ | 27⅞ | 28 | 28¼ |
| 100 | St Law | 71⅝ | 71⅝ | 71⅝ | 72 |
| 70 | Sp Trask | 47 | 47 | 47 | .. |
| 5 | Swift & Co | 137½ | 137½ | 137½ | 138 |
| 110 | Tri Cont | 44⅝ | 44⅝ | 44⅝ | .. |
| 5 | Torrington | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| 10 | Un Twist D | 54 | 54 | 54 | 54¾ |
| 9760 | Un Found | 72½ | 71¾ | 72½ | 72½ |
| 170 | Uni Shoe | 70½ | 70 | 70¼ | 70 |
| 1486 | Uni Shoe pf | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 |
| 8670 | Uni Fnd rts | 3½ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3½ |
| 2200 | US&F Over | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| 70 | US & Int pf | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| 100 | Util Eq | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ | 35 |
| 70 | Util pf | 139 | 138 | 139 | 140 |
| 200 | Venez M | 78½ | 78½ | 78½ | 78½ |
| 600 | Utah Met | .95 | .90 | .95 | 1 |
| 11 | Walth'm pf | 82½ | 82½ | 82½ | .. |
| 170 | US&EL Pow | 33⅝ | 33 | 33⅝ | .. |
| 140 | Whitenights | 10 | 9 | 10 | 9 |
| | **BONDS** | | | | |
| $4000 | Hood Rub 7s | 96¼ | 96 | 96¼ | .. |
| 10000 | Int Hy 6s | 108⅝ | 108⅝ | 108⅝ | 109¼ |
| 4000 | NE Tel 5s | 99 | 99 | 99 | .. |
| 1000 | Ruhr 6s | 70 | 70 | 70 | .. |

# MARKET OPINIONS

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: It seems to us that it is not a time to be greatly extended, and believe that a policy of conservatism should be followed.

Clark, Childs & Co., New York: We call attention to the breadth and selectivity of the market as a factor which demonstrates the inadvisability of indiscriminate selling of the shares of companies with promising future prospects. We think that general stock market weakness at this time will prove to be a temporary matter rather than reversal of the major trend. But we anticipate further selling and a period of relative inactivity prior to the renewal of a real upward trend.

Colwell & Co., Boston: Chemical stocks, such chain store issues as Safeway and First National and Eastman Kodak among the specialties are others that give every indication of moving forward when market conditions are favorable.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: Whether such slowing down as there is can be attributed to high rates for money that have prevailed now for a year past, is a debatable question; certainly time money at 9 per cent, and the increase in the Bank of England rate, hold out no hope of any easing during the fall months. The constantly increasing expansion in brokers' loans, without any further advance in the general level, suggests more or less a weakening of the technical position; the reaction this week may have partially corrected this. The market is steadily becoming more and more an individualistic affair, with fewer stocks rising than falling. In view of general business and high money, it is only especially brilliant positions in individual companies that would seem to warrant commitments at this level.

Gurnett & Co., Boston: Although a few high-priced public utility stocks have had very large advances during the week the market in general has been subjected to continued heavy selling. It has not been of the character classed as "bear drives" but has appeared to us like consistent liquidation. We cannot believe that the unsound technical position has been corrected or that the credit position is anything like what we would wish to see it.

Schirmer, Atherton & Co., Boston: While the increase in brokers' loans can be attributed in some measure to subscriptions to investment trust issues, there has probably been a considerable amount of shifting of stocks from strong to weak hands. Although we believe that the market will continue selective, it is obviously necessary to use extreme care in purchasing stocks.

### STEEL STOCKHOLDERS GAIN

NEW YORK—There were 110,166 holders of United States Steel Corporation common stock on the date of the closing up the books for the September dividend. This was an increase of 4554 from the June figure of 105,612 and is a new high record. In March the number of holders was 103,571, and in September of last year 104,203 held the common stock. Preferred holders at the closing of the books for the August dividend numbered 63,647, compared with 64,791 in May, 65,979 in February and 67,689 in August, last year.

### HAYES BODY CORPORATION

Hayes Body Corporation reports for six months ended June 30, 1929: Gross, $16,073,703; net, $20,955; other charges, $15,777; depreciation, $96,632; interest, etc., $29,345; profit before federal taxes, $64,011.


Exempt from Massachusetts Income Tax

FOR SHORT TERM INVESTMENT

Conveyancers Title Insurance & Mortgage Co.
5% Certificates due January 15, 1934

Secured by First Mortgages on improved real estate
Insured as to principal and interest
Readily marketable

PRICE, 98¼ AND INTEREST, TO YIELD 5.40%
Descriptive circular on request

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.
BOSTON — FOUNDED IN 1865 — NEW YORK
PROVIDENCE — NEWARK


# RAILWAY EARNINGS

**DENVER & RIO GRANDE WESTERN**

| | 1929 | 1928 |
|---|---|---|
| Aug gross | $3,115,302 | $2,951,909 |
| Net oper inc | 776,352 | 549,461 |
| Surp af chgs&skg fd | †252,912 | *187,698 |
| 8 mos gross | 21,295,028 | 20,132,366 |
| Net oper inc | 4,888,233 | 3,343,810 |
| Surp af chgs&skg fd | †979,762 | *481,038 |

*Exclusive of interest and sinking fund under general mortgage. †After interest on general mortgage bonds which became a fixed charge on Feb. 1, 1929.

**ATLANTIC COAST LINE**

| | 1929 | 1928 |
|---|---|---|
| Aug. gross | $4,663,393 | $4,625,146 |
| Net op inc | 218,978 | 16,397 |
| 8 mos gross | 51,890,119 | 48,928,905 |
| Net op inc | 10,652,384 | 6,622,036 |

**BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH**

| | 1929 | 1928 |
|---|---|---|
| Aug. gross | $1,595,602 | $1,442,168 |
| Net op inc | 269,240 | 218,685 |
| 8 mos gross | 11,786,649 | 11,134,367 |
| Net op inc | 1,976,570 | 1,915,044 |

**CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS**

| | 1929 | 1928 |
|---|---|---|
| August gross | $2,436,423 | $2,176,566 |
| Net op inc | 408,427 | 270,293 |
| 8 most gross | 16,986,387 | 15,961,102 |
| Net op inc | 1,538,806 | 770,611 |

**CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN**

| | 1929 | 1928 |
|---|---|---|
| Aug gross | $2,515,434 | $2,259,400 |
| Net op inc | 476,946 | 307,771 |
| 8 mos gross | 16,846,511 | 15,971,106 |
| Net op inc | 1,489,718 | 1,232,051 |

**RUTLAND RAILROAD**

| | 1929 | 1928 |
|---|---|---|
| Aug gross | $595,184 | $617,955 |
| Net op inc | 133,095 | 109,134 |
| 8 mos gross | 4,134,111 | 4,545,406 |
| Net op inc | 609,649 | 662,906 |

**CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS**

| | 1929 | 1928 |
|---|---|---|
| Aug gross | $22,815,825 | $24,429,340 |
| Net | 4,569,924 | 6,084,313 |
| 8 mos gross | 173,324,442 | 170,934,671 |
| Net | 29,133,851 | 29,573,136 |

**CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN**

| | 1929 | 1928 |
|---|---|---|
| Aug gross | $15,640,005 | $15,084,455 |
| Net op inc | 4,143,084 | 3,623,242 |
| 8 mos gross | *103,293,798 | 99,596,414 |
| Net op inc | 18,525,034 | 15,263,657 |

*Includes $1,349,493 back mail pay.

**PITTSBURGH & WEST VIRGINIA**

| | 1929 | 1928 |
|---|---|---|
| Aug gross | $408,540 | $419,549 |
| Net op inc | 171,484 | 226,198 |
| Surp aft chgs | 153,553 | 205,213 |
| 8 mos gross | 3,395,743 | 2,855,132 |
| Net op inc | 1,700,992 | 1,378,971 |
| Surp aft chgs | 1,573,236 | 1,259,229 |

**NEW YORK CENTRAL**

| | 1929 | 1928 |
|---|---|---|
| August gross | $35,911,869 | $34,026,018 |
| Net op inc | 6,757,209 | 6,049,326 |
| 8 months gross | 264,265,518 | 249,428,138 |
| Net op inc | 44,124,303 | 40,070,476 |

**ILLINOIS CENTRAL SYSTEM**

| | 1929 | 1928 |
|---|---|---|
| August gross | $15,671,609 | $14,654,517 |
| Net op inc | 2,397,439 | 2,304,729 |
| 8 months gross | 118,818,229 | 116,190,374 |
| Net op inc | 16,740,321 | 16,263,283 |

**MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS**

| | 1929 | 1928 |
|---|---|---|
| August gross | $1,601,305 | $1,304,206 |
| Net op inc | 382,866 | 124,881 |
| 8 months gross | 9,636,958 | 9,257,016 |
| Net op inc | 1,352,294 | *90,577 |

*Deficit

**VIRGINIA ELECTRIC & POWER**

| | 1929 | 1928 |
|---|---|---|
| August gross | $1,356,412 | $1,288,178 |
| Balance aft taxes | 533,196 | 510,579 |
| 12 months gross | 16,835,919 | 15,942,051 |
| *Bal afts txs&chgs | 5,632,287 | 4,880,017 |

*Before depreciation.

**BALTIMORE & OHIO**

| | 1929 | 1928 |
|---|---|---|
| August gross | $22,590,046 | $21,709,323 |
| Net op inc | 8,543,670 | 6,543,677 |
| 8 months gross | 164,047,115 | 152,852,153 |

**ATCHISON**

| | 1929 | 1928 |
|---|---|---|
| August gross | $26,285,628 | $23,264,266 |
| net op inc | 12,018,365 | 25,944,503 |
| 8 months gross* | 173,295,640 | 156,081,695 |
| Net op inc | 32,985,671 | 28,516,718 |

*Includes $2,493,193 back mail pay

**WESTERN PACIFIC**

| | 1929 | 1928 |
|---|---|---|
| August gross | $1,723,669 | $1,657,812 |
| Net op inc | 281,503 | 304,185 |
| 8 months gross | 11,098,814 | 10,261,428 |
| Net op inc | 1,184,257 | 403,268 |

**CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY**

| | 1929 | 1928 |
|---|---|---|
| August gross | $16,194,070 | $16,356,129 |
| Net oper inc | 4,234,405 | 4,707,669 |
| 8 months gross | 106,553,112 | 104,219,158 |
| Net oper inc | 22,902,328 | 19,888,836 |

### AUTO CAR STOCK SPLIT-UP

PHILADELPHIA—Special meeting of stockholders of Auto Car Co. has been called for Oct. 30 to vote on proposed plan to change the capital stock to no par value from $100 par. Following the reduction in par value the company proposes to issue three no par shares in exchange for each $100 par share held and to offer to stockholders of record Oct. 30 rights to an additional issue of 50,000 no par shares. Allotment will be made at $30 a share on basis of one new no par share for each three no par shares held.

### CABLES AND WIRELESS ASSENTS

LONDON—Cables & Wireless Ltd. announces that certificates of assent to merger of the various telegraph and cable companies received to close of business Sept. 25 were: Eastern Telegraph Company, 97.86 per cent; Eastern Extension Telegraph 98.02 per cent; Western Telegraph 98.15 per cent; Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company, 92.14 per cent.

### AUGUST PLATE GLASS OUTPUT UP

PITTSBURGH—Production of plate glass during August was 14,716,467 square feet, according to Plate Glass Manufacturers of America compared with 13,057,098 in July, and 12,159,116 in August, 1928.

### LAKE SUPERIOR CORPORATION

The 5 per cent income bonds of the Lake Superior Corporation will be paid off at maturity on Oct. 1.


We Pay MORE THAN 7 PER CENT DIVIDENDS

This Company has the proud record of not having lost a dollar. It has always paid more than seven per cent dividends, payable quarterly; does not employ solicitors nor charge a membership or withdrawal fee. All shares are non-assessable, sold and redeemed at par, plus declared dividends.

FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS ON JACKSONVILLE HOMES ONLY

ALL LOANS FULLY COVERED BY WINDSTORM INSURANCE

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| April 5, 1921 | $0.00 | March 31, 1926 | $1,208,168.28 |
| March 31, 1922 | $147,608.20 | March 31, 1927 | $1,557,991.60 |
| March 31, 1923 | $272,463.58 | March 31, 1928 | $2,116,982.70 |
| March 31, 1924 | $500,130.44 | March 31, 1929 | $2,735,050.05 |
| March 31, 1925 | $750,097.74 | June 30, 1929 | $2,904,521.54 |

Authorized capital, $5,000,000.00. A Mutual Company under State supervision. We respectfully solicit your investments. Write for further information.

HOME BUILDING & LOAN COMPANY
C. S. PIKE, President — E. M. MILLER, Sec'y-Treas.
16 and 18 Laura Street, Jacksonville, Florida


# DIVIDENDS

Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R.R. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50, payable Oct. 21 to stock of record Oct. 5.

Bank of Sicily Trust Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Oct. 10 to stock of record Sept. 30.

Massachusetts Utilities Associates declared the regular quarterly dividend of 62½ cents a share on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 27.

Plymouth Cordage Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 a share on the common and employees special stock, payable Oct. 19 to stock of record Oct. 1.

Cape Breton Electric Company, a Stone & Webster property, declared the regular semiannual dividend of $3 per share, on preferred stock, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 15.

Transue & Williams Steel Forging Corporation declared the regular dividend of 25 cents, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Oct. 5.

American Coal Company of Allegheny declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 11.

Merchants National Bank declared the regular quarterly dividend of $4 a share, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 30.

New York Investors, Inc., declared the regular semiannual dividends of 60 cents on the common and $3 on the second preferred, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Oct. 1.

Hercules Powder Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Nov. 4.

United States Smelting declared the regular quarterly dividends of 87½ cents on the common and preferred, both payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Oct. 7.

United States Radiator Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents on the common and $1.75 on the preferred, both payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Oct. 1.

Curtis Publishing Company declared the regular monthly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable Nov. 2 to stock of record Oct. 20.

United Merchants & Manufacturers Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.50 a share on the preferred and convertible preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Lackey Foundry & Machine Company declared the usual stock dividend of 2½ per cent and the regular quarterly of 50 cents payable Oct. 30 to stock of record Oct. 15.

Telautograph Corporation declared an extra dividend of 5 cents and the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 15.

Bloomingdale Bros. Inc. declared the regular quarterly 1¾ per cent preferred dividend, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 20.

United States Finishing Company declared the initial dividend of 50 cents in cash and 1 per cent in stock on the new no-par common, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Oct. 7 and regular quarterly of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 26. The company recently split old $100 par common three for one into new no par common. In the previous quarter it paid a quarterly dividend of $1.25 and 1 per cent extra on the old common.

Reading Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 on the common, payable Nov. 14 to stock of record Oct. 17.

Indian Refining Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the old 7 per cent cumulative preferred which was not exchanged for the 7 per cent refunding preferred, retired July 1, or was not converted into common. It is payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 25.

Directors of New Bedford Gas & Edison Light Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 per share, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 26.

Spicer Manufacturing Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the preferred, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Oct. 5.

Kidder Participations, Inc. No. 2 declared a dividend of 27½ cents a share on the common stock and a participating dividend of 25 cents a share on the preferred, both payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Oct. 1. The same amounts were paid on April 1, 1929.

Directors of Plymouth Cordage Company have voted to change the stock of record date of the $1.50 dividend just declared from Oct. 1, as previously announced, to Sept. 30.

American Ice Company declared the quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the common, payable Oct. 25 to stock of record Oct. 8. Previously, 50 cents quarterly was paid.

Fall River Trust Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 26.

General Stockyards Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common and $1.50 on the preferred, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 18.

Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Company declared an "extra" dividend of $2 per share on the common stock, payable Dec. 16 to stock of record Dec. 2. This brings payments for the 1929 year to $8 per share.

Pilgrim Mill declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2 per share, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 27.

Crocker-Wheeler Corporation declared a dividend of $10 on the preferred stock on account of accumulated dividends, which clears up the arrearage. Regular quarterly dividends of $1.75 on the preferred was also declared. All dividends are payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Oct. 5.

Victor Talking Machine Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 on the common, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 7.

United Merchants & Manufacturers, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.50 a share on the preferred and convertible preferred stocks, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Corn Products Refining Co. declared the regular quarterly dividends of 75 cents on the common, payable Oct. 21 to stock of record Oct. 4, and $1.75 on the preferred, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Oct. 4.

Rath Packing Co. declared an initial quarterly dividend of 50 cents, placing stock on a $2 annual basis, payable to stock of record Sept. 20.

S. D. Warren Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Oct. 31.

American Phenix Corp. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents, payable Oct. 10 to stock of record Oct. 4.

National Acme Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 37½ cents on the common, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 15.

Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Co. declared an extra dividend of $2 a share on the common, payable Dec. 16 to stock of record Dec. 2.

The new common stock of the Allis Chalmers Manufacturing Company was placed on a $2 annual basis today when directors declared an initial quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Oct. 24.

Commonwealth Edison Company has declared a dividend of $2, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 15.


3 safe ways to Invest at 6%

6% Savings Shares Certificates issued in amounts from $50 to $10,000.

6% Coupon Certificates. Clip them and cash them.

6% Monthly Income Certificates. Postman brings your check every thirty days. Issued in amounts of $5,000 or more.

Write or call today for booklets and further details of these 3 Safe Ways to Invest.

Secured by First Mortgages on Improved Birmingham Real Estate.

Birmingham Building and Loans Inc.
Phone 3-3025 2028 1st Ave., N. Birmingham, Ala.


### AMERICAN ICE COMPANY INCOME

American Ice Company reports for eight months ended Aug. 31 profit of $4,103,486 after interest, but before depreciation and federal taxes, compared with $3,872,000 in the like period of 1928. August profit was $920,217 after interest, but before depreciation and federal taxes, compared with $1,151,464 in August, 1928.

### OFFER TO JENKINS TELEVISION

NEW YORK—De Forest Radio Corporatin has offered one share of its stock in exchange for 1¾ shares of Jenkins Television with a view of acquiring control of the company.

# HEAVY TONE IN CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET

## March and May Wheat Lowest for Present Crop—Export Demand Lacking

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Wheat prices had a decline this week to the lowest levels on the crop for the March and May, with all months at the lowest quotations since last June. From the extreme lows there were rallies on short covering to 5 cents or more, but the market met with plenty of selling on the hard spots, and showed a heavy tone most of the week.

The problem in the speculative grain market is the same as it has been for several weeks past, arising mainly in the absence of the usual export demand. In the summer and fall of 1928 the efforts to dispose of the huge carry-over of Canadian wheat kept the world markets down. This season the continued heavy shipments of Argentine wheat have taken the place of Gulf shipments from the United States, and have made Europe virtually independent of North America.

Heavy marketing of native wheat in Europe also has been a big factor, weather conditions having been ideal abroad, and in Canada as well, the threshing being generally soon over, with tight money causing free marketing.

Whatever the cause, there has been surprisingly little export business, and clearances from North America for the season to date have been small. Receipts in this country and Canada have been light compared with last year but, owing to the small clearances, the visible stocks in both countries have continued to increase.

Southern Hemisphere conditions have been improved by rains this week, but conditions indicate a dubious prospect for the crop. Precipitation in Australia and Argentina has been small. Australian estimates indicate a crop 60,000,000 bushels less than last year, and Argentina is expected to be at least 40,000,000 bushels short of 1928. The Indian crop is 25,000,000 bushels less than last year, and India was again reported a buyer of Australian wheat, as well as taking some durum wheat from North America.

With the present huge supplies in sight no crop news nor bullish crop development of any kind seem to impress the trade. A close adjustment of wheat supply and demand is likely before the end of the crop year, but the big carry-over and perfect harvesting and threshing weather offset the indicated shortage at the moment.

Corn turned on the bears sharply late in the week, but also failed to hold all the bulge. Cash demand was good for a time, but the rally also increased country selling. Shorts in all grains covered freely, leaving the markets in a technically weaker position.

Country sales of oats were the largest in some time and this checked the speculative demand.

# Women to Advise Photoplay Industry

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Women's viewpoints on the development of motion pictures to their highest usefulness will be presented to the motion-picture industry by a special representative with headquarters at Hollywood, according to announcement just made by a committee of nine, the members of which are prominent in women's organizations.

The committee was delegated by a conference of 200 religious and civic leaders from 21 states and the District of Columbia, which was called to discuss ways to co-operate in maintaining and improving the standard of motion pictures.

Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, who was active for several years in the Better Homes in America movement, was chosen unanimously by the committee as the first head of the motion picture group. She will be associated with Col. Jason S. Joy, director of public relations for the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America. Will H. Hays, president of that organization, has agreed to make available to her the complete facilities of his office for contact with the producers and the men actually working on pictures.

Mrs. Winter was the only woman representing an organization who was asked to serve on the American Advisory Committee of the Washington Limitation of Arms Conference. She is a past-president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs and vice-president of the League of American Penwomen.

# AMERICAN TO LEAD ORCHESTRA IN ROME

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Dr. Howard Hanson, conductor of the Eastman School of Music and nationally known composer, has accepted the invitation of Maj. Felix Lamond, founder and director of the American Academy at Rome, to direct the Rome Symphony Orchestra in the Prix De Rome concert, sponsored by the Italian Government for reviewing works of non-Italian composers.

The concert, scheduled for next spring, will take place in the ancient Auguseto, for hundreds of years the concert hall of internationally known musicians. The American academy selected the conductor for the concert, which will be held under the auspices of the Royal Academy of San Cecelia, Italian National Music Academy. Dr. Hanson is noted chiefly for his "Nordic Symphony."

# RADIO MEDAL GOES TO BYRD'S ENGINEER

NEW YORK (AP)—Dots and dashes sped over 11,000 miles of space from the Radio World's Fair and notified Malcolm P. Hanson, chief radio engineer with the Byrd South Polar expedition, that for distinguished service he had received the annual medal of the Veteran Wireless Operators' Association.

A few minutes later thousands of persons in Madison Square Garden heard other dots and dashes, signifying Hanson's appreciation of the honor. The notification was sent by David Sarnoff, vice-president of the Radio Corporation of America, and the medal was presented to Mrs. Hanson, wife of the engineer.

### UNITED STATES SMELTING

**United States Smelting earned $3,046,509 after interest, depreciation, depletion and amortization in the first eight months, compared with $3,939,012 in the first eight months of 1928.**

# NEW YORK CURB MARKET

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

| Sales (in hundreds) | | High | Low | Last |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Acetol Prod. | 18¼ | 18 | 18 |
| 18 | Adams Express | 60⅞ | 57⅝ | 60 |
| 1 | Aeronautical Ind. | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ |
| 8 | Aeronautical war | 5⅛ | 3 | 5⅛ |
| 8 | Aero Sup B | 16⅜ | 16 | 16⅜ |
| 1 | Aero Underwriters | 31½ | 31½ | 31½ |
| 3 | Agfa Ansco | 34½ | 34 | 34 |
| 5 | Airstock V | 48 | 47 | 47⅝ |
| 1 | Air Invest pf | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| 13 | Alexander Indust. | 7½ | 6¾ | 6¾ |
| 25 | Allied Pow & Lt | 78¾ | 75⅜ | 75⅞ |
| 2 | Allied P&L pf (3) | 43 | 43 | 43 |
| 4 | Al P&L 1st pf (5) | 78⅜ | 77½ | 78⅜ |
| 2 | Allison Drug B | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 1 | Alum Co Am | 415 | 415 | 415 |
| 7 | Am Br Bov B | 16½ | 15¾ | 15¾ |
| 2 | Am Chain | 43 | 43 | 43 |
| 2 | Am Cit P&L A (3) | 61 | 60⅞ | 60⅞ |
| 14 | A C P&L B(10%J) | 44⅞ | 43⅝ | 44⅞ |
| 21 | Am C Pw A (.30A) | 29 | 28¾ | 29 |
| 56 | Am C Pw B (.30A) | 49¼ | 43½ | 46⅞ |
| 9 | Am Com Pow war | 8 | 7 | 8 |
| 10 | Am Cont Oilfields | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ |
| 84 | Am Cyan B (1.60) | 55⅞ | 54⅝ | 55⅝ |
| 1 | Am Dept Stores | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ |
| 11 | Am Equities | 32⅞ | 32⅝ | 32⅞ |
| 18 | Am & Fgn Pw war | 150 | 145½ | 150 |
| 5 | Am Gas & El (1A) | 205⅛ | 200¼ | 202¼ |
| 45 | Am Invest B | 36⅞ | 35 | 36⅛ |
| 23 | Am Invest war | 21⅜ | 19⅞ | 21⅞ |
| 1 | Am Light & Tr | 379 | 379 | 379 |
| 125 | Am Mfg | 55 | 55 | 55 |
| 3 | Am Nat Gas | 16¾ | 16½ | 16¾ |
| 2 | Am Sta Pub S A | 28¼ | 28¼ | 28¼ |
| 275 | Am Superpower | 55⅝ | 54⅛ | 55 |
| 1 | Am Superpw 1pf | 98⅞ | 98⅞ | 98⅞ |
| 1 | Am Superpow pf | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| 2 | Am Yvette | 31 | 30½ | 30½ |
| 1 | Apponaug pf | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| 5 | Arcturus Rad T | 40⅛ | 38⅞ | 40⅛ |
| 5 | Ang Am Oil nv cod | 14 | 13⅛ | 13⅞ |
| 7 | Anglo Am O v cod | 15⅝ | 15⅛ | 15½ |
| 20 | Ariz Globe | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 14 | Ark Nat Gas | 24¼ | 23⅝ | 23⅞ |
| 27 | Ark Nat Gas A | 23 | 22½ | 23 |
| 1 | Asso Dye & P | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ |
| 33 | Asso El Ind Ltd | 9⅜ | 9½ | 9½ |
| 142 | Asso Gas&El | 70⅞ | 69⅝ | 70⅞ |
| 84 | Asso G&E deb rts | 25 | 23⅞ | 25 |
| 1 | Asso Rayon | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 2 | Atl Fruit & Sug | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ |
| 8 | Avia Corp Am | 40 | 37 | 40 |
| 1 | Bellanca Air vtc | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 9 | Bell Tel C rts | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ |
| 1 | Bickford Inc | 22 | 22 | 22 |
| 1 | Blauner's | 46 | 46 | 46 |
| 2 | Bliss Co | 37 | 36⅜ | 36⅜ |
| 36 | Blue Ridge | 18⅞ | 18⅜ | 18⅞ |
| 29 | do pf | 43⅞ | 43⅜ | 43⅞ |
| 68 | Brazil Tr & Lt | 75 | 71⅞ | 74⅞ |
| 2 | Bright Star B | 5⅞ | 5 | 5 |
| 1 | Brill A | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 8 | Brillo Mfg | 18½ | 18⅜ | 18½ |
| 12 | Budd (E G) Mfg | 20 | 19⅞ | 20 |
| 1 | BuffNiag&EPow pf | 24⅞ | 24⅝ | 24¾ |
| 9 | Bulova Watch | 39⅛ | 38⅛ | 38⅝ |
| 4 | Burco | 15⅞ | 15½ | 15⅞ |
| 1 | do pf | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| 1 | do war | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ |
| 6 | Burma Ltd | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ |
| 6 | Butler Bros | 30½ | 30⅛ | 30½ |
| 3 | Bwana Kubwa | 7⅛ | 7 | 7⅛ |
| 1 | Cable Radio Tube | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ |
| 2 | Cable & Wire A | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ |
| 1 | do B | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ |
| 5 | do pf | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ |
| 24 | CAM Co vtc | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 2 | do pf | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ |
| 26 | Can Marc Wireless | 7½ | 7⅛ | 7⅞ |
| 6 | Capital Admin A | 68 | 65⅞ | 68 |
| 2 | do pf A | 36⅜ | 36⅜ | 36⅜ |
| 1 | Carib Syn new | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ |
| 1 | Carnation Milk | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| 12 | Central At States | 14⅝ | 13¼ | 13¾ |
| 20 | Cent Pub Serv A | 56⅛ | 56 | 56 |
| 6 | Cen States Elec | 74 | 73½ | 74 |
| 1 | C St El cvt pf nw | 82⅞ | 82⅞ | 82⅞ |
| 3 | Chain Stors Stock | 36⅛ | 36 | 36⅛ |
| 312 | Cities Service | 60¼ | 59⅞ | 60⅛ |
| 3 | Cities Serv pf | 94⅝ | 94⅜ | 94⅝ |
| 9 | Clark Equip | 65⅜ | 65 | 65⅜ |
| 1 | Cleve El Illum | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1 | Cleve Tractor | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ |
| 16 | Colgate Palmolive | 80½ | 77⅞ | 77⅞ |
| 3 | Colombian Syndic | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ |
| 2 | Colon Oil | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ |
| 1 | Colmbs Auto Parts | 28⅜ | 28⅜ | 28⅜ |
| †10 | Comwlth Edison | 386 | 386 | 386 |
| 18 | Comwl Inv Trust | 80⅜ | 78⅝ | 80⅜ |
| 28 | Commwl Solvents | 64½ | 63⅝ | 64½ |
| 38 | Comwl & South | 23⅝ | 22⅞ | 23¼ |
| 322 | Comwl & So war | 8⅞ | 8⅜ | 8⅞ |
| 45 | Comwl Util B | 62⅞ | 58 | 59 |
| 4 | Comstk Tunl new | 1 | [illegible] | 1 |
| 5 | Cons Aircraft | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 5 | Cons Cop Min | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 4 | Cons Dy Prd new | 33 | 32 | 33 |
| 21 | Cons G&El Balt | 137 | 136¼ | 137 |
| 12 | Cons G Util A | 37 | 35⅛ | 37 |
| 1 | Cons Instrument | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ |
| 1 | Cons Lndry Corp | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 2 | Cons Royalty | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ |
| 5 | Cooper Bessemer | 56⅜ | 55⅞ | 55⅞ |
| 5 | Cooper Bessmer pf | 49⅜ | 49⅛ | 49⅜ |
| 1 | Copeland Prod A | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ |
| 85 | Corron & Reynolds | 39 | 37½ | 39 |
| 1 | Cor & Rey pf (6) | 112 | 112 | 112 |
| 15 | Cosden Oil | 94 | 91½ | 94 |
| 14 | Cord Corp | 31½ | 30⅞ | 31 |
| 13 | Creole Syndic | 8¼ | 8⅛ | 8¼ |
| 3 | Cresson Gold (.08) | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ |
| 1 | Crocker & Wheeler | 771 | 720 | 771 |
| 1 | Cream of Wheat | 37 | 37 | 37 |
| 2 | Curtiss Flying | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ |
| 22 | Curtiss Wright w | 8 | 7⅞ | 8 |
| 1 | Daniel Reev (1.20) | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ |
| 2 | Davega Inc (1½B) | 35⅞ | 35 | 35⅞ |
| 14 | Dayton Airplane | 19½ | 18 | 18 |
| 2 | Deere & Co (6) | 626½ | 625½ | 626½ |
| 32 | De Forest Radio | 15½ | 15 | 15½ |
| 1 | Duke Pow rts | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ |
| 1 | Dinkler Hotel | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 1 | Doehler Die-Cast | 34⅛ | 34⅛ | 34⅛ |
| 21 | Dixie Gas Util | 28 | 27 | 27½ |
| 22 | Detroit Aircraft | 15¾ | 15 | 15¾ |
| 1 | Douglas Aircraft | 27⅛ | 27⅛ | 27⅛ |
| 21 | Dubilier Condenser | 14 | 13 | 14 |
| 1 | Durant Mot | 8 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ |
| 34 | East Gas & Fuel | 48⅜ | 46½ | 48 |
| 5 | East States Pow B | 57⅞ | 56 | 57⅞ |
| 23 | Earl Radio | 7 | 6⅞ | 7 |
| 5 | Eastern Util A | 29 | 27¼ | 29 |
| 22 | Eisler Elec | 28⅞ | 28⅛ | 28⅞ |
| 44 | El Bond & Sh (6J) | 174⅝ | 171½ | 173¼ |
| 1 | El Bd & Sh pf (6) | 104⅝ | 104⅝ | 104⅝ |
| 13 | Elec Invest (6J) | 274⅜ | 270 | 274⅜ |
| 2 | Elec Invest pf (6) | 103⅛ | 103⅛ | 103⅛ |
| 33 | El Pow Assoc | 87⅜ | 86⅜ | 87 |
| 23 | El Pow Assoc A | 84⅜ | 81¼ | 84 |
| 4 | Electric Share | 48 | 47⅛ | 48 |
| 2 | Elec Share pf | 120⅞ | 120 | 120 |
| 14 | Empire Pow | 55⅞ | 54¾ | 55⅞ |
| 4 | Eng Gold Mines | 2 | 1¾ | 1⅞ |
| 1 | Fairchild Avia | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ |
| 110 | Falcon Ld Min | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 61 | Fandango Ltd | 1⅞ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 1 | Federal Screw C | 67 | 67 | 67 |
| 1 | Federated Metals | 34⅜ | 34⅜ | 34⅜ |
| 1 | Ferro Enameling | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| 32 | Fiat Corp | 22¾ | 22⅝ | 22¾ |
| 2 | Fiat deb rts | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ |
| 15 | Finan Investing | 28½ | 28⅛ | 28½ |
| 3 | Firtstn T&Rub | 225 | 216 | 225 |
| 1 | First Nat Cop | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ |
| 15 | Fokker Aircraft | 41¼ | 40⅞ | 41¼ |
| 1 | Foltis Fischer | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 15 | Ford M Can "A" | 39½ | 39¼ | 39¼ |
| 20 | Forth Nat Inv | 55⅛ | 55 | 55⅛ |
| 45 | Ford Mot Ltd | 17⅛ | 17 | 17⅛ |
| 45 | Foremost Dairy | 19⅞ | 17⅞ | 19 |
| 5 | Foremost D pf | 21 | 20⅝ | 21 |
| 5 | Forhan Co 'A' | 33⅜ | 33⅛ | 33⅛ |
| 11 | Fox Theatre A | 28 | 27 | 27⅜ |
| 5 | French Line | .2 | .2 | .2 |
| 1 | Garlock Packing | 31⅝ | 31⅝ | 31⅝ |
| 14 | Gen Am Inv Co n | 25⅛ | 25 | 25 |
| 15 | Gen Bak new | 6½ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ |
| 3 | Gen Bak pf | 66⅞ | 66 | 66 |
| 1 | Gen Cable War 6 | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| 30 | Gen Elec Eng rcts | 12⅞ | 12¾ | 12¾ |
| 8 | Gen Elec Germany | 44½ | 44½ | 44½ |
| 3 | Gen Fireproofing | 36⅛ | 36⅛ | 36⅛ |
| 1 | Gen Ind Alcohol | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 1 | Gen Print Ink | 55½ | 55½ | 55½ |
| 4 | Gen Realty&Util | 34⅜ | 33⅛ | 33⅛ |
| 8 | Gen Real&Util pf | 119⅛ | 118 | 119⅛ |
| 47 | Gen Theater | 64 | 63 | 64 |
| 1 | Gilbert Co | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 5 | Glen Alden Coal | 133 | 132 | 132 |
| 11 | Globe Underwrit | 23⅞ | 22¾ | 23⅞ |
| 5 | Golden Center M | 7⅛ | 7 | 7⅛ |
| 10 | Goldfield Cons | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ |
| 63 | Goldman Sachs | 111 | 108½ | 111 |
| 142 | Gold Seal Electric | 16⅛ | 10 | 14 |
| 78 | Great Lakes ppf | 95 | 93¼ | 94 |
| 78 | Great Lakes ppf | 95 | 93¼ | 94 |
| 6 | Grocery Sts v | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ |
| 2 | Griffith D W A | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 1 | Grand Rpd Varnish | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 2 | Graymur | 66 | 66 | 66 |
| 1 | Gt A&P new | 355 | 353 | 355 |
| †10 | Gt A&P 1pf | 115½ | 115½ | 115½ |
| 6 | Gen Empire | 35⅞ | 35 | 35⅞ |
| 42 | Gen Gas & El Am | 21½ | 21⅛ | 21⅜ |
| 8 | Godchaux Sug B | 37⅜ | 36½ | 36½ |
| 10 | Ground Gripper | 46¼ | 45 | 45 |
| 12 | Gulf Oil Corp Pa | 191¼ | 188 | 191¼ |
| 3 | Hall Lamp | 21¼ | 20 | 20 |
| 6 | Hall Print | 33½ | 33 | 33½ |
| 2 | Hap Candy Inc | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ |
| 10 | Haygart Corp | 70⅛ | 69⅛ | 69⅝ |
| 1 | Hecla Min | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 2 | Helena Rubenstein | 13⅜ | 13½ | 13½ |
| 1 | Homaokla Oil | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ |
| 19 | Hercules Mot | 32⅝ | 32 | 32 |
| 2 | Horn & Hardart | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| 2 | Houston G G | 20¾ | 20½ | 20¾ |
| 9 | Hudson Bay M&S | 17 | 16⅝ | 17 |
| 9 | Humble O&R | 117 | 115⅝ | 117 |
| 1 | Huyler S Del | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| 3 | Hormel Co | 55½ | 55½ | 55½ |
| 9 | Hygrade Food | 27⅛ | 25¾ | 26¾ |
| 39 | Hudroy Elec | 82 | 80 | 81⅝ |
| 1 | Ill Pipe Line | 304 | 304 | 304 |
| 8 | Imp Oil Can new | 37 | 36¾ | 37 |
| 1 | Indiana Pipe Line | 29⅝ | 29⅝ | 29⅝ |
| 1 | Indust Fin ctf | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| 4 | Insull Util | 110⅛ | 107½ | 108¾ |
| 6 | Ins Co No Am | 86⅛ | 85⅝ | 86 |
| 10 | Ins Sec | 28⅛ | 27½ | 28⅛ |
| 19 | Ins Shares | 22⅜ | 22 | 22⅜ |
| 1 | Intercon Pet | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| 1 | Inter Perfume | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ |
| 4 | Internat Pet new | 26 | 25½ | 25⅝ |
| 3 | Inter Equity ctfs | 65 | 64⅝ | 65 |
| 19 | Int Equities ctf | 49 | 48 | 49 |
| 2 | Int Saf Raz B | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| 18 | Inter Equities wi | 16⅛ | 15⅛ | 16⅛ |
| 4 | Int Sup Pow | 84 | 83⅛ | 83⅛ |
| 18 | Inter Super | 3 | 2⅝ | 2⅞ |
| 4 | Int Util A | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| 8 | Int Util B | 17⅛ | 16½ | 17⅛ |
| 2 | Iron Cap Cop | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ |
| 1 | Irving Air Ch | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| 4 | Isotta Fras Co | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ |
| 7 | Ital Superpower | 25⅛ | 24⅝ | 25⅛ |
| 4 | Karstadt Rud Inc | 16⅛ | 15⅞ | 15⅞ |
| 4 | Kolster Brandes | 3½ | 3⅜ | 3½ |
| 1 | Lakey F&Mach | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ |
| 6 | Lane Bryant | 87⅝ | 86 | 87⅝ |
| 43 | Lehman Inc | 177 | 116 | 117 |
| 4 | L'Aire Liquid | 100 | 95¼ | 100 |
| 1 | Leonard Oil | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ |
| 2 | Libby McN & L | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ |
| 1 | Lily Tulip Cup | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ |
| 2 | Lion Oil | 32⅞ | 32⅞ | 32⅞ |
| 1 | Loew's deb | 31 | 31 | 31 |
| 1 | Lone Star Gas n | 67¼ | 67¼ | 67¼ |
| 9 | Louisiana L&E | 9⅛ | 9 | 9 |
| 1 | MacMarr Stores | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| 1 | Mangel Stores | 31 | 31 | 31 |
| 1 | Mavis Bott Co | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ |
| 6 | May Flower Assoc | 161¼ | 160⅛ | 161¼ |
| 24 | Memphis Nat Gas | 23¼ | 23 | 23¼ |
| 8 | Merchts Mfg (1½) | 31½ | 31⅜ | 31½ |
| 2 | Mer Ch&S pf (6½) | 92 | 92 | 92 |
| 4 | Mesabi Iron | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| 2 | Metal & Min (1.20) | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| 1 | Met Tex p pf (3¼) | 42½ | 42½ | 42½ |
| 1 | Met 5 to 50c St A | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 2 | Metro Ch Stores | 76½ | 76 | 76 |
| 170 | Mid West Util new | 48⅝ | 47⅝ | 48⅜ |
| 20 | Midwest Ut pf rts | 16⅛ | 15½ | 16⅛ |
| 8 | Midwest Util pf | 69 | 65½ | 69 |
| 2 | Midland Stl(5.20B) | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 1 | Miller & Sons (2) | 51⅝ | 51⅝ | 51⅝ |
| 13 | Mo Kan Pipe Line | 32⅝ | 32⅛ | 32⅝ |
| 1 | Moh Hud 2d pf (7) | 100⅞ | 100⅞ | 100⅞ |
| 1 | Mohawk Min (6) | 57⅛ | 57⅛ | 57⅛ |
| 1 | Moody's Inv pf (3) | 49½ | 49½ | 49½ |
| 1 | Moun Gulf Oil(.08) | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ |
| 3 | Mountain Prod | 11⅛ | 11 | 11⅛ |
| 3 | Municipal Service | 19⅞ | 19⅞ | 19⅞ |
| 19 | National Aviation | 41½ | 40 | 40½ |
| 4 | Nat Fam St (1.60) | 29 | 27 | 29 |
| 1 | Nat Food Prod A | 25⅞ | 25⅞ | 25⅞ |
| 1 | Nat Food P B | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ |
| 6 | Nat Fuel & Gas | 39⅜ | 38⅝ | 39⅜ |
| 10 | Nat Mnfrs & Stor | 27½ | 26⅝ | 27½ |
| 4 | Nat Pub Serv A | 37⅞ | 37⅞ | 37⅞ |
| 1 | Nat Rub Mach | 29 | 29 | 29 |
| 2 | Nat Trans | 20¾ | 20⅝ | 20¾ |
| 1 | Nat Sug Ref new | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ |
| 1 | Nehi Corp | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| 6 | Nat Union Radio | 30⅛ | 29½ | 29½ |
| 2 | Neisner new | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| 2 | Nelson Corp (H) | 24¼ | 24¼ | 24¼ |
| 25 | Nat Investors n | 58⅛ | 57½ | 58 |
| 2 | Nat American | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18¼ |
| 3 | Newport Co | 50⅜ | 50½ | 50⅜ |
| 1 | New Eng Pw pf | 89 | 89 | 89 |
| 4 | N J Zinc new | 85 | 84½ | 85 |
| 3 | Newmont Min | 223¾ | 220¼ | 220¼ |
| 4 | NY Inv war | 16⅛ | 15 | 16 |
| 6 | New Quincy M | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 1 | New Haven Clock | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 12 | NY Investors | 44⅜ | 43⅝ | 43⅝ |
| 3 | NY Mdse | 36⅜ | 36 | 36¾ |
| †50 | NY Tel 6½%pf | 112 | 112 | 112 |
| 165 | Niagara Hud Pw | 23¼ | 22⅝ | 23⅛ |
| 12 | Niag HP A war | 7¾ | 7⅝ | 7¾ |
| 4 | Niag HP B war | 18⅝ | 18 | 18 |
| 3 | Niagara Sh 1-40B | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| 6 | Niles Bem Pond | 44⅞ | 44⅜ | 44⅞ |
| 1 | Noma Elec (1.60) | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | 22⅝ |
| 14 | Noranda Mines | 54⅜ | 53¾ | 54⅜ |
| 6 | North Am Aviation | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ |
| 1 | North C Tex (.60) | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ |
| 7 | No Sta Pw A (8) | 290 | 285 | 285 |
| 20 | Ohio P S Co A pf | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 5 | Novadel Ag (2) | 24⅞ | 22⅝ | 24⅞ |
| 5 | Ohi Cop | 1⅜ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 5 | Ohi oOil (2¼B) | 77⅝ | 77⅝ | 77⅝ |
| 1 | Oil Stks A (½A) | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 1 | Oil Stks B (½) | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 1 | Outboard A (1.80) | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | 17⅜ |
| 5 | Pacific West Oil | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| 2 | Pantepec Oil Ven | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ |
| 4 | Paramount C 2.40) | 17½ | 16½ | 16⅜ |
| 4 | Parmelee Trans | 21⅞ | 21⅝ | 21⅞ |
| 1 | Patterson Sargent | 36½ | 36½ | 36½ |
| 2 | Penney Co (7) | 111 | 111 | 111 |
| †30 | Penney A pf (6) | 94 | 94 | 94 |
| †210 | Penn O E ppf (7) | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 26 | Pennroad Corp | 23⅞ | 23⅛ | 23⅞ |
| 1 | Penn W & P (2½) | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| 3 | Peo Lt Pw A (2.40) | 51⅛ | 50¾ | 51⅛ |
| 2 | Potrero Sugar | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ |
| 2 | Perryman El | 19⅞ | 19½ | 19⅞ |
| 28 | Petroleum Co | 24⅞ | 24⅝ | 24⅞ |
| 2 | Philippe (L) A | 29½ | 29 | 29½ |
| 8 | Philippe (L) B | 29⅛ | 28½ | 28¾ |
| 1 | Pick Barth Co pf | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 1 | Petroleum Co Am | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 14 | Pilot Radio | 28 | 27¾ | 27⅞ |
| 4 | Pitney Bowes nw | 23 | 22¾ | 22¾ |
| 1 | Pitts L Erie Ry | 144 | 144 | 144 |
| 3 | Portland Elec Pow | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| 1 | Powdrell & Alex | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 15 | Prince & Whitely | 12¾ | 12 | 12⅜ |
| 128 | Prince & W pf | 46⅛ | 45¼ | 46 |
| 3 | Primier Gold | 1⅝ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 25 | Prudential Invet | 38⅜ | 37⅝ | 37½ |
| 2 | Ry & Lgt Sec | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 14 | Rainbow L Prd A | 37⅜ | 36½ | 37⅝ |
| 16 | Rainbow L Prd B | 18⅜ | 17⅞ | 18 |
| 2 | Reliable Stores | 26⅜ | 26⅛ | 26⅛ |
| 15 | Radio Prod | 36⅝ | 30 | 30 |
| 3 | Reyno'ds Pros | 15⅞ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ |
| 2 | Red Banks | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 3 | Reiter Foster | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ |
| 10 | Reliance Manage | 56⅛ | 53 | 55 |
| 1 | Rudd Mfg | 38 | 38 | 38 |
| 3 | Ryan Com | 6⅛ | 6 | 6⅛ |
| 3 | Salt-Creek Prod | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ |
| 1 | Schiff & Co | 49 | 49 | 49 |
| 5 | Segal Lock | 12⅛ | 12 | 12 |
| 32 | Selected Indust | 23⅜ | 22⅞ | 23 |
| 7 | do pt pd | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 10 | Sentry Saf Control | 13⅞ | 13 | 13⅝ |
| 7 | Shattuck Denn | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 3 | Shawinigan Wat | 103 | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| 12 | Sheaffer Pen | 67 | 65 | 67 |
| 14 | Shenandoah | 30 | 27¾ | 30 |
| 13 | do pf | 48 | 46⅜ | 48 |
| 2 | Sierra Pac Elec | 65 | 65 | 65 |
| 4 | Silica Gel Corp vtc | 29½ | 28⅝ | 29½ |
| †10 | Singer Mfg | 520 | 520 | 520 |
| 3 | Smith A O | 259 | 250½ | 259 |
| 1 | South Asbestos | 36 | 36 | 36 |
| 16 | St Regis n | 36⅞ | 36 | 36 |
| 2 | do rts | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ |
| 1 | Sisto Financial | 53 | 53 | 53 |
| 6 | Sonora Prod | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 1 | So Cal Ed B pf | 24⅞ | 24⅞ | 24⅞ |
| 1 | So Cal Ed C pf | 23⅞ | 23⅝ | 23⅞ |
| 1 | So Cities Util A | 66 | 66 | 66 |
| 1 | So Colo Pow A | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| 6 | Southern Corp | 17⅞ | 17½ | 17⅞ |
| 1 | South Penn Oil | 48⅝ | 48⅜ | 48⅝ |
| 2 | So Ice & Util B | 8⅛ | 8 | 8 |
| 2 | So Stores A | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| 6 | Sowest Dairies | 24 | 22⅞ | 24 |
| 5 | Sowest Gas Util | 16⅜ | 15¼ | 16 |
| 1 | Span & Gen Corp | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ |
| 1 | Starrett L S | 40¼ | 40¼ | 40¼ |
| 1 | Standard Motors | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ |
| 6 | Stand Oil Ind | 54⅛ | 53⅝ | 53⅝ |
| 14 | Stand Oil Ky | 41⅞ | 41 | 41⅜ |
| 2 | Stand Oil O | 113½ | 113½ | 113½ |
| 5 | Stand Pw & Lt | 169 | 160 | 160 |
| 12 | Starret Corp | 43⅛ | 42½ | 43⅛ |
| 1 | Stein Co pf | 88¼ | 88¼ | 88¼ |
| 2 | Stein Cosmetics | 19⅞ | 19½ | 19⅞ |
| 3 | Strauss Roth Stor | 27 | 26 | 26 |
| 4 | Sun Invest pf | 49 | 48½ | 48½ |
| 2 | Struth Wells T | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ |
| †150 | Swift & Co | 138 | 136⅛ | 136⅛ |
| 27 | Transamerica n | 66⅜ | 66 | 66⅜ |
| 26 | Transamerica rts | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ |
| 8 | Tampa El | 100 | 98¼ | 100 |
| 12 | Tri Cont All ctf | 99½ | 98 | 99½ |
| 10 | Teck H Gold | 5½ | 5⅜ | 5½ |
| 10 | Texon Oil & Land | 15 | 14⅞ | 15 |
| 6 | Thermold Co | 32⅞ | 31¼ | 32⅞ |
| 6 | Third Nat Inv | 68⅞ | 68½ | 68⅞ |
| 1 | Thomp Star pf | 40⅜ | 40⅜ | 40⅜ |
| 2 | Todd Shipyds | 53½ | 53⅛ | 53⅛ |
| 25 | Transam Corp | 164¼ | 163⅝ | 164 |
| 3 | Trans Air Trans | 15⅛ | 15 | 15⅛ |
| 5 | Trans L D Pict | 11½ | 10¼ | 11 |
| 35 | Tri Cont Corp | 45 | 43¾ | 45 |
| 2 | Tri Cont Corp pf | 107¼ | 107 | 107 |
| 1 | Triplex Saf Glass | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ |
| 5 | Tri Util | 58⅜ | 58 | 58 |
| 1 | Trunz Pork Stores | 37⅛ | 37⅛ | 37⅛ |
| 2 | Ulen & Co | 31⅛ | 31⅛ | 31⅛ |
| 4 | Union Am Invest | 73 | 71⅞ | 71⅞ |
| 2 | Un Nat G Can | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| 65 | Un Corp war | 42¼ | 40⅜ | 41⅞ |
| 4 | Un Elec Serv rts | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ |
| 127 | United Gas | 48¼ | 46⅝ | 48¼ |
| 931 | Un Gas Imp rts | 3½ | 3⅜ | 3½ |
| 170 | Un L&Pw A | 55 | 53⅝ | 53⅞ |
| 3 | Un L&Pw C pf | 116 | 115⅛ | 116 |
| 2 | Un L&Pw B nw | 99⅝ | 96 | 99⅝ |
| 1 | Unit Milk Prod | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 1 | Union Oil Asso | 52¼ | 52¼ | 52¼ |
| 3 | US Shares Fin | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 1 | US Dairy Prod B | 24¼ | 24¼ | 24¼ |
| 6 | Un Reprod B | 8⅝ | 8⅛ | 8⅝ |
| 2 | U S Dairy Prod A | 63 | 62½ | 63 |
| 4 | U S Finish new | 45 | 42 | 42 |
| 6 | U S Foil B | 59⅛ | 58⅞ | 58⅞ |
| 2 | Un Wall Paper | 25⅜ | 25¼ | 25⅜ |
| 2 | U S Lines | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ |
| 5 | U S Rubber reclm | 17 | 16 | 16 |
| 1 | United Strs pf | 67 | 67 | 67 |
| 2 | Un Verde Ext | 16¼ | 15¼ | 16¼ |
| 1 | Unity Gold Min | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 3 | Utah eMtals | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 21 | Utilities Equities | 35¾ | 35¼ | 35¾ |
| 18 | Utilities Pow (1A) | 32⅜ | 31 | 32 |
| 8 | Ut P&L B ct (1A) | 72¼ | 71⅛ | 72½ |
| 20 | Util & Industries | 52¼ | 51 | 52 |
| 12 | Util & Ind pf (1¼) | 53⅜ | 51 | 53⅜ |
| 1 | Vacuum Oil (4) | 120¾ | 120¾ | 120¾ |
| 1 | Van Camp Packing | 20¼ | 20¼ | 20¼ |
| 3 | Vick Finance | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ |
| 2 | Walker Mines | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ |
| 7 | Watson (JW) Co | 2⅝ | 2½ | 2½ |
| 8 | Wenden Cop (Mn | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ |
| 1 | West Tablets ctfs | 36 | 36 | 36 |
| 2 | White Nights Inc | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 1 | Warner Co | 56⅜ | 56⅜ | 56⅜ |
| 2 | Winter Benjamin | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ |
| 1 | Veeder Root | 49 | 49 | 49 |

DOMESTIC BONDS
(Sales in $1000)

| Sales | | High | Low | Last |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | Aluminum Ltd5s'48 | 98⅜ | 98¼ | 98⅜ |
| 3 | Am Pow&L 6s 2016 | 98⅞ | 98⅜ | 98⅞ |
| 3 | Am Roll M5s'48 | 98⅝ | 98⅛ | 98⅛ |
| 6 | Ark Pow&L5s'56 n | 85½ | 85 | 85 |
| 8 | As Dye Print6s'38 | 90½ | 90¼ | 90½ |
| 17 | At Fruit&S 8s'49 | 105⅜ | 105⅛ | 105½ |
| 8 | Atlas Ply 5½s '43 | 104⅛ | 103⅞ | 103⅞ |
| 13 | Bates Valve 6s '42 | 99⅞ | 99⅞ | 99⅞ |
| 1 | Boston&Me 6s '33 | 87⅛ | 87⅛ | 87⅛ |
| 1 | Canada C 5½s'47 | 99¼ | 99¼ | 99¼ |
| 11 | Can Pac 5s'44 | 90½ | 90 | 90 |
| 8 | Chic P Tool5½s'42 | 87½ | 87 | 87 |
| 5 | Chic Ry ctfs5s'27 | 87 | 86⅜ | 86⅜ |
| 1 | Childs Co 5s '43 | 95⅛ | 95⅛ | 95⅛ |
| 4 | Cities Ser G5½s42 | 102⅛ | 101⅝ | 101⅝ |
| 1 | Cleve Ill 5s A '54 | 71 | 71 | 71 |
| 7 | Colum R Br 7s '43 | 90⅞ | 90½ | 90⅞ |
| 7 | Cons G B 4½s '69 | 102⅛ | 102 | 102⅛ |
| 2 | Del EP 5½s '59 | 88⅛ | 88⅛ | 88⅛ |
| 10 | Denv & SL 6s '60 | 91½ | 91 | 91 |
| 11 | Fab Fn Cp 5½s '39 | 79½ | 78½ | 79½ |
| 6 | Fla P&L 5s '54 | 93⅝ | 93⅝ | 93⅝ |
| 21 | Grd Grip 6 '44 | 86 | 86 | 86 |
| 1 | Guard Invest 5 '48 | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ |
| 25 | Indnap P&L 5 '57 | 102⅛ | 102½ | 102¼ |
| 12 | Invest B&S 5 A '47 | 113⅛ | 112½ | 112½ |
| 3 | Invest Equity 5 '47 | 108⅝ | 108⅝ | 108⅝ |
| 11 | Kelvinator 6 '36 | 77½ | 77 | 77 |
| 72 | Laclede G 5½ '35 | 105¼ | 105 | 105 |
| 3 | Lone Star G 5 '42 | 89½ | 89½ | 89½ |
| 4 | McCord RAad 6 '43 | 78⅝ | 76½ | 76½ |
| 2 | N Strauss 6s'38 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| 3 | Nat Dist 6½s'35 | 95⅝ | 95⅜ | 95⅝ |
| 12 | Nat Toll Co 6s | 95¼ | 95 | 95 |
| 26 | Nat Tr Jour 6s'38 | 103 | 102⅝ | 103 |
| 9 | Nebr P 6s 2022 | 99¼ | 99 | 99 |
| 18 | Neisner Br 6s'48 | 99¼ | 99 | 99 |
| 12 | Park&Til 6s'36 | 85⅝ | 85⅛ | 85⅛ |
| 1 | Phila Ll 5½s'53 | 91 | 91 | 91 |
| 4 | Phila El 5s'47 | 86⅞ | 86⅜ | 86⅞ |
| 1 | Phil S G&E 4½s'57 | 101⅜ | 101⅜ | 101⅜ |
| 10 | Poor & Co 6s '39 | 105¼ | 105⅛ | 105⅛ |
| 1 | Potomac Ed 5s '56 | 94⅞ | 94⅞ | 94⅞ |
| 5 | Reliance M 5s '54 | 107 | 106⅝ | 106⅝ |
| 2 | Roch Cen P 5s '53 | 78 | 78 | 78 |
| 1 | St L G & C 6s '47 | 82 | 82 | 82 |
| 6 | Scripps 5½s '43 | 91⅝ | 91⅝ | 91⅝ |
| 3 | Sh W&P 4½s '67 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| 2 | Snider P 6s '32 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| 4 | SEP&L 6s 2025 | 101⅜ | 101½ | 101½ |
| 4 | So Cal Ed 5s '51 | 98½ | 98¼ | 98½ |
| 6 | So Cal Ed 5s '52 | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ |
| 36 | Shell Un O 5s '49 | 100½ | 100 | 100½ |
| 1 | SwstG&E 5s A '57 | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ |
| 4 | Swst P&L 6s | 102⅛ | 102 | 102 |
| 2 | Staley Mfg 6s '42 | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ |
| 3 | Stand Inv 5½s '39 | 100⅛ | 100 | 100⅛ |
| 3 | St Pow & L 6s '37 | 96⅝ | 96⅝ | 96⅝ |
| 1 | Stutz Mot 7½s '37 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| 1 | Sun Oil 5½s '39 | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ |
| 2 | Tex City G '48 | 85 | 85 | 85 |
| 2 | ThermoldCo 6s '34 | 92⅝ | 90 | 92⅝ |
| 3 | Trans L 6½'32 ww | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 4 | Ulen & Co 6s'44 | 99⅛ | 99 | 99⅛ |
| 5 | Uni Am Inv 5s'48 | 112½ | 112½ | 112½ |
| 6 | Un Lt&Ry 5½s'52 | 82⅞ | 82⅝ | 82⅝ |
| 1 | Un Lt&Ry 5s'52 | 97⅝ | 79⅝ | 97⅝ |
| 7 | U S Radiator 5s'38 | 89 | 89 | 89 |
| 1 | U S Rub 6½s'31 | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| 1 | U S Rub 6½s'36 | 97⅝ | 97⅝ | 97⅝ |
| 1 | U S Rub 6½s'37 | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| 16 | Util P&Lt 5s'59 | 92½ | 92 | 92½ |
| 3 | Virg El P 5s'55 | 96⅛ | 96⅛ | 96⅛ |
| 5 | West N Del 6s'44 | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ |
| 1 | Wn Pow 5½s'57 | 175 | 175 | 175 |
| 10 | Wiscon Cent 5s'30 | 99¼ | 99¼ | 99¼ |

FOREIGN BONDS

| Sales | | High | Low | Last |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | Bu Aires P 7½s A | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 10 | Chileans Cons 7s60 | 94¼ | 94 | 94¼ |
| 20 | Chile M Bk 6s 62 | 86½ | 86⅛ | 86½ |
| 3 | Com Pr Bk 5½s 37 | 83 | 82½ | 83 |
| 2 | Cuban Tel 7½s 41 | 107¼ | 107¼ | 107¼ |
| 5 | Danish Con 5s 53 | 97⅞ | 97⅞ | 97⅞ |
| 1 | East Prs L B 6s30 | 96⅜ | 96⅜ | 96⅜ |
| 1 | Fin Ind Bk 7s 44 | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ |
| 1 | Finld RMBk 6s61 | 81 | 81 | 81 |
| 1 | Frankfort 6½s 53 | 88⅛ | 88⅛ | 88⅛ |
| 1 | Gelsenkirchen 6s43 | 89⅞ | 89⅞ | 89⅞ |
| 6 | Ger Cons Mn 6s47 | 78⅛ | 78 | 78⅛ |
| 5 | Hambrg El 5½s 38 | 81 | 81 | 81 |
| 4 | Hanvr St C 6s 31 | 95¼ | 95¼ | 95¼ |
| 5 | Isarco Hy El 7s 52 | 86 | 86 | 86 |
| 6 | Ital Sup P 6s 63 | 72⅞ | 72⅛ | 72⅞ |
| 6 | Jugo Sl M B 7s 57 | 73 | 71⅞ | 73 |
| 20 | Nip El Pow 6½s'53 | 89½ | 89 | 89 |
| 10 | Potrero Sg 7s'47ww | 72 | 72 | 72 |
| 1 | Prussia FS 6½s'51 | 89 | 89 | 89 |
| 1 | Prussia FS 6s'52 | 83 | 83 | 83 |
| 1 | Ruhr G Corp6½s53 | 79¼ | 79¼ | 79¼ |
| 6 | Stinnes 7s '46 ww | 86⅞ | 85½ | 85½ |
| 1 | Uni El Svc 7s'56ww | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| 3 | Uni S Wks6½s'47A | 83⅝ | 83⅝ | 83⅝ |

†Actual sales.

# NATIONAL CITY BANK MEXICO BRANCH HAS AUSPICIOUS BEGINNING

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—Banking circles of Mexico City are showing considerable interest in the "very good showing" of the National City Bank in the first statement issued by its local branch since this was opened on Aug. 5.

The statement which bears the date of Sept. 18 is to be made public here tomorrow and shows that the bank's deposits, in round figures, amount to 4,700,000 pesos. The total resources are given as 5,250,000 pesos, and the total loans are little less than 1,000,000 pesos.

The statement, bankers declare, compares favorably with the last statements of the Bank of Montreal and the Canadian Bank of Commerce which have been established here 20 years and lead all banks here in deposits. The Bank of Montreal reports deposits of 45,300,000 pesos and loans amounting to 1,300,000 pesos. The Canadian Bank reports deposits of close to 14,000,000 pesos and loans amounting to 6,800,000 pesos.

National City Bank is now seriously considering the opening of additional branches in Mexico in such cities as Monterey and Torreon and perhaps in others.

# FALL RIVER CLOTH SALES SHOW DECLINE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FALL RIVER, Mass.—Inquiry continued at nearly normal this week in the local cloth market, but sales slumped appreciably as compared with the business done the previous week. Inquiry was largely for 36-inch constructions, sateens and wide and narrow odds. The 36-inch styles sold in fair volume on an average price basis of 46 cents a pound. Wide and narrow odds sold in a moderate way at from 47 to 48 cents a pound.

Although not as active as a week ago, sateens sold fairly well, the 4:37s holding firm at 11⅛ cents, and the 4:70s, at 10⅛. Three-leaf twills sold in a small way at full prices. Sales of marquisettes somewhat exceeded last week's figure.

The supply of cloth in the local market is reported heavier than usual, and this in spite of somewhat curtailed production during the last few weeks.

Today's quotations on standard goods are: 38½-in., 64x60s, 8⅛c; 39-in., 56x44s, 6⅞c; 27-in., 64x60s, 5⅞c; 27-in., 56x52s, 5c and 25-in., 40x32s 3⅛c.

# Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Belle Fowler, Toledo, O.
J. O. Fowler, Toledo, O.
Louis J. Schneider, Birmingham, Mich.
Geraldine W. Schneider, Birmingham, Mich.
Mrs. Celia K. Loomis, Detroit, Mich.
Edward A. Kimball, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Douglas H. Moore, Clarksdale, Miss.
Mrs. Anna L. Mowry, Long Beach, Calif.
Mrs. Edwin S. Lewis, Bucyrus, O.
Mrs. Rosma H. Emerson, Hotel Windermere, Chicago.
Mrs. Harry G. Hempstead, St. Charles, Ill.
Mrs. Rilla D. Boyd, Kansas City, Mo.
Edith G. Symonds, Salem, Mass.
Arthur Young, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.
Minnie W. Young, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.
Marjorie D. Stevens, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Jeanne M. Stewart, Butte, Mont.
Mrs. Mary C. Andersen, Great Falls, Mont.
P. W. Holstrom, Joliet, Ill.
Albert M. Schwartz, Jacksonville, Fla.
Augusta Buffum, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. Susan M. Buffum, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. Nettie B. Buckley, Bangor, Me.
Mrs. May P. Benedict, Los Angeles, Calif.
John A. Holshoy, Canton, O.
Mrs. Bessie Finley, Mineral City, O.
Mrs. Harriette L. Ludlow, Toledo, O.
David Chisholm, Toronto, Can.
Mrs. Harry Denker, Indianapolis, Ind.
Mrs. Laura Willms, Columbus, Ind.
Mrs. Frances Elliott Palmer, Evanston, Ill.
Harry L. Staup, Toledo, O.
Mrs. Elizabeth S. Giegel, Toledo, O.
F. G. Giegel, Toledo, O.
Mrs. Minnie Ehrhardt, Evanston, Ill.
Mrs. Ida M. Wright, Cleveland, O.
Miss Mary C. MacDonald, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. H. O. Malsbury, Bozeman, Mont.
Mrs. Mary Ettenhofer, Toledo, O.
B. N. Woodson, Lincoln, Neb.
Mrs. Mary Ola Woodson, Lincoln, Neb.
Mildred Lee Woodson, Lincoln, Neb.
Josephine Woodson, Lincoln, Neb.
Clarence E. Sorensen, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Carla Sorensen, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Margaret E. Brown, Detroit, Mich.
William W. Brown, Detroit, Mich.
Melvin E. Brown, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Clara E. Plate, Los Angeles, Calif.
F. C. Plate, Los Angeles, Calif.
C. C. Riddle, Toledo, O.
Mrs. Esther Merrill Riddle, Toledo, O.
Emmet M. Baugher, Newark, O.
Dorothy H. Baugher, Newark, O.
Jack Chapman, Toledo, O.
Stella C. Heath, Toledo, O.
Mrs. William Purves, Toledo, O.
William Purves, Toledo, O.
Mrs. Anna M. Nichols, Toledo, O.
Merlin Pottock, Chicago, Ill.
Florence P. Girkins, Toledo, O.
Ronald W. Girkins, Toledo, O.
Helen W. Parkes, Carmel, Calif.
Stella L. Vincent, Carmel, Calif.
Hattie Hover, Toledo, O.
Edna Langendorf, Toledo, O.
Nettie M. Crom, Toledo, O.
Harold Hover, Toledo, O.
Mrs. Elsie Hoag, Syracuse, N. Y.
C. C. Hoag, Syracuse, N. Y.
Mrs. Myrtle H. Allen, Toledo, O.
Russell G. Allen, Toledo, O.
Miss Lydia B. Matlack, San Francisco, Calif.
Mrs. Frances M. Oswalt, Willard, O.
Fred N. Hooper, Portland, Me.
Elliott Dexter, New York City.
Bertha C. Schulte, Toledo, O.
Myrtle P. Clark, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Mrs. Katherine M. Hurd, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Elizabeth Tyler, Waterloo, Ia.


# EUROPE

## Local Classified

**Other Than United States and Canada**

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms to Let or a Post Wanted heading.*

### BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LONDON—Comfortably furnished bed-sitting rooms with breakfast; dinner when required; quiet private house; close district railway and buses. 3 Hurlingham Gardens, S.W.6.

VENICE—Pension La Calcina, Zattere. Ruskin's House, full south, moderate terms; running water.

### FOR SALE

STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN—An electric kitchen stove, slightly used. MRS. VALDE, Grevturegatan 77. Tel. Ö. 2787.

### HOUSES FOR SALE

PURLEY, SURREY, ENG.—Freehold semi-detached residence; 3 large reception rooms, 5 bedrooms first floor, 2 servants'; full-sized tennis court; garage for 2 cars; 75-foot frontage; quiet private road; house & garden in most excellent order; gas, water, telephone, electric light; £2500. Apply E., 30 Furze Lane, Purley.

### PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

MENTON—Riviera Guest House for boys & men. For particulars of exclusive villa with coaching facilities managed by widow of well-known schoolmaster write MacMUNN, Barclays Bank, Menton, A.M. France.

### PRIVATE TOURING

PARIS, FRANCE—MR. TALEB

9 rue Jean-Marie Jégo, drives own 7-seater New Delage anywhere in Europe. Price according number. Telephone Littré 58-74.

### TO LET—FURNISHED

PARIS—7-roomed apartment, bathroom, terrace; modern comforts; near Champ-de-Mars; silver, linen; long let; frs. 7300 monthly. MRS. SCHLEBER, 199 rue de Grenelle.

### TOWN AND COUNTRY PROPERTY

FOR SALE at Cannes A. M., France, large modern villa with lift, central heating, gas, electricity; enjoying splendid view; 10 minutes from station, beach and casino; with beautiful shaded park; dependence garage, keeper's lodge. For information apply to PAUL WARNERY, Villa Val d'Azur, b/Cannes.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## Denmark

### COPENHAGEN

CHR. C. SOLDATHS SUCC'S
(G. SPELLERBERG & SØN)
*Fresh and Smoked Provisions*
HØJBROPLADS 2 Tel. Cent. 1422

N. THORSØE-OLSEN & CO.
*PRINTING OFFICE*
Henrik Steffensvej 2 Tel. Vester 3059

### ROSKILDE

Vitamon-Yeastfood and Fishmeal for Fattening of Pigs
R. THOLSTRUP
IBSGAARD, ROSKILDE

## France

### CANNES—FRENCH RIVIERA

ALFRED SHARON
*COUNSELLOR AT LAW*
*REAL ESTATE*
15, rue des Belges, Cannes

### JUAN LES PINS FRENCH RIVIERA

WINDSOR HOTEL
The nearest to the beach
ALL COMFORTS
SAFE SEA BATHING
Moderate prices. Open all the year

### NICE—FRENCH RIVIERA

*Consulting Engineers and Architects*
HOME BUILDERS
Erect, own and sell modern apartments, undertake real estate transactions.
HOVNANIAN & CO.
2, Boulevard Victor-Hugo

### PARIS

Geneva Graham
will be happy to see you and to explain her quite individual method of developing and perfecting in its highest form.
*Feminine Beauty*
Studios:
61, Fbg. St-Honoré

AMERICAN-FRANCO-ITALIAN RESTAURANT
28 rue de Ponthieu
(Rond Point des Champs Elysées)
Tel. Elysées 66-66
*REAL AMERICAN FOOD*
in large airy restaurant

Princess Mary's Hosiery
French House 205, Rue St-Honoré
HIGH CLASS SILK STOCKINGS
ANGORA UNDERWEAR
ITALIAN SILK UNDERWEAR

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## France

### PARIS
(Continued)

The RIVOLI TEA ROOMS
2, rue de l'Echelle (near Louvre)
*English & American Confectionery*
Orders taken and delivered to your home.
Breakfast—Lunch—Tea—Dinner

CLEANING & DYEING
SPAVR
34, rue de l'Echiquier Telephone Provence 48-33
Specialty of Ladies Fine Garments.

GRAND GARAGE DESCOMBES
13, rue Descombes, Paris (17ème)
Porte Champerret
Tel.: Wagram 19-19
Complete and Conscientious Garage
*SERVICE ACCESSORIES*
Sté Automobile Louis Graf & Co.

JEWELLERY OF MERIT
MARCEL POCHELON
62, rue Lafayette, Paris
Tel.: Provence 75-43

GEORGES
*JEWELLER*
Repairs a Speciality
Tel. Elysées 83-63 100, rue de la Boëtie

MILLINERY
Haute Mode
Moderate Prices
ANNY DACCORD
56 Faubourg St-Honoré,
Elysée Building No. 70

DAILY DOLLAR DINNER
served from Noon until 9 p. m.
Also à la carte breakfast, lunch, dinner.
Native American Cooks and Management.
The BUTLER'S PANTRY
17, rue Jules-Chaplain
Around the corner from 143 Boul. Raspail
Telephone: Danton 51-87.

## Germany

### BERLIN

GEBRÜDER PFLAUME
Friedrich Str. 205—Ecke Zimmer Str.
Old Established Firm
Camelhair & Woollen Rugs & Blankets
Knitted Wear Hosiery
—Altes Spezialgeschäft—
*Kamelhaar—Schlaf—Reisedecken*
*Strickjacken, Trikotagen, Strümpfe*

KLUGE
*DELICATESSEN*
Speciality: best quality flour all baking ingredients
Wilmersdorf Pfalzburger Str. 59
Tel. H 1 Pfalzburg 6340
Feinkost. Spezialität feinstes Auszugsmehl "Müllerstolz" und sämtliche Backartikel

PENSION ADRIA
Berlin W. 15 near Zoo Station Lietzenburger Str. 51 Tel. J 2 Oliva 554
*Quiet rooms attractively furnished. Equipped with every comfort.*

BLUMENHAUS SCHULZ
Wilmersdorf Güntzel Str. 44
Tel. Pfalzburg 6548
FLORIST

MÖBELHAUS A. KRAUSS
Charlottenburg, Scharren Str. 32a
Tel. Wilhelm 359 und Baerwald 4543
FURNITURE
Suites in every kind of wood & style
Upholstering and Decorating
Wohnungseinrichtungen in jeder Stil- u. Holzart
Dekorationen und Polsterarbeiten

PENSION POTSDAMERPLATZ
Bellevue Str. 6 Tel. B 2 Lützow 1614
*Modern Comforts. Central Situation.*
*Running Water in Every Room*
*Rooms with Bath*

SCHUH-ECK Shoe Stores
SCHÖNHAUSER ALLEE 85
„Mercedes" Schuhe
RICHARD KUHN
Zweiggeschäfte (branches):
Schönhauser Allee 78 & 114
U-Bahn Nordring

House Administration Undertaken
O. SCHRIDDE
Berlin SO 36 Falckenstein Str. 45
übernimmt Hausverwaltungen

TRANSLATIONS, TYPEWRITING
Corrections in English, German, French, Russian; also book-keeping.
MRS. A. RICHTER-TOTTIEN
Nürnberger Str. 33/34. Tel. Bavaria 1775
Übersetzungen

EUGEN ZEISE
Greifswalder Str. 43. Tel. Königstadt 824
IRONMONGERY
House & Kitchen Utensils, Glass & China.
Haus- & Küchengeräte, Glas, Porzellan.

Men's Hosiers
BERLINER HUT-COMPANIE
Lutz & Schäfer
Königgrätzer Str. 45. Am Anhalter Bahnhof.
Telephone: F 5 Bergmann 2323
ELEGANTE HERREN-AUSSTATTUNGEN

CAFE TEA ROOMS
High-Class Confectioners
Hillbrich
Established 1863
24 Leipziger Strasse (City)
Branch: 202 Kurfurstendamm (West End)

KARL LINDE JUN.
*BUILDERS and DECORATORS*
Berlin-Neukölln
Richard Platz 25 Tel. Neukölln 8381
Sämtliche Maurer-, Zimmer- u. Putzarbeiten
Hausreparaturen, Fassadenarbeiten

Hotel Englischer Hof
Mittel Strasse, corner of Friedrich Str. near Station & Unter den Linden
Modern comforts. Moderate terms.

COMFORTABLE HOME
Rooms plain & elegant with breakfast only
PENSION GLASER
Frau Johanna Wilhelm
Berlin-Charlottenburg
Gervinus Str. 24 Tel. C 2 Bleibtreu 1413

PHOTOGRAPHERS
Artistic Portrait Photography
Instruction Professional Training
KÖNIG-ROHDE
Lützow Str. 77 Tel. Lützow 8380
Künstlerische Portrait-Photographie

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## Germany

### BERLIN
(Continued)

PRINTER
SPECIALITY: Printing of Designs & Documents.
Otto Ohme
Schöneberg, Ebers Str. 44. Tel. Stephan 8974
Buchdruckerei. Spezialität:
Druck von Zeichnungen und Dokumenten

BUTCHERS
*excellent meat and sausages*
ERNST MIERSCH, Fleischermeister
Bln. N. Müller Str. 63.
Tel. C. 6 Moabit 789
RIND- und SCHWEINE-SCHLÄCHTEREI
feine Fleisch- und Wurstwaren

CARPETS LINOLEUM
M. LAMMFROMM & VOGEL
Potsdamer Str. 127 Tel. Nollendorf 1120/22
TEPPICHE LÄUFER LINOLEUM
Decken aller Art
Monitor Leser erhalten Sonderrabatt, ausgenommen Linoleum u. Markenartikel

PENSION NAUMANN
Berlin-Wilmersdorf, Nikolsburger Platz 6
Phone: H 1 Uhland 4704, 4705, 1390
*First Class House*
*Running water in every room*

### DRESDEN

*Automobile and Naphtha Oil*
KURT SCHULZE
Niedersedlitz, Schul Str. 2 Tel. 630
AUTO-OELE und BOHR-OELE

UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE
All orders executed, also repairs
PAULA SONNTAG
Dürer Strasse 17
Spezialgeschäft für neue Polstermöbel wunschgemässe Anfertigung u. Aufpolsterung

Sächsische Porzellantabrik zu Potschappel von Carl Thieme
Handpainted Dresden China
Originators of the Famous Perforated Line
*Retail Shop at Dresden* Prager Str. 23

*LUTE—GUITAR LESSONS with SINGING*
GERTRUD KLIEM
Hainsberger Str. 13.
Lauten-Guitarre Unterricht mit Gesang.

### HAMBURG

CONFECTIONERS AND CAFÉ
The very place you are looking for in Hamburg
Neuerwall 40 and Alsterarkaden 9
„PREDIGER"
Konditorei und Café
Lieferungen ausser dem Hause
Tel. C 4 Dammtor 4251 und 2520

COAL COKE
PAUL LAMMERT
Heidenkampsweg 37, Hamburg 15
Telephone: Alster 3058 3180
Kohlen—Koks—Briketts
Zentralheizungskoks

Meat Products and Sausage Makers
*Best Quality Free Delivery*
LUDWIG RUOPP
Mühlenkamp 8. Tel. B 2 Uhlenhorst 4207.
Fabrik feiner Fleisch- u. Wurstwaren
Lieferung frei Haus

Well furnished rooms with or without board, bath, telephone, good connections.
PENSIONAT MEYER
Hamburg 24, Lübecker Str. 29
Tel. H. 2. Elbe 8019
Gut möblierte Zimmer mit und ohne Pension, Bad, Telefon, gute Verbindungen

ROOMS for short or prolonged stay with or without board, bath, telephone. Close to water (Alster).
FRAU L. ROSENTHAL, Hamburg 24
Hartwicus Str. 13 Tel. B.3.Lützow 3196
Zimmer mit und ohne Pension

Umbrellas, Canes, Gloves for ladies and gentlemen. Repairs. Gloves cleaned.
W. VOSSGRAFF, Hamburg
Wandsbecker Chaussee 329
Schirme, Stöcke, Handschuhe für Damen u. Herren, Reparaturen u. Handschuhreinigung

### MÜNCHEN

MARIE SUSSMANN
Theresien Str. 27 Tel. 297112
*LADIES' OUTFITTERS*
Gowns, Cloaks, Hats
Tasteful at moderate prices
DAMENMODEN
geschmackvoll und preiswert

### STUTTGART

Best Quality Shirts, Underwear, Ties, Gloves
M. HERZOG
Konigsbau-Passage 16 Tel. 23602
Gute Qualitäten in Oberhemden, Unterwäsche, Kravatten, Handschuhe

TAILORS
Suits Made to Measure
*German and English Materials Stocked*
A. Gegenheimer
Herzog Str. 3 Tel. S. A. 60961
HERREN—MASS—SCHNEIDEREI
Lager in deutschen und englischen Qualitätsstoffen

## Holland

### AMSTERDAM

J. A. STRAUSS
P. O. Box 934
*PRODUCE BROKER & AGENT*

### FRIEZENVEEN

DE LANGE & JONKER
Friezenveen (Twenthe)
DAMASK—LINEN—COTTON GOODS
Lingerie factory; direct delivery to private persons. Agent: Miss Hovens, Greve.
AUKE STELLINGSWERFSTRAAT 67
Leeuwarden.

### THE HAGUE

ELECTRIC PRINTING
G. H. VAN DER BOOM
Conradkade 2 & 3
Tel. 30726 THE HAGUE

## Italy

### FLORENCE

COUNTESS CASSINI
displays
*LATEST PARIS MODELS*
Gowns, Wraps, etc., at her shop Via Tornabuoni 13, first floor, Opposite the Strozzi Palace.

GEORGE A. COLE *Art Dealer*
Covers made to order in the following sizes:
6¼ by 4⅝ 9⅝ by 6⅝
10 by 6⅝ 15 by 10⅝
3 Borgo San Jacopo

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## Italy

### ROME

WALLACE SERVICES
*The right office for YOU*
Tourist Services Public Stenographer
Real Estate
Tel. 41148 3 Piazza Barberini

## Norway

### OSLO

SCHELLER & CO.
*Proprietor S. SIVERTSEN*
Tollbodgt. 6, Oslo
OIL, PACKING AND SHIP STORE DEALER

## Sweden

### GOTHENBURG

ANDERS JOHANSSONS
*BUTCHER*
Meat, Fish and Vegetables
Prime Qualities
Tel. 44842-45642
Karl. Johansgatan 59-61

Provisions for Foreign Boats
Tel. 42699
Reps. Kapt. Arvid. Nilsson

### STOCKHOLM

TWILFIT
is the right store when buying
CORSETS
CORSELETS
UNDERWEAR
STOCKINGS
GLOVES
Nybrogatan 11 STOCKHOLM

Firma Sven Myrstedt
5 Kungsgatan
*CARPETS CURTAINS TAPESTRIES*

*Books—Magazines—Stationery*
A. B. Biblioteksbokhandeln
Biblioteksgatan 12

*Pay a visit to*
WILMA JANSON'S
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS
Biblioteksgatan 12 Kungsgatan 27

TYRA LAGERKRANS
*MILLINERY SHOP*
15 Humlegårdsgatan 15

## Switzerland

### BERNE

*Satisfaction guaranteed at*
Zentral-Waschanstalt A. G.
*Prompt and careful service*
SCHWARZTHORSTRASSE 33
Tel. Bw. 19.75

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY Ltd.
Berne Zürich
*THE HOUSE FOR CARPETS AND LINOLEUM*

*FIRST CLASS MILLINERY*
VOLKMANN-REINHARD
Schwanengasse 4, Berne

Stationery—Envelopes
*For personal and business use*
*Fountain Pens*
W. RUEGG & CIE
Schwanengasse 5
Large Assortment

Anton Waltisbühl & Co.
Kornhausplatz Telephone Bw. 4544
Remington Typewriters
Standard Portables, Noiseless
Office Furniture

*COAL, WOOD & BENZINE*
J. WYSS & CO. A. G.
Schwanegasse 5
Telephone Bollwerk 1840

KARL RIESTERER
Kramgasse 80, Berne
Speciality for Brushes and Household Brushes
*REPAIRS*

*DELIKATESSEN*
W. TSCHANZ
Berne
69 Kramgasse 69

# CONTINENTAL EUROPE · AFRICA · AUSTRALIA · NEW ZEALAND

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## Switzerland

### BERNE (Continued)

Furniture-House Märki
Kramgasse 61 & Bantigerstrasse 14
founded 1878
*COMPLETE FURNISHERS*
First class and moderate prices
Ganze Aussteuern erstklassig & preiswert
Märki

### GENEVA

MODES
MAISON JEANTET
11 Rue du Rhone
Maison de Haute Couture Parisienne
O'Donnell-Garnier
12 Rue de la Croix d'Or
Our aim is: Quality—Service.
English Spoken Tel. Stand 49.39

MLLE. A. GARNIER
*MODES*
(HATS)
9 Rue du Rive Tel. Stand 53.44

### LAUSANNE

*Founded in 1856*
Hosiery Haberdashery
WEITH & CIE
Rue de Bourg 27.
Knitting, Wool, Cotton and Silk Material for embroidery and fancy work. Knitted Sports Garments. Jaeger's and Basurel's Underwear.

QUALITY GROCER
of SQUARE DAPPLES
*Fruit, Fish and Poultry*
*Swiss Chocolates*
*Mellen-Morges Temperance Drinks*
M. GILLIÉRON
Lausanne, under the station, Switzerland.

THEOPHILE KUHN
*Tool Maker*
Travelling Representative visits all Machine Shops in Switzerland
Ave. Ste. Luce 18 Lausanne

### MURTEN

M. MINKOWSKY
*Drapery*
*Finest Quality in Silks, Laces, Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear.*
MAINSTREET Tel. 27

### NEUCHATEL

*Bureau Technique et Commercial*
G. ROMY
Neuchatel, Plan 6
Dish Washing Machines
Washing Machines
Vacuum Cleaners and Polishers
Liquid Polish

Mr. Virgile Romy, Plan 6
REPRESENTANT DES GRAND MAGASINS DU SAUVAGE, Bale
Superb collection of Woollen Goods, Silks and Velvets.
Exhibition of Gowns, Cloaks, etc., on October 2 and 3 at the Hotel du Soleil, Neuchatel

### ST. GALLEN

ARNOLD BAUMANN
Bankverein Neugasse 54
CURTAINS
*of every kind.*
*Fabrication and en detail.*

G. PANELLA
*FLORAL ARTIST*
Marktplatz 14 Tel. 2887

WOOL and SILK STUFFS
FRAU DOSENBACH
Rorschacherstr. 48 1 floor b Casino

### Vitznau on Lake Lucerne

PENSION WALDHEIM
Pleasant Holiday Resort
Season April—October
*Tariff on application*
C. SIEGRIST—HUPFER

### ZURICH

TEACHER
with Zürich teachers' diploma gives *LESSONS TO CHILDREN*
Occasionally Holiday-Governess
MRS. BERTA ESSIG-WYSS, Dietikon

Albrecht-Schläpfer & Co
Linthesherplatz 10, b/Pestalozzidenkmal
Table-linen, Bed-linen, Table-cloths
Chaiselongue-covers
*COMPLETE TROUSSEAUX*

FURS (Pelze)
Jackets & Mantles from simplest to the finest, at very moderate prices.
Remodelling and Repairs.
Mrs. FREY-SCHALLER
Schiffländeplatz 24, I

HAVE you renewed your subscription to the Monitor? Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue, and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## Switzerland

### ZURICH (Continued)

Confiserie Schurter
*Founded 1879*
Bahnhofbrücke—Limmatquai
TEA ROOM
Finest Quality Swiss Chocolates
Crosse & Blackwell Orange Marmalade
Huntley & Palmer Biscuits

GUSTAV WIENECKE
*Meat Sausages*
12 Storcheng. Tel. Sel. 97.07
Kiusplatz Tel. Hot. 90.42
*Delivery to Domicile*

## Union of South Africa

### CAPE TOWN

MORTONS BATTERY SERVICE
For all classes of Battery charging and repair work. Motor car electrical faults located and remedied. Armature rewinding a speciality. Distributors for "USL" BATTERIES
Phone 3039 & 1723 88 Bree Street

FOSTER, STEVENSON & CO., LTD.
*Footwear for All the Family*
Every Pair Guaranteed—"Fair Wear or a New Pair."
33 Plein St., P. O. Box 882, Cape Town

MADAME GRACE
*AMERICAN CORSET SPECIALITIES*
Room 4, 122 Adderley Street, Cape Town

MISS GRACE HILL
*SHORTHAND—TYPEWRITING DUPLICATING*
General Assurance Buildings, St. Georges Street, Cape Town.
Strictly confidential. Phone 5422.

A. F. HONEYMAN
MERCHANT TAILOR and OUTFITTER
LADIES' COATS and SKIRTS
34 St. George's Street, Cape Town.
Phone 2360 Central.

THE REAL LACE STORE
For Real Laces (Best Grades only), Richelieu Work, Ladies' Quality Hosiery, Hickory Garters, Ladies' Handkerchiefs, Novelties, Ribbons, Spun Silk Fugi, Haberdashery.
138 Adderley St., P. O. Box 2316, Cape Town

J. LAWLEY & CO. *Ltd.*
*"West of England"*
for Men's and Boys' Clothing and Outfitting. Come in and inspect our Goods.
Westminster House, 120 Longmarket Street, Cape Town.

MURDOCK'S
RELIABLE JEWELLERS, DIAMOND MERCHANTS, WATCHMAKERS, GOLDSMITHS & SILVERSMITHS.
100 Adderley Street
P. O. Box 901, Cape Town

### DURBAN

James Downing
Ladies'Wear — Baby Wear
Toilet Goods — Haberdashery
Household Linens — Art Needlework
Irish Linen Store

ADAMS & CO. LTD.
328-330 WEST STREET
STATIONERS & BOOKSELLERS
All Classes of Stationery, Fountain Pens. Standard Literature. Latest Fiction. School Books and Requisites. Juvenile & Toy books.

OLDFIELD BROS. & CO.
513-515 WEST STREET
*HOME FURNISHERS and UPHOLSTERERS*
Telephone: 3299 Central

FLORETTE—*Florist*
Bouquets, Presentation Baskets. Cut Flowers, etc.
Fresh Daily
340 West Street. Phone 3384

Established 1900
C. A. STONIER
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor. Thought, Care and Real Tailoring. Ladies' Tailoring by an expert.
14 Hooper Lane (next to Payne Bros.)

BRISKER'S
(Thomson & Brisker)
*MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS*
"Brisker's Corner" West and Field Streets

MACKENZIE'S
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTER
Neckwear—Shirts—Hosiery Specialists
344 West Street. Phone 4683

*SPORTS-GOODS*
COMBER-TANDY
435 West St. (next Hendersons)
Tennis Rackets Our Speciality
Telephone 588

Ask for GOODRICH TYRES
SILVERTOWN OILS & GOODRICH Bathing Caps
Distributors: J. H. Vivian & Co., Ltd.
Phone 528 Palmer Street P. O. Box 42

*Try in the home:—*
EUZOL Baking Powder, Cloudy Ammonia, Salad & Cooking Oil
Made in Durban
Stocked by Local Dealers
Manufacturer's Agent: W. Batting Box 2378

McMASTER'S
FAMILY HAIRDRESSERS
Eight Experienced Attendants
Greenacre's Passage Telephone 1032
*Open on Friday Evenings.*

Coal Specialists (Pty) Ltd.
35 Acutt's Arcade
Household Coal, Firewood, Coke
Charcoal
Building & Fencing Poles
P. O. Box 2069 Phones 1340—3102

### JOHANNESBURG

FAIRHAVEN RESIDENTIAL HOTEL
Charlton Terrace, Johannesburg
offers comfort and quietness. Pleasant grounds, 2 tennis courts, garages. Ten minutes' walk to Christian Science church. Phone 00165. Tel. "Fairhaven," Johannesburg.

CAER GLOW
10 Park Lane, Parktown
Residential. On Bus Route.
Tennis, and large garden.
Phone Yeo. 001012

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## Union of South Africa

### JOHANNESBURG (Continued)

THE
Ladies' Dress Parlour
*Superlative Values*
*Moderate Prices*
The Choicest Selection of New Models from London and Paris.
DRESSES SPORTSWEAR
COATS RAINCOATS
HATS UNDIES
SUNSHADES, HANDBAGS
FLOWERS
Visit the new daylight salons, and be assured of first-class quality and service. You will be astonished at our prices!

THE LADIES' DRESS PARLOUR
11-12 (First Floor) Harvard Buildings
Corner Joubert St. & Pritchard St.
P. O. Box 6663, Johannesburg
Telegrams "Ladrespal"—Phone 7816

Fanny Farmer's Tea Rooms Ltd.
Makers of French Pastry and Confectionery
Pritchard St., opp. Law Courts & Kerk St., opp. Ansteys

"FANNY" Symbolising Pure Foods, Cleanliness and Service.
*"Made in sight by men in white"*


F. CRANKO & CO.
*"Everything for the Typewriter"*
New & used typewriters sold, exchanged and hired.
Repairs to all makes.
OFFICE SUPPLIES, PRINTING & STATIONERY
Sole Agent Transvaal & O. F. S. Smith Premier Typewriters
Locarno House, 22 Loveday Street
P. O. Box 5384 Phone 2777 & 2631

D. WHITTAKER
*COAL MERCHANT*
Only best coal supplied. Wood-logs or chopped.
6 Henderson's Bldgs., Von Brandis St.
Phone 4464 P. O. Box 1239

C. GORDON DAVIES & CO.
*MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS*
Agents for Duncan Bayne, Ltd., good furniture makers, 146 Main St. South African & Overseas Agencies undertaken. Soft goods, Outfitting, Footwear.
National Bank Bldgs., Von Brandis Sq.
Phone 5218 P. O. Box 852

"DERA"
*LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS*
Permanent Waving Experts
72a Kerk St., opp. Public Library
Phone 2445 Central

*The* MISSES HENDRIE
Henwoods Bldgs., Pritchard Street
Johannesburg, S. A.
Teachers of Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Languages, etc.
Commercial and Business Training.

MOTORISTS
Insure your Cars through me and obtain "NO CLAIM" rebates on premiums up to 33 1-3%
All Classes of Insurance Effected
LUCIEN FRANCK, Insurance Broker & General Agent, P. O. Box 667. Phone 4113.

"CADARGA"
High Class Residential Hotel
Every comfort, moderate terms, garages.
41 Fife Ave., Berga Phone Yeo. 2882

### PIETERMARITZBURG

W. W. STEVENS
LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS
Experts in Eugene Permanent Waving Marcel, Waterwaving, Shingling, etc.
Telephone 2722 236, Church Street

## Australia

### BRISBANE

GLADYS FROST
Teacher of Piano, Singing, *Accompanying*
Can assist you to choose your piano
Treasury Chambers Phone Central 2890
George Street Toowong 318

Ladies' & Gentlemen's
HAIRDRESSERS
Permanent Waving, Eugene System
362 George Street D. P. Crowe

Mrs. R. E. WOCKNER
*DRESSMAKER*
514 Lutwyche Rd., Lutwyche
Tel. M 4278

A. & G. FINLAYSON
*TAILORS AND MERCERS AND COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS*
QUEEN STREET, BRISBANE

### MELBOURNE


Permanent Waving
Annette Junor
Hairdressing
ALL BRANCHES
3rd Floor York House
294 Lt. Collins St.
Melbourne C1 C 5011
*EUGENE SYSTEM*

TYPING & DUPLICATING OFFICES
Miss D. L. ISAACS
*Typiste and Stenographer*
40 QUEEN ST. Tel. Cent. 9136
MELBOURNE C1.

"BETTY ANNE"
*Home Made Cakes*
*Savouries and Sandwiches to Order*
139 Fitzroy St. Win. 358
St. Kilda, S2

*Elizabeth Grant*
*Millinery*
*147 Glenhuntly Road*
*Elsternwick S4*

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## Australia

### MELBOURNE (Continued)

georgette PTY LTD
HATS FROCKS SPORTSWEAR
HARRINGTON'S BLDGS,
266 COLLINS STREET,
MELBOURNE, C1.
Tel. C. 6722

FURNITURE
*For Wholesale Trade Only*
Office and Household Furniture of Every Description
D. FALLSHAW & SONS
1 Boundary Road, North Melbourne N1.
Phones F 4656 After office hours FU 7532
*"ASK YOUR RETAILER FOR FALLSHAW FURNITURE"*

TAILOR
TEL F 2211
Gotal Movitz
A TAILOR OF DISTINCTION TO LADIES AND GENTLEMEN
CAPITOL HOUSE SWANSTON ST MELB C1

Seeds & Plants
Gill & Searle PTY. LTD.
Supply Everything for Your Garden
Catalogue Post Free
73 ELIZABETH STREET
Melbourne, C1. Tele. F1045 [2 lines]

"Ronald's Central" for flowers
TO HELP, TO CHEER & TO MAKE GLAD
99 Swanston St. Tels C 3128 C 3358
MELBOURNE C1

W. H. EDGAR & CHANDLER W. H.
*Auctioneer*
*Real Estate and Insurance Agents*
Property of all classes for sale
Correspondence invited from Overseas
437 COLLINS ST., Melbourne C. 2060

Lee's FOOTWEAR
2 Howey Place Melb. C1. F 5607
also at Chapel St., Prahran S1. (Next Big Store) Wr. 1622
*Ladies' Footwear a Speciality*

Toilet Salon
*The WALDORF*
Hairdressing—All Branches
MARGARET FEGENT
6th Floor, Capitol House, Swanston St.
Melbourne C1 Tel. C. 3061

KIOSK Fawkner Park. Wr. 7064
Toorak Rd. Sth. Yarra.
(Closed Sundays)
Restful, Attractive—for TEAS & LUNCHEONS
AFTERNOON & EVENING PARTIES
WEDDINGS, etc., CATERED FOR
*UNDER SPECIAL PERSONAL SUPERVISION*

Dressmaking
COATS FROCKS COSTUMES
Miss Fredrick
Nicholas Buildings
8th Floor, Room 14
Swanston Street
Melbourne, C1.
Tel. C4746

MOTOR CAR REPAIRS & SERVICE STATION
J. R. MILLIGAN
AUTOMOBILE ENGINEER
13 Barkly St., near St. Kilda Junction
Tel. Win. 2777

RUTH-HOLLICK (Mina Moore)
163 Collins St.
Phone Cent. 5364
PHOTOGRAPHER

Watchmaker, Jeweller
Wristlet Watches Diamond Rings
Electric Plate Cutlery Repairs
V. BOLDNER
Elizabeth House, 340 Lt. Collins St. C 6449

TEA ROOMS
SANDWICHES CUT TO ORDER
CAKES CONFECTIONERY
WHOLE MEAL SPECIALTIES
C. LAWRY
70 BOURKE ST. C. 1 C. 4746
*We sell Tobicrone Swiss Chocolate*

*"The Chalet"* Olinda
*Guest House in the Hills*
Home Comforts
Motorists welcome for luncheons. Afternoon Teas. Notice Board for directions at Olinda.
E. & G. HAYES, Tel. Olinda 25

PLUMBERS
Electricians, Hot Water Engineers.
GEO. PITBLADO & SON
482 Toorak Road Toorak SE. 2
Tel. Win. 1649
*Electrical Appliances Stocked*
*Westinghouse Electrical Goods obtainable here.*

Bond's
Millinery Salon
Under Vice Regal Patronage
*FRONTS FEMININE POSIES, ETC. ALSO ACCESSORIES*
GROSVENOR CHAMBERS
9 COLLINS ST. C1 Tel. Cent. 5998

"HAVELOCK" FLOUR FACTORY
J. W. EDWARDS
72 Mt. Alexander Road, Flemington, W1
*Ask Your Grocer for "Havelock" Self-Raising Flour.*
FU. 6406

Radio and Electrical
*CONTRACTOR*
F. E. HINDELL 'Tel. U6045
258 Tooronga Rd. East Malvern SE 6
*Installations, Repairs, and Supplies of all kinds.*

Taxi Service
Careful and Courteous Driving
Splendid 7-Passenger Cars
REGENT MOTOR COY.
Cr. St. Kilda & Toorak Roads
Tel. Win. 2462 Melbourne SC2

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## Australia

### MELBOURNE (Continued)


CRAIG'S
*One of Melbourne's Great Department Stores*
Famous for Kitchenware, Silver-Plate, Brassware, China and Crystal
CRAIG-WILLIAMSON Pty. Ltd.
8-32 Elizabeth St., Melbourne C. 1
Tel. C. 9040 (six lines)

The Wattle,
COLLINS COURT
374 LITTLE COLLINS STREET.
For Exquisite Teas and Luncheons
Melbourne C1 Tel. C.5984 (6 Lines)

*The* HOOVER
IT BEATS AS IT SWEEPS AS IT CLEANS ON A CUSHION OF AIR
*See It Demonstrated*
Here, at Myers, or in Your Own Home.
CALL OR TELEPHONE F. 5976, F. 5459
HOOVER (Australia) Limited
Melbourne House,
200 Post Office Place West.
MELBOURNE C1

Book Lovers' Library and Book Shop
239 Collins Street and at Collins Way, Opp. Collins Court, C. 1
*Belles-Lettres, Plays, Stationery Art Photos of Australia, Novelties, etc.*
Telephone F. 2361

J. Marks
Actual Manufacturers of Quality FURS
316 Chapel Street, PRAHRAN S1.
(Opposite The Big Store)
Tel. Win. 6089

T. N. CHUCK WIRE FENCE & GATE Co. PTY. LTD.
Manufacturers of FENCES & GATES
SKY SIGNS
Machinery Guards
Window Guards
Lift Guards
Tennis Court Enclosures
3 BARKLY ST. BRUNSWICK N. 10
Tel. Bwk. 1287

*Catalogues Posted on Request.*

MERLE'S
THE HOUSE OF A THOUSAND GIFTS
*For Artistic Jewellery, Amber, Objets d'Art*
*Chinese Brasses, Etc.*
Cor. Howey Place & Lt. Collins St. Melb. C1.
Tel. F4460. Also at Carmel, California.

Moffitt PTY. LTD.
Phone Cent. 4446
*Importers of*
SPORTSWEAR
192 Collins St., MELBOURNE

F. K. COX & CO.
Complete Home Furnishers
365-9 Lonsdale St. Melb. C1. C 2551
Manufacturers of Mantelpieces, Church & Office Furniture & Fittings
Factory Racecourse Road Newmarket W1 FU 5111
*Importers:—Carpets, Linoleums, Grates, Tiles, Builders' Hardware*

Tollner, Paton & Coy
(Late A. I. F.)
Cash Grocers and Ironmongers
579 CHAPEL STREET SOUTH YARRA, S. E. 1
Satisfactory service guaranteed. We deliver free. Tel. Windsor 2345.

*MAY I SERVE YOU?*
Day Frocks, Costumes, Evening Dresses
*TO ORDER*
MISS DOWER
(Paton & Dower)
Tel. C. 8254 York House
294 Lt. Collins St. C1.

INSURANCE
New Zealand Insurance Co.
Limited
483 Collins Street, Melbourne C1
*FIRE—MARINE—MOTOR CAR*
Tel. C. 9632

Holly Tea Rooms
90 COLLINS ST. EAST, C. 1
Closed Saturday Afternoon—Sunday
*Up-to-Date Restaurant Specialising in Home Cooking*
Open 10 A.M. to 7:15 P.M. C-11558

THE STANDARD INSURANCE CO.
*FIRE MARINE*
Established Over 50 Years
*Branches in All States*
Victorian Branch
48 Market St., Melb. C1.
Tels. C 2901, 2902

"PINETTE"
for CHILDREN'S WEAR GIFTS, LAYETTES
4th Floor, Display Block Lt. Collins St. C1, or ring Win 2884.
Town & Country orders invited.

THE FIVE TOWNS CHINA & GLASS STORE
*"NOTED GIFT SHOP"* M. MURRAY
High Class English China
Crystal Brassware
Domestic Hardware
137 Glen Huntly Rd., ELTERNWICK S4
Tel. L2519

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## Australia

### MELBOURNE (Continued)

BALL & WELCH LTD.

*DEPARTMENTS*
MILLINERY, SUITS, FROCKS, COATS FURS, LINGERIE, ETC., FOR WOMEN AND MISSES. MEN'S and BOYS' WEAR. DRESS AND SILK FABRICS, HOUSEHOLD LINENS, GLASSWARE, etc.
180-192 Flinders Street
and Entrance from Flinders Lane
MELBOURNE C. 1.
Telephones Central 9070 (10 Lines)

Incley PTY. LTD.
IMPORTERS & CREATORS OF GOWNS
LADIES' TAILORING TO ORDER
From the World's Best Materials
258 Collins Street, Melbourne, C. 1

### SYDNEY

J.B. GOOCH
*Ladies' & Gentlemen's Hairdressers*
Eugene Permanent Waver
Shingling & Trimming by Male Experts
All Branches of Hairdressing Service by Skilled Operators
Callaghan House, 393 George Street SYDNEY
Estab. 50 Years Phone MA 5383

Real Estate Specialists
*Rent Collections and Property Management—City and Suburban Properties Let and Sold*
FURNITURE AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS
Furniture Valuations Made for Probate, etc. Subdivision Auction Sales a Speciality. Expert Staff in All Departments.

Harry Price Limited
88 PITT STREET, SYDNEY B3388

SHELCOTE
NEUTRAL BAY
*Beautifully situated on the water front*
Own wharf and swimming bath; extensive grounds; tennis; full size billiard table; excellent cuisine; hot water service; garages.
MR. F. STRATTAN, Phone X 1021.

"MAY'S"
HOLLAND AND LINEN BLINDS, VERANDAH BLINDS, TENTS, AUTO TENTS, CAR COVERS, CAMPING REQUISITES, CANVAS GOODS MANUFACTURERS AND MERCERS
*Phone J-6757 for Estimates*
371 Victoria Ave., CHATSWOOD

EDWARD FAY Ltd.
*Leaders in Footwear*
Corner Pitt and Liverpool Streets
Phone M 4581—SYDNEY

MARIE ANNE
17 Loftus Street, Sydney
*MILLINER* B4142

MR. DONALD ESPLIN, F. I. A.
*ARCHITECT*
has dissolved partnership with Mr. S. M. Mould and is continuing his practice at the old address

"The Largest Company in the World"
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD. of London
Fire and Marine Funds exceed £51,000,000
Pitt and Hunter Streets, Sydney

Miss McNICOL
*COSTUMIERE*
Fuller's Buildings First Floor
Elizabeth St., Sydney Tel. M 3406

Insure With an Australian Company
THE VICTORIA INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.
83 Pitt Street, Sydney

DRESS MAKING
*At Home or at Ladies' Houses*
Any kind of fancy sewing or renovations.
MISS FEWSTER
31 Carr Street, Bay Road

TREVS—Drapers
416 Victoria Avenue, Chatswood
*FOR ALL DRAPERY*

JESSIE NEWMAN
9 Wingello House, Angel Place, Sydney
Art Treasures suitable for all gifts. Handwork in China, Pottery, Scarves Lingerie, Pictures, etc.
*Orders a Specialty* Telephone BW6717

NOCK & KIRBY'S
188-194 George Street, Sydney
All General Hardware, Soft Furnishings, Tools of Trade
*"Sydney's Specialty Hardware Store"*

ACME
*Paper Box Manufacturers Printers, Etc.*
W. T. KEEN
362A Crown St., Sydney Phone FL 1066

MURCOTT'S
Specialists in Child Portraiture
Home or Studio
24 SPIT RD., MOSMAN
Phone J-3741 F. V. Payens, Proprietor

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## Australia

### SYDNEY (Continued)

J. & S. Greenwald Jewellers
Specialising in Diamond Engagement Rings.
97-99 Castlereagh Street, Sydney
(Bank Entrance opp. David Jones)

THE WESTON COMPANY LTD.
*Established 1901*
Advertising Service Agents and Merchandising Counsel
Chamber of Commerce Buildings
SYDNEY, N. S. W.
and at No. 1 Park Avenue, New York
*Cable Address: "Publicity" Sydney*


DAVID JONES' NEW STORE
The leading Store for Fashion goods men's, women's and children's wear.
SYDNEY — N.S.W.

GULBRANSEN The Registering Piano
SONORAS—RADIOS
MELODEONS
Mastertouch Music Rolls
E. F. WILKS & CO. *Ltd.*
317-319-321 PITT ST., SYDNEY

*ANNOUNCEMENT TO PROPERTY OWNERS*
Willmore & Randell Limited wish to advise that they have extended their activities in the General Real Estate business and are fully equipped to handle all classes of Real Estate including the sale and management of city properties, flat buildings, investments, suburban homes, etc.
With centrally situated, modern offices, own advertising service, highly trained sales force, fleet of cars, Willmore & Randell are in a position to give their clients an efficient service that must bring the desired results.
Phone B 7896
WILLMORE & RANDELL LTD.
Head Office, 18 Castlereagh St., Sydney and at Melbourne, Brisbane, Newcastle

Hordern Brothers
constant endeavour is to supply a good article at a fair price.
Sydney, N.S.W.

Poullas'
*Australia's largest and best Art Dyers, Dry Cleaners and Carpet Cleaners*
116 King Street, Sydney, N. S. W.

*"Permanent Waving"*
By scientific methods under ideal conditions
J. D. BORROWMAN
A. I. T. LONDON
Fifth Floor, Manchester Unity Bldg.
185 Elizabeth Street, Sydney
Phone MA. 2733
Telegrams "Permwave" Sydney

Established 1887
W. NICHOLSON
*TAILOR*
8a Castlereagh Street, Sydney
*"For That Distinctive Suit"*

Price & Mirls Ltd.
EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY AND ROBES
107 KING STREET-SYDNEY

Southern Cross Confectionery
*EAT MORE SWEETS*
Home Made Cakes and Sandwiches Supplied Fresh Every Day.
84 B Pitt St., near G. P. O.
Lessons in Confectionery at Williamson House 51 Castlereagh St., Sydney.

*Exclusive Millinery*
Hats in Any Colour and Size Made to Order—Renovations
MADELEINE CHAPEAUX
Mrs. I. Newton
114 The Boulevard, Her Majesty's Arcade
Castlereagh Street, Sydney
Telephone MA 5691

REAL ESTATE
*ALL BRANCHES*
Personal Attention by Principals
DEER & WESTBROOK Ltd.
100 Pitt Street, Sydney B. 2519

The Horse Shoe
*Teas, Luncheons, Dinners*
Hosking Place
off Pitt Street B 4407
Sydney

MISS TWYFORD
11th Floor, Kembla Building
Margaret St., SYDNEY Tel. B5189
*Multigraphing Typewriting*
*Addressing, Etc.*

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## Australia

### SYDNEY (Continued)

BEARD, WATSON & CO. LTD
for Value and Service in all matters of HOME FURNISHING
George St. Sydney. N.S.W.

*When Making Your Will*
appoint
Permanent Trustee Co.
of N. S. W., Ltd.
as your
Executors and Trustees
A permanent institution with over 40 years' experience, whose capital of over one million pounds guarantees you security.
*Write for explanatory booklet*
25 O'CONNELL ST., SYDNEY

Gourlay Bros.
Limited
Furniture Warehousemen
Removalists & Storage Specialists
Estimates supplied for furnishing cottage or mansion
MILLER STREET
NORTH SYDNEY, N. S. W.

PHOTO ENGRAVING ART COMPANY LTD
80 WILLIAM STREET, SYDNEY
Sydney Class Workmanship in
LINE, TONE & COLOUR BLOCKS
Phone: F 1206

*For Good Printing*
VALE & PEARSON, Ltd.
*Commercial Printers and Stationers*
2 Castlereagh Street, Sydney
*IT PAYS TO HAVE THE BEST*

*THE ROSE MARIE TEA ROOMS*
Home made cakes and pastry a specialty
MISS E. UNDERWOOD
BW 7404 122 Phillip St., Sydney
also at
126 Bathurst St., near Elizabeth St.

THE MASCOT TEA ROOMS
FOR LUNCHES AND DINNERS
26 HUNTER ST., SYDNEY
Phone B W 6292. Opp. Hardy Bros.

*For a prompt, distinctive Laundry Service*
PHONE F. 2449
HILLVIEW LAUNDRY LTD.
RENNY LANE (off Regent Street)
PADDINGTON
Dry Cleaners, Pressers and Expert Launderers. Personal and Household.

PHONE J-4979
*TYPEWRITING*
Addressing, etc.
All Work Promptly Attended To
MARY LEVI
26 Lea Avenue, Willoughby

Miss HORWOOD
*High Class Costumiere*
Ladies' Tailoring
310 George Street, Sydney

*EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION*
CRONULLA
Forty-five Minutes' Motor From Sydney
Beautifully Situated. Home Comforts.
Winter Terms.
MISS J. FOX
TWYFORD—TRAM TERMINUS
PHONE CRON 226

## New Zealand

### CHRISTCHURCH

Miss G. WATSON
*FROCK SPECIALIST*
WHOLESALE and RETAIL
Gough's Building, 272 High Street

### PETONE

NORRIS & CO.
*General Drapers*
*Ladies' and Children's Outfitters*
235 Jackson St., Petone Phone 46.613

### WELLINGTON

S. E. CHILMAN
*Bookseller and Stationer*
Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pens Stocked
140 LAMBTON QUAY

ARTHUR LEE
*"The Silk Centre"*
Opp. G. P. O. Phone 41.216

P. H. JAUNCEY
*Portrait Photographer*
Phone 43.847 50 Willis Street

# General Classified Advertising

*Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.*

### AGENTS WANTED

SELL beautiful $1 Christmas card assortments; also personal greetings; unsurpassed values; high commissions; earnings start immediately; experience unnecessary. DOEHLA CO., Dept. 8-2, Fitchburg, Mass.

WE WANT 200 REPRESENTATIVES NOW to sell our superb Christmas Greeting 21-card $1 Box—retail value over $2—lined envelopes, engraved sentiments, folders, embossed, water color effects, a 25c parchment folder. Included FREE colored gift address cardlets and seals. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send $1 for sample box, deductible after purchasing 20 boxes. Ask agent's low discount prices. Transportation paid. Write today to TERRIDE CO., Suite 1008-22, 104 Fifth Ave., New York.

### BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

BOWLING ALLEY—One of the most beautiful establishments of kind in United States; 16 alleys, fountain and lunch counter; doing good business; good lease; center of amusement district in one of the largest cities on Pacific coast; $55,000. Box J-2, The Christian Science Monitor, 911 Van Nuys Bldg., Los Angeles.

FOR CASH SALE—Well equipped dry goods business established five years, junction two highways; business center community 21,000 people; new, modern cement stucco building year old, 2,000 feet floor space, large closed display windows; low rent; long lease or option to purchase; opportunity big business with increased stock; credentials. 710 Heartwell Bldg., Long Beach, Calif.

### CAKES

"POUND CAKE"

Le Cordon Bleu, Norwalk, Conn.

2 lb. Loaf $2.50, Plus Postage
Sent C. O. D. Anywhere

### EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 19 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

### REAL ESTATE

A. P. COLES J. F. COLES O. C. Coles

A. P. Coles & Bros.

EL PASO, TEXAS

Real Estate, Insurance & Loans

*REFERENCES*
Any Bank or Banker in the City

FOR SALE

CAMDEN, S. C.—Furnished house over 100 years old, splendid condition, hand hewn timber; 12 rooms, 3 baths, servants' lavatory; excellent heating plant and plumbing; electric range, Frigidaire; desirable location; lot 192x275; trees and garden; photo and floor plans on request; price $25,000. Address H. H. S., Box 390, Camden, S. C.

### REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

Good Opportunity for Women

Agents in every community to sell our imported costume jewelry and leather novelties; consignments of stock sent; no expense except express; unusually liberal commission. ERSKINE HILL, 130 West 42nd St., N. Y. C.

### HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Middle aged settled lady as teacher to two children in third grade, Calvert method; willing to travel anywhere or live in country; write stating former experience, age, nationality, religion, enclose photo; Christian Scientist preferred or liberal Protestant. Write M. W., North Wood, Lenox, Mass. 5 hours from New York or Boston.

### POST WANTED

GERMAN BUSINESS MAN, young, brisk (21), mercantile experience, good knowledge of English & Spanish, seeks post abroad; good references. Box 16, The Christian Science Monitor, Berlin, Germany, Unter den Linden 11.

### ROOMS AND BOARD

GREY COURT INN
Coronado, Calif.

Homelike; private baths; moderate prices.

### ROOMS TO LET

ROOMS

THE SERVICE BUREAU
236 Huntington Avenue, Boston Ken. 4033

### SERVICE BUREAUS

Metropolitan 5078 Tucker 5893
NEW ERA PLACEMENT BUREAU (Agcy.)
Intelligent service for placement in OFFICES and HOMES; registration in person.
230-31 H. W. Hellman Bldg. Los Angeles

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MANAGER desires change; experienced in organizing and personnel work; specialty field. L-4, The Christian Science Monitor, 1775 Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.

### TO LET — FURNISHED

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—Palacio Apts.—Pleasing homelike atmosphere; 1 to 4 rooms; radio; electric refrigeration; A-1 maid and telephone service; ideal living and shopping location; one block church, cars; just off Hollywood Blvd. 1665 N. Sycamore. GRanite 5176.

LOS ANGELES, Traymore Apts., 523 So. Rampart, Wilshire District—Sunny, delightful one and two-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove, beautifully furnished, steam heat, daily maid service, elevator; garden adjoining; centrally located; R and H cars and bus to door.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., Westchester Apts., Westchester at Pico—New, fireproof, beautifully furnished, steam heat; 24-hour office service; daily maid service; on car line; cafe.

# Local Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situation Wanted heading.*

### ANTIQUES

WE PAY the highest possible prices for antique furniture, glass, etc. VILLAGE ANTIQUE SHOP, 72 Harvard St., Brookline. Asp. 5561.

### APARTMENTS FOR SALE

CO-OPERATIVE APARTMENT FOR SALE

Choice, modern equipped, elevator, overlooks Hudson, 3 exposures, living room, kitchen and dining room, 2 large bedrooms, ample closets. Phone for appointment, MRS. HOLDEN, owner. Billings 6200 (N. Y. C.) 8-12 a. m. or after 8 p. m.

### APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY APARTMENTS

1-2-3 ROOMS in first-class buildings, convenient locations; some with dinettes, refrigeration, switchboard; resident janitor for each building; apartments may be seen Sunday. Apply COLEMAN & GILBERT ASSO., 339 Huntington Ave., Boston. Back Bay 1516

BACK BAY, BOSTON

1, 2, 3-ROOM SUITES, all modern, some furnished; no undesirable tenant welcomed; $35 up. SPRING REALTY CO., 131 Audubon Road. Back Bay 4988.

BOSTON, MASS.—Furnished suites of two rooms, gas range, continuous hot water, electric lights, all improvements; rents $8 to $10 a week. McPHERSON, 546 Columbus Ave., near Mass. Ave.

BROOKLINE, MASS., *Overlooking Reservoir*

Furnished, sunny, 4 to 7-room apartments, equipped with Frigidaire and modern kitchens at 350-358 Chestnut Hill Ave. Phone P. E. WADSWORTH, Back Bay 10864 or Aspinwall 9109 or apply Janitor, 134 Englewood Ave.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 174 and 176 Winthrop Road—4 and 5 rooms and alcove. JANITOR.

*FOR RENT*

ATTRACTIVE STEAM-HEATED APARTMENTS

3 to 6 Rooms. Continuous hot water. All modern conveniences. Centrally located. Readily accessible to downtown districts. Good neighborhood.

SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST

65 Falmouth St., Boston Kenmore 0482

JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS.—6-room suite, all improvements, desirable location. Call Hancock 4433.

NEWARK, N. J.—Leaving city, sublease attractive apartment, 5 light rooms; refrigeration; convenient location. C. E. ENGLAND, 10 Kearney St., Apt. 14.

NEW YORK CITY, 324 West 101st—Two beautiful rooms unfurnished, 18x20; kitchen, bath, large closets; private house.

One Block Off Beacon Street

4 and 5 rooms, Frigidaire, elevator, tile kitchen and bath, mahogany and gumwood finish. Select tenants. 452 Audubon Road, Boston. Back Bay 3822.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
IS FOR SALE IN

AUSTRIA

Vienna—Lechner Library (Wilh. Müller), Graben 30/31.

DANZIG

Danzig—Danziger Verkehrszentrale, Stadtgraben 5.

DENMARK

Copenhagen—Aviskiosken paa Hovedbanegaarden; Tourist Kiosken Hotel d'Angleterre, Kongens Nytorv; B. F. Centralens Avis-Boglade, Raadhuspladsen; Crome & Goldschmidts, Avissalg, Ostergade Nr. 34.

FRANCE

Beaulieu Sur-Mer—Librarie Parisienne, 2 Avenue du Marechal Foch
Biarritz—Librarie Tujague, 16 rue Gambetta
Juan-Les-Pins—Book Lounge and Circulating Library, 17 Galeries du Casino
Lille (Nord)—Librarie Générale A. Taillandier, 17 rue Faidherbe
Marseilles (Bouches du Rhone)—Kiosque Place de la Bourse
Kiosque la Canebière, corner Rue Longue
Monte Carlo—Kiosque 1 bis Bd de Moulins
Kiosque, domed Kiosque near Casino
Nice (A. M.)—Kiosque No. 9, Avenue de la Victoire, facing Galeries Lafayette.
Kiosque No. 13, Jardin Public, facing Hotel de France
Kiosque No. 14, Promenade des Anglaise, facing Hotel Ruhl.
Paris—W. H. Smith & Son, 248, Rue de Rivoli
The Galignani Library, 224, Rue de Rivoli
Messrs. Brentano, 37, Avenue de l'Opéra
Elysée Building, News Stand, 56, Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré
Kiosque No. 77, Place de l'Opéra (N. E. corner)
Kiosque No. 131, Place de l'Opéra (facing Café de la Paix)
Kiosque No. 10, Bould. des Capucines (corner of rue Scribe)
Kiosque No. 137, facing No. 2, Place de la Madeleine, opposite Thomas Cook & Son.
Kiosque No. 136, corner of Rue Royale and Faubourg, St. Honoré
Kiosque No. 219, Avenue Matignon (corner rue de Ponthieu)
Kiosque facing No. 33, Avenue des Champs Elysées
Kiosque No. 165, at Etoile, corner of Avenue Friedland
Kiosque No. 140, opposite 95 Avenue des Champs Elysées
Kiosque facing 194 Rue de Rivoli (cor. Rue Saint-Roch)
Kiosque No. 326, Rue de Rohan (Hotel du Louvre)
Kiosque No. 231, 8 rue de l'Echelle (corner Avenue de l'Opéra)
Kiosque Gare St. Lazare
Kiosque Gare de l'Est
Kiosque Gare de Lyon
Kiosque Gare du Nord
Kiosque Gare d'Orsay

GERMANY

Baden-Baden—Bahnhofverkaufstand; Zeitungskiosk, Van den Hertz, Leopoldplatz.
Basel Badisher Bahnhof—Bahnhofbuchhandlung
Berlin—Reinhold Nettke, Leipzigerplatz 1, W. 9
Kiosk Muller, corner Augsburger and Nürnbergerstr, Charlottenburg
Kiosk am Zoo, A. Lutz, Hardenbergstrasse 29a
Kiosk Heinrich Thiessen, Kaiser-Platz 6, Berlin-Wilmersdorf
Franz Parlow, Nikolsburger Platz 2, Berlin-Wilmersdorf
Zeitungsstand, Adolf Molz, Passage Eingang Friedrich Behren Strasse
Zeitungsstand Königgrätzer Ecke Anhalt Strasse.
Breslau—Kaiser Wilhelm Strasse 13, Kaiser Wilhelm Strasse, Ecke Menzel Strasse (am Frieberg), Kaiser Wilhelm Strasse 26, Ecke Piasten Strasse.
Kiosks: Hauptbahnhof; Schweidnitzer Stadtgraben am Kaiser Wilhelm-Denkmal; Christopheri-Platz; Ring, Barasch-Seite;
Dresden—Herr Cassert, Wildruffer str 19; Herr Paul Kempe, Prager Strasse 12, Postplatz; Neustädter Bahnhof.
Freiburg, I. Br.—Bahnhofbuchhandlung.
Heidelberg—Bahnofbuchhandlung; W. Hilpert, Arkadenbau.
Karlsruhe (Baden)—Bahnhofbuchhandlung
Leipzig—Kiosks: Augustplatz, opposite Hauptpost; Augustplatz, opposite Café Felsche; Thomaskirchhof; corner Fleischerplatz and Promenade; Hallischen Tor; Königsplatz; corner Schulstrasse and Promenade; corner Goethestr. opposite Hauptbahnhof; Peterssteinweg, corner Münzgasse; Rossplatz, corner Kurprinzstrasse
Mannheim—Bahnhofbuchhandlung
München—Bahnhofbuchhandlung Hauptbahnhof; Zeitungskiosk am Hauptbahnhof; Zeitungs, Vertreibs, Gesellschaft, M. B. H., Hirtenstrasse 14.
Pforzheim—Bahnhofsbuchhandlung.
Schweidnitz — Bahnhofbuchhandlung, Hauptbahnhof.

HOLLAND

Amsterdam—Kiosk in het Hoofdpostkantoor, N. Z. Voorburgwal (Achter het Paleis)
Kiosk Weesperpoort Station
The Hague—Kiosks: Het Plein; Groenmarkt; Buitenhof; Statenlaan; Wandelhoofd Scheveningen (during the tourist season)

ITALY

Rome—C. Talamas, Libreria Radium, 51 Portici Esedra
Florence—Seeber, Libreria Internazionale, via Tornabuoni

LATVIA

Riga—Riga 1; Riga, Main Station.

NORWAY

Bergen—Jernbanekiosken.
Oslo—Kioskkompaniets, Avisbyra, Stortingsgatan 2.
Trondhjem—Jernbanekiosken.

SWEDEN

Gothenburg—Pressbyran, S. J. Railway Station Bookstall; Pressbyran, B. J. Railway Station Bookstall.
Stockholm—Central Railway Station (in the entrance hall and on the railway platform)
Stockholms Tidningskontor, Hamngatan 7
Svenska Dagbladets Depeschbyra, Birger Jarlsgatan 10

SWITZERLAND

Arbon—Bahnhofbuchhandlung
Bâle—Bahnhofbuchhandlung S. B. B.
Berne—Bahnhofbuchhandlung Hauptbahnhof
Supplementskiosk Hauptbahnhof
Zeitungskiosk Bubenbergplatz
Bienne—Bahnhofbuchhandlung.
Chateau d'Oex—Bahnhofbuchhandlung
Davos-Platz—Tourist Office, Meisser and Betzen (July and August)
Frauenfeld—Bahnhofbuchhandlung
Frutigen—Bahnhofbuchhandlung (during the tourist season)
Geneva—Kiosque Bd. des Philosophes.
Kiosque Place Neuve
Kiosque Jardin Anglais
Kiosque Place du Rhone
Librairie Naville, Rue Lévrier
Librairie, Quai de la Gare.
Librairie, Vestibule de la Gare.
Grindelwald—Bahnhofbuchhandlung
Gstaad — Bahnhofbuchhandlung (during the tourist season)
Interlaken—Bahnhofbuchhandlung, Interlaken West
Lausanne—Librairie de la gare, Vestibule
Librairie de la gare, Passage sous-voie
Agence des journaux, Gare du Flon
Kiosque à Journaux, Place du Tunnel.
Lucerne—Bahnhofbuchhandlung
Meiringen—Bahnhofbuchhandlung (during the tourist season)
Murren—Handlung Schwestern Gertsch (during the tourist season)
Neuchatel—Kiosque à journaux, Place Purry
Romanshorn—Bahnhofbuchhandlung
St. Gallen—Bahnhofbuchhandlung Hauptbahnhof
Bahnhofbuchhandlung Nebenbahnhof
Zeitungskiosk, Bahnhofplatz
Zeitungskiosk, Unionplatz
Marktgasse
Schaffhausen—Bahnhofbuchhandlung
Thun—Buchhandlung Stämpfli & Cie (L. Krebser) during the tourist season.
Uster—Bahnhofbuchhandlung
Wengen—Papeterie Wega (during the tourist season)
Weinfelden—Bahnhofbuchhandlung
Winterthur—Bahnhofbuchhandlung
Zürich—Bahnhofbuchhandlung Hauptbahnhof
Supplementskiosk Hauptbahnhof
Bahnhofbuchhandlung Zürich-Enge
Bahnhofbuchhandlung Zurich-Stadelhofen.
Zeitungskiosk, Bellevueplatz
Zeitungskiosk, Kreuzplatz
Zeitungskiosk, Paradeplatz
Zeitungskiosk, Pfauen
Zweisimmen—Bahnhofbuchhandlung (during the summer season)

NORTH AFRICA
EGYPT

Cairo—Express Bookstore

SOUTH AFRICA

Cape Town—Railway Bookstall.
Durban—Railway Bookstall.
Johannesburg—Bookstall, Park Station.
Muizenberg Station—Railway Bookstall.
Port Elizabeth—Railway Bookstall.
Pretoria, Transvaal—Railway Bookstall.

AUSTRALIA

Melbourne—News Stand Elsternwick Railway Station.

# Local Classified Advertisements

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.*

### APARTMENTS TO LET
*(Continued)*

PELHAM HALL

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Sublet 3-room sunny apartment; switchboard, elevator service, refrigeration; restaurant, garage. Regent 2430, Apartment 218.

TETLOW HALL APARTMENTS

Corner of Evans Way-Tetlow St., Boston, in the Fenway, in educational center, 1 minute to Huntington Ave. street car; furnished or unfurnished apartments; a very pleasant suite of large bay window living room, bedroom, reception hall, kitchenette and bath; also another front suite of unusually large living room with bay window, alcove bedroom with window, kitchenette and bath, east, west and south exposure; also to let on lease a beautifully furnished apartment of 1 large bay window living room, alcove bedroom, kitchenette and bath, overlooking southwest; unlimited view; abundant heat and hot water; good tenants preferred to high rent. Tel. Regent 4266.

### AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

LOWE'S RENTING SERVICE

681 Beacon St., Boston Kenmore 6312
Trips to Pleasant View and Bow, Mrs. Eddy's Home, and all other points of interest. Send for booklet. Cars may be hired for any occasion at very reasonable rates.

### AUTOMOBILE INSTRUCTION

EXPERIENCED instructor gives individual auto lessons. JONAS, 1210 Woodycrest Ave., Bronx, New York. Telephone Topping 4315.

### AUTOMOBILE TRIPS

COUPLE returning to Florida around Oct. 1st would like two passengers. P-16, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

### BOARD FOR CHILDREN WANTED

BUSINESS mother wants a home for strong boy, age 5½ years; Christian Scientists preferred; references required. E. L. R., 720 Springdale Ave., East Orange, N. J.

MIAMI, FLA.—Wanted, board and room for three children, ages 3 to 6; Christian Scientists preferred. Address Box R-40, The Christian Science Monitor, 1106 Security Bldg.

### BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

BOSTON—For sale, high class rooming house in fine residential section; reasonable for quick sale; terms. Tel. Kenmore 4033.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Gift, book and treasure shop for sale. Good location, good opportunity, owner going into another field. RYDIE TREASURE SHOP, 275 Ashland Place, Nevins 2387.

### DRESSMAKING

CUSTOM dressmaking and first class remodeling. ANDREATTE, Modiste, 1368 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass. Aspinwall 7449.

### EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

A.B.C. REGISTRY (EMPLOYMENT AGENCY)
For Reliable Attendants
Edgecombe 1772—New York City

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MARY F. KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. CORT. 1554

Commerce Employment Bureau
LEONIE L. WILLIAMS
505 5th Ave., New York City Vanderbilt 2607

FLORECE SPENCER
Commercial opportunities for men and women. 2 West 43d Street, N. Y. C. Penn. 0900.

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions 280 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY — Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers, 431 Riverside Drive, corner 115th St. Cathedral 3351, New York City.

VOCATIONAL BUREAU, INC., 105 W 40th St., N. Y. C., Tel. PENn. 5389.—A placement medium established 1920, for all office positions. Personal interviews only; 9 a. m. to 2 p. m.

WENDLA LARSON AGENCY
2 West 125th Street, New York City
Dependable (white) servants; references investigated. BELLA BREGER, Licensee.
Telephones: Harlem 6264—2469

### FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—A few desirable oil paintings; will accept reasonable offer. Call at 150 St. Botolph St., Suite 2, Boston, between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. any day.

### GARAGES

A SMALL garage where you will feel welcome and at home; storage daily, weekly, monthly. MOTOR CAR GARAGE, 828 Newbury Street, Cor. Mass. Ave., Boston.

### HELP WANTED—WOMEN

COMPETENT infant's nurse wanted, English and Christian Scientist preferred; country position; interview only those with highest references. Telephone MRS. HANDY for appointment, Mount Kisco 514, N. Y.

### HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Tenacre, Inc.

TEL. PRINCETON 755
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY
Rest Home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

### HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

IRVING & CASSON dining room set, mahogany, to be sold this week at one-third cost. Telephone Back Bay 6909, Boston.

### HOUSES TO LET

FOR RENT—November to January or later, cottage on Florida West Coast. P-12, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SOMERVILLE, MASS.—10-room corner brick house, 359 Broadway, Winter Hill; suitable for home and business; steam heat, large rooms, modern improvements; $90 month. Somerset 5262.

### JEWELERS

DIAMONDS, pearls bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 516 Fifth Ave. at 43rd St., New York. Vanderbilt 3053.

### MOVING AND STORAGE

E. F. CALDWELL, Inc.
MOVERS
OF FURNITURE AND PIANOS
We Own and run our own storage
SEMI-WEEKLY TRIPS TO
New York, Philadelphia and Inland Points
Also Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont
115 CANAL ST., BOSTON
Tel. HAY market 3907

LOADS WANTED to and from New York, New Jersey, or en route; house to house moving. "Steves Service Satisfies." NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard St., Boston 24 Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

### OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33d (N. Y. C.).

### OFFICES TO LET

BOSTON—Practitioner's office available forenoons, Little Bldg. Call Hancock 0949 afternoons.

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office, sharing spacious reception room; very attractively furnished; afternoon hours. Suite 1980, 11 West 42nd St. Phone Chickering 1194.

### PAINTING AND DECORATING

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Prices right; efficient work; will accept work in all the suburbs of Greater New York. SAMUEL ANDERSON, 2046 East 64th St. Navarre 7786.

### PAYING GUESTS

GREEN PASTURES
Greenwich, Conn.

Two lovely houses with charming home atmosphere, open fires, best table and service; 5 minutes' walk from station; opposite church; near stores and theaters; attention; high elevation; quiet. Tel. Greenwich 3770 or write 303 Millbank Ave.

SILVER BIRCHES

Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island
*Open all the year. Home-like surroundings for rest, study, and recreation.*
Phone Ronkonkoma 16

### PIANO INSTRUCTION

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Children's music classes in piano, singing and rhythmic games; special rates for pupils beginning now. University 2761-W.

JESSIE FORD
PIANIST
TEACHING AND TRIO
121 St. Stephen St., Boston Commonwealth 6904

KATHLEEN DOBSON
Graduate of New England Conservatory
Five years' experience in teaching.
10 Orkney Road, Brookline, Mass.
Phone Regent 8271-W

### PHOTOGRAPHERS

HORNER
Oldest Established Studio in Boston
250 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
Opposite Symphony Hall

### PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

CAROLYN VEAZEY
GENERAL STENOGRAPHIC WORK
Master's Hearings Reported
60 State St., Boston. Tel. Hub. 4524

MANUSCRIPTS typed, mimeoscoping music, charts, graphs. HEMEON'S LETTER SERVICE, 8 Beacon St., Boston, Haymarket 2004.

### REAL ESTATE

26 ACRES, within city limits; valuable land for development or factory purposes; along 2 railroads and river front; good reason for selling. Apply C. MANTIS, Crystal Restaurant, 545 Penn St., Reading, Pa.

BEAUTIFUL colonial inn, 40 rooms, in State of Vermont, enjoying a very high-class patronage; thoroughly up-to-date, excellent condition; also 10-room cottage, garage, outbuildings; right price to responsible parties. Address P-21, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

DURANTE REALTY CO., INC.
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE
NO. 6814 4TH AVENUE, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
SHORE ROAD—5491-5492

FOR SALE—Florida, all-year-round 9-room home (electricity); near Arcadia; tennis, golf; 20 acres wonderful truck soil; full particulars. Owner, GERALD BOND, Arcadia, Florida.

FREEPORT, MAINE—For gentleman's home or wayside business; on Federal Highway; 10 acres land; excellent 2-story house, modern conveniences; garage, stable; tillage, woodland, orchard, shade; price only $5500. SOULE & KILBY, Freeport, Maine.

GOOD HOME

NEW, practical, 7-room brick veneer; extra tile shower, 1st floor lavatory, etc.; near, but not too near, churches, schools, playgrounds; good neighbors; southern exposure; ample lot; 2-car brick garage. 279 Orchard St., Belmont, Mass., key at No. 290. See it, might trade. Owner, F. E. SIMPSON, Malden 6466-M or 4527-R.

IDEAL home for family with children; large garden, trees; 7 rooms and large studio 2 porches; about 45 minutes New York; convenient schools, station, trolley, buses; photos on request; lot 60x207; price $18,750.00. OWNER, 325 Hillside Ave., Nutley, N. J.; Phone Nutley 311.

MANHATTAN

95TH, 135 WEST—For sale or rent, 3-story and basement; 10 rooms and 3 baths; suitable for private dwelling, or musician. Can be seen by appointment. DAWSON, 36 W. 44th St., N. Y. C. Murray Hill 8626.

MILTON

DUTCH colonial house of 7 rooms and bath, large sun porch, fireplace; heated 1-car garage; hot-water heat, electrical refrigeration; in best neighborhood; large shaded lot; owner leaving town; price reasonable. 510 Eliot St. Tel. Milton 4322 (Mass.).

NORTHBOROUGH, MASS.—For sale, cottage; 6 rooms, bath, lavatory first floor; modern improvements; 2-car garage; half acre land; corner lot; fruit trees; convenient to churches, schools, bus and trains. Call Somerset 6934-W evenings.

NORWELL

COLONIAL. Historical landmark, over 200 years old. Nine rooms, bath, hot water heat, five open fireplaces, also kitchen fireplace with brick oven. About 24 acres of land. Street frontage, 900 feet. Large brook through property, gardens, fruit trees, summer house.

Reduced to $15,000

WILLIAM A. BURTON
*EXCLUSIVE AGENT*
North Scituate, Mass.
Telephones: Scituate 38 and 293

NORWOOD, MASS.—For sale, 4-apartment house of 4 and 5 rooms, oil heat, continuous hot water, electric refrigeration; lot 100x120; garages; good investment. N-15, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

We own and offer for sale restricted land for homes in Metropolitan Boston.

BONELLI-ADAMS CO.
*REALTORS*
110 STATE STREET BOSTON

### ROOMS AND BOARD

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Accommodations in a refined home, beautiful grounds; attractive and convenient section of Asheville; delightful rooms with running water or private bath; delicious meals; rates on application. MRS. S. H. WAY, 104 Woodfin Street.

### ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

ROOM and board wanted by refined woman in exchange for light services; with Christian Scientists preferred; vicinity Boston. P-20, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

### ROOMS TO LET

ARTIST COLONY, near Art Museum, 2 light, comfortable rooms; reasonable. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 236 Huntington Ave., Boston.

ATLANTIC CITY—Attractive 1 and 2-room suites with private baths; quiet, desirable neighborhood; bathing privileges. 121 So. States Ave. MRS. S. H. SHINN.

BOSTON, 190 Commonwealth Ave.—Reservations now for fall and winter; double and single rooms; also suites; private baths; unusually attractive; exceptional cuisine and service; garage.

BOSTON—The Cairns, select residential and transient home for paying guests; 2 desirable rooms available now for winter. 288 Commonwealth Ave. Tel. Back Bay 1828.

BOSTON—56 ST. STEPHEN STREET
Distinctive Home—Rooms
One block from church.

BOSTON, Beacon St., Water Side—Rooms that are unusual, single or double, with or without private bath; beautiful quiet home. Tel. Commonwealth 2525.

BOSTON, 43 Hemenway St.—Large and small sunny front rooms; quiet family; second floor; light housekeeping; reasonable prices. Phone Kenmore 8742.

BOSTON—Lady wishes to share 3-room hotel suite with another lady; near church. P-15, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON—Bright warm room, near Fenway Park, $6; breakfasts and supper if desired. R-21, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON, 21 St. Botolph St.—Pleasant, comfortable rooms at reasonable prices; car space. Tel. Copley 4666-J.

BOSTON—Clean, warm, comfortable room, permanent or transients. MACKAY, Suite 2, 106 Gainsboro St.

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Extra large well-furnished front room, 3 windows, large closet; close to bath; private American family; near all car lines out of Kenmore station. Tel. Aspinwall 5141.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Pleasant front room to let in private family; convenient location; reasonable. Tel. Beacon 3082 or address 165 Davis Ave.

BROOKLYN—Outside sunny room; home comforts and privileges; reasonable; near subway. 1081 Park Place, third left. Decatur 2714-W.

NEW YORK CITY, 200 Claremont, Apt. 44—Large attractive bedroom, modern apartment; close subway, Riverside Drive, Columbia. Cathedral 8085. (9 to 5 Vanderbilt 5881.)

N. Y. C., 316 W. 95th, Apt. 51—Pleasant room, light, clean, running water, elevator, shower bath; private home; exceptional opportunity for musician. Riverside 7423.

NEW YORK CITY—Immaculate rooms, twin beds, $18 per week; double bed, $17; double, single, $12 per week; business people. Apt. 53, 606 West 116th.

N. Y. C., 264 West 69th St.—Nicely furnished double and single rooms; private apartment. Tel. Endicott 5332 (KALLAND).

NEW YORK CITY, 532 West 111th (Harvey Girls' Clubs) Columbia Section—Doubles, $7, $8 person; singles; kitchen privileges.

SOMERVILLE, MASS.—Sunny well-furnished front room, with convenient kitchenette and private piazza; quiet and homelike. Tel. Somerset 3811-M.

VERY desirable and cheerful front room, centrally located. Phone Copley 3066-M, 100 Gainsboro Street.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

FRENCH lessons by refined French-Swiss competent teacher, excellent method for conversation; pupil's residence, ladies, girls; best references. Mornings Clarkson 10822, N. Y. C.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN
*(Continued)*

KINDERGARTNER — Columbia University training, individual or group, care children; part or full time. Apt. 33, Cathedral 4941 (N. Y. C.).

NURSE — Thoroughly competent infant's nurse; German; pleasing personality; in last position 18 months; splendid credentials; go anywhere. Tel. Montclair 7110 (Montclair, N. J.)

REFINED WOMAN desires position to care for home of elderly woman or business couple; vicinity New York. MISS CRAWFORD, 122 Hooker Ave., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER, 10 years' experience, executive ability, desires employment in Worcester, Mass., at once. Tel. Worcester Park 4292, HOPWORTH.

WANTED—Position as companion helper in American home by refined woman. R-18, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG WOMAN, excellent references, desires position as companion. Box F-27, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

### SODA FOUNTAIN SUPPLIES

SYRUPS and crushed fruits; family trade solicited; on carbonated beverages; all flavors. CHAPMAN'S MINERAL SPRINGS, Spring St., Stoneham, Mass. Stoneham 0480.

### SUMMER BOARD

CHARMING southern home situated in Blue Ridge Mountains; open year round; special rates for fall which is most beautiful time of year here. Address MISS GEORGIE GOODLOE, Locust Dale, Afton, Virginia.

### TEACHERS AND TUTORS

DEVELOP POISE—Social assurance, conversation, repartee, story telling. MLLE. LOUISE, Park Central Hotel, 56th St. and 7th Ave., New York. Circle 8000.

EXPERIENCED piano teacher will accept limited number of pupils. MISS BERNHARD, Back Bay 8688, Boston.

MADAME DEANE, G. B. M.
PIANIST AND TEACHER
446 Madison Ave. at 50th St. Tel. Wickersham 9784 New York

MARION CHAPIN
Teacher of Piano and Organ
Classes in Rhythm, Ear Training and Music Appreciation
114 Glenville Ave., Allston, Mass.
Tel. Stadium 1381 Suite 15

### TO LET—FURNISHED

BOSTON—Attractive 3-room apartment, part or whole; reasonable. 32 Clearway Street, Suite 1.

FLORIDA HOME
With eight large rooms, completely furnished, two baths, situated 2 blocks from business center, 2 blocks from the famous Indian River, can be rented for the season; considered one of the finest homes in the city. Address MRS. M. L. JONES, New Smyrna, Fla.

KEW GARDENS, L. I.—Business woman desires share comfortable apartment with congenial business woman; 18 minutes from N. Y. C. Box J-15, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

### TYPEWRITERS

CORONA

Standard Four-Row Keyboard
E. A. RAPHAEL CO.
49 Bromfield St., Boston Liberty 7557
Headquarters Corona Typewriter, Underwood, Remington, Royal portables.
Carbon Paper Ribbons
STANDARD TYPEWRITERS RENTED
2 Months $6.00

### USED CARS

FRANKLIN SEDAN

1925 5-passenger sedan; new paint, tires in perfect condition; cash or terms. ROCKWOOD FRANKLIN CO. Winchester 1975 (Mass).

FRANKLIN SEDAN
Model 11-B, 1927, thoroughly reconditioned; guaranteed to be perfect; cash or terms. ROCKWOOD FRANKLIN CO., Winchester 1975 (Mass.).

### VOCAL INSTRUCTION

JAN BOISSEVAIN DE HECK
Teacher of Singing
163 West 57th St., N. Y. C. Circle 10059
Mr. De Heck was for 5 years head of the Department of Voice at Skidmore College.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## Alabama

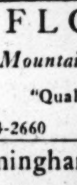
### BIRMINGHAM

BLACH'S Third Avenue at 19th Street
*Apparel Outfitters for Men, Women and Boys*
*FOREMOST IN FASHION*
*FAR MOST IN VALUE*

Martha Washington
*CANDY STORES*
"Ready to serve you with the World's Best"
Candy—Soda—Luncheon
307 N. 20TH STREET
and MOUNTAIN BROOK VILLAGE

Wittichen
Coal and Coke Co.
Phone 3-9145
*"A Fuel for Every Purpose"*

*"Candies That Melt in Your Mouth"*
Made Daily in Our Own Sanitary Kitchen
Soda Fountain Lunches
S. W. MARTIN, Mgr.
S. G. VAUGHAN, Asst. Mgr.
Loveman, Joseph & Loeb


*When you need LIGHTING FIXTURES for a new home or to replace your old ones, SEE*
BRAUN'S LIGHTHOUSE
2023 1st Avenue North
Phone 33204
*We specialize in Household Repairs and Base Plug Wiring*

FLOWERS
*Mountain Brook Florists*
"Quality and Taste"
Dial 4-2660 Mountain Brook Village

Birmingham Coal & Coke Co.
All Grades Coal and Coke
Weight, Service and Price—All Right
YARD 824 NO. 22ND STREET
Phone 3-8189

Liberty Jersey Farms Inc.
Certified, Special Raw, Pasteurized Milk and Churned Butter Milk from our own Registered Jerseys.
*ALSO DELICIOUS BUTTER*
Phone 9-5721 Farms, Trussville, Ala.

ZAC SMITH STATIONERY CO.
2014 First Avenue
PRINTING ENGRAVING
OFFICE FURNITURE

Wittichen
Transfer and Warehouse Company
FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
PACKING—SHIPPING—MOVING
LONG DISTANCE HAULING
2329 FIRST AVENUE NORTH

White Swan Laundry
*RUG CLEANERS*
*DRY CLEANERS*
"WORK BEAUTIFUL"
PHONE 4-5065 Ave. F at 29th St. 25 TRUCKS Birmingham, Ala.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## Alabama

### BIRMINGHAM
*(Continued)*

RICH'S NEW STORE
*Four Distinct Shops*
*Shoes: Men, Women, Children* RICH'S *Hose for Men, Women*

BLOMBERG & Co
South's Jewelers and Silversmiths
218 No. 20th St.
BIRMINGHAM ALA.

Utopia Dry Cleaners
J. R. JOYCE, Manager
*High Class Cleaning and Dyeing*
*Also* EXPERT PLEATING ON MOST MODERN MACHINE
Phone 4-6537

ROGERS
Operates nearly 400 Pure Food Stores in Georgia, Alabama, and South Carolina. Your patronage is appreciated.

CONSUMERS ICE DELIVERY CO.
220 Second Ave. N.
DELIVERY SERVICE FOR THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES:
Centennial Ice Co.; Central Ice Co.; Citizens Ice Co.; Crystal Ice & Fuel Co.; Diamond Ice & Fuel Co.; North Birmingham Ice Co.; Purity Ice Co.; Standard Ice Co.; Terminal Ice Co. No. 1; Terminal Ice Co. No. 2.

The French Bootery
220 North 19th Street

Cable-Burton Piano Co.
1816 THIRD AVENUE
*Pianos—Victrolas—Radios*

*Always Something New in Our*
GIFT SHOP
CAHEEN'S
SECOND AVENUE

*SMART LUGGAGE*
ROSENBERGER'S
BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY
1909 Second Avenue
*"The South's Finest Luggage Shop"*

### MOBILE

Fowler's
*the SPOTLESS CLEANERS*
Cleaned and Pressed for $1.00! Any Dress, Ladies Coat or Coat Suit. Mail orders solicited. 206 CONTI STREET.

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON·INC
JEWELERS
·SILVERSMITHS
·SINCE 1879

The Harper Method Shop
Mrs. Litha Lang *with* Madame Tacon
Permanent Waving
Eugene and Nestle Methods
Telephone Jackson 147

One of Mobile's Best Office Supply Stores
*"Complete Office Outfitters"*
Phone Dexter 2061
GULF OFFICE SUPPLY CO.
63 ST. FRANCIS STREET

Merchants Printing Co.
*Equipped to Print Anything*
12 N. JOACHIM STREET

Office Equipment Company
Desks, Chairs, Adding Machines
Steel Shelving
21 No. Water St. Phone Jackson 470

THE MOBILE NATIONAL BANK

### MONTGOMERY

Fine Cleaning and Dyeing
Phone Cedar 107
*You Can Depend on Us*
MONTGOMERY FRENCH DRY CLEANING CO.
107 S. COURT ST.

Maxie D. Pepperman
*General Insurance*
Phone Cedar 436 27½ Commerce St.

EXCLUSIVE FLOOR COVERINGS and DRAPERIES
COLEMAN & SCOTT
221 Dexter Avenue, Montgomery, Ala.

Finest Quality Shoes
*for Men, Women and Children*
PEACOCK BOOTERY
at ALEX RICE
COURT SQUARE

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## Alabama

### MONTGOMERY
*(Continued)*

Pennzoil Motor Oil
U. S. L. Batteries
Brake Lining Service
Battery Service Co., Inc.
420 Bibb St. Phone Cedar 4352

## Florida

### BRADENTON

*Taste the Difference in*
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
SARASOTA BRADENTON

### DAYTONA BEACH

CURTIS DRY GOODS COMPANY
206 South Beach St., Woolworth Bldg.
*Piece Goods—Hosiery*
*Lingerie—McCall Patterns*

ELSA FARRELL
*SPORTS APPAREL*
Williams Hotel Building
Cor. Palmetto and Magnolia Avenues
Telephone 1435
*MAIL ORDERS FILLED*

L. H. ROWE & CO.
*Diamonds—Fine Jewelry*
*Cut Glass—Sterling Silver*
*Most Complete Workshop on the Coast*
*Reference:* ANYBODY

### HOLLYWOOD

LOUIS WALZ
*Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables*
COR. HARRISON and 20TH AVE.

### JACKSONVILLE

HORN CROCKERY COMPANY
JACKSONVILLE
Hotel—Restaurant—Cafeteria
Institution Equipment
Crockery—Glass—Silverware
For the Home, Full Line Dining Room and Kitchen Wares at Lowest Prices
PHONE 5-1481
114-116 WEST BAY STREET
PHONE 5-7527
423-425 WEST BAY STREET


Kickernick U'Wear
For women and children. Cut the famous Kickernick way, that gives complete freedom of movement and longer and more satisfactory wear.
*Illustrated style*
*In Rayon, $2.95*
*In Muslin $1.95*
FURCHGOTT'S
Jacksonville, Florida

WHIDDON'S
*"Jacksonville's Leading Grocers"*
*"There Is One Near You"*
43 Stores in Jacksonville
*Best Prices—Service—Coupons*

LEVY'S
ADAMS AT HOGAN
WEARING APPAREL FOR MEN AND WOMEN
*WHERE THE STYLES ARE SHOWN FIRST*

JACOBSON'S
*Quality Cleaners & Dyers*
208 W. 8th St. Phone 5-1190

FOREMOST
MILK—ICE CREAM
*RICHER, PURER, SAFER*
Phone 5-6560

Now Operating in Jacksonville
NATIONAL BELLAS HESS COMPANY Inc.
Northeast Corner Bay and Main Sts.
*Having taken over the business of The L. F. M. Stores*

STAYFORM
STAYFORM and fine dresses for Stylish Stouts
STAYFORM SHOPPE
39 West Monroe St. Phone 3-0635

### LAKE WORTH

Worthmor Ice Cream
*It's All the Name Implies*
27 South Dixie, Lake Worth, Fla.

### MIAMI

TO HELP YOU

If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Miami 32445.

Gralynn Laundry
Incorporated
800 N. W. 4TH AVENUE
All classes of laundering and rug cleaning
Phone 33148

TANNER GROCERY STORES
*"Where the best costs less"*
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## Florida

### MIAMI
*(Continued)*

Piggly Wiggly
*Clean Stores*
completely stocked with nationally known merchandise
*REASONABLY PRICED*
MIAMI, HOLLYWOOD, FORT LAUDERDALE, DELRAY, LAKE WORTH, WEST PALM BEACH, CORAL GABLES, MIAMI BEACH, AND COCONUT GROVE

Chez François
Tropical Crystallized Fruits and Candies of Distinction
*Special attention to mail orders.*
259 E. Flagler St. at Fairfax Theatre

"Fresh Every Hour"
HANNA MADE CANDIES
75 Cents per pound
263 East Flagler St., Miami, Florida

STUDIO OF
RICHARD PLUMER
Incorporated
*Decorative Counsel*
Contract Work—Upholstery
Draperies
153 N. E. 40 Street Tel. 2 5375

The HEFTY PRESS, Inc.
*Printers Stationers*
*Blank Book Manufacturers*
Phone 21063 45-47 S. W. 1st Street
MIAMI, FLORIDA

Y. M. C. A. DINING ROOM
*HOME ATMOSPHERE*
*Properly Prepared Food at Reasonable Prices*
*COMFORTABLE SERVICE*
2ND FLOOR Y. M. C. A. BLDG.

*Cleaning—Pressing—Alterations*
*Service Kindly Given*
A-1 CLEANERS
1667 WEST FLAGLER ST. Ph. 23591

*General Insurance Service by*
W·W·BAKER
605-6 Olympia Bldg. Ph. 3-2251

BONITA COFFEE HOUSE
Delicious Food
Luncheon and Dinner
150 S. E. 1st Street

QUALITY Shoe Rebuilding by Factory Methods SERVICE
JOHN H. STARK
Collins Ave. at Seventh St. Opposite Piggly Wiggly

RILEY'S
*Auto Body and Fender Repairs*
DUCO
Tops—Upholstering—Rugs
1321 N. E. 2nd Ave. Ph. 20171

FLAGLER TIRE CO.
Pan-Am Gasoline and Motor Oils
Mohawk Tires and Tubes
Greasing, Washing, Simonizing
Crank Case Service
Phone 3-1341 999 West Flagler

### MIAMI BEACH

TO HELP YOU

If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Miami 32445.

### ORLANDO

SLATER-SCOTT
*San Juan Bldg. Orlando, Florida*
Now showing Gowns that are well worth your inspection
*Sportswear*
*Travel Clothes*
*Coats and Ensembles*
*Evening Gowns and Wraps*
*Millinery*

### SARASOTA

General Insurance Real Estate
BROWN & STOKES, Inc.
*BROKERS*
Sarasota, Florida

The Bank of Sarasota
*Oldest and Largest Bank in Sarasota County*

### TAMPA

*Our delivery covers the entire city in time for breakfast*
Tampa Stock Farms Dairy Company
*ALSO CERTIFIED MILK*
Phone 4983

MAAS
Clothier and Haberdasher
705 Franklin, Tampa, Florida

*"Special Steam Wave as Low as $5"*
Billy Beckett Beauty Parlor
413 POLK ST. Telephone 3734

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## Florida

**TAMPA**
(Continued)

Dollar Dry Cleaning Company
*Nothing Over One Dollar*
202 Gr. Central 203 Cass Street
Hills Ave. at Rome Ave. 407 Tampa St.

Wolf Brothers, Inc.
*Everything to Wear for*
MEN AND BOYS
303 FRANKLIN ST. 303 TWIGGS

## Georgia

**ATLANTA**

Schneider & Son JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
107 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.
ATLANTA, GA.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
*"The Store All Women Know"*
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

ROGERS
Operates nearly 400 Pure Food Stores in Georgia, Alabama, and South Carolina. Your patronage is appreciated.

Three Tremendous Coat Values
are offered at Lewis'
*A group of smart new coats at amazing prices.*
H. G. LEWIS & CO.
WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA

LAUNDRY May's DRY CLEANING DYEING
AEmlock 5300
*An Institution of 30 Years' Standing*
*Mail Orders Solicited*
Atlanta, Ga.

FRED R. LINDORME
*Automobile Painting*
Auto Tops and Trimmings
250 to 260 Stewart Ave., ATLANTA, GA.
Phone West 1603

*Say It With Flowers*
WEINSTOCK'S
*Atlanta's Favorite Flower Shop*
WALNUT 0908

GEORGE MUSE CLOTHING COMPANY
Suits—Overcoats—Hats—Shoes and Furnishings for Men and Boys. Women's Ready to Wear, Hosiery, and Millinery.

**MACON**

COLLINS
*BETTER*
BREAD AND CAKE
Macon, Augusta, Montgomery, Dothan

GEO. SCHELLING
Shoe Repair Shop
*Satisfaction Guaranteed*
119 COTTON AVENUE Phone 756

**SAVANNAH**

408 E. Broughton St.
Dial 2-3125

ROGERS
Operates nearly 400 Pure Food Stores in Georgia, Alabama, and South Carolina. Your patronage is appreciated.

CITIZENS BANK & TRUST COMPANY
27 BULL STREET
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

The Christian Science Monitor
IS FOR SALE IN
ALABAMA
Mobile—A. George Michael, N. W. Cor. Royal and St. Francis Sts.
Montgomery—Montgomery Hat Cleaning Co., 2 Dexter Ave.; Alabama Hat Shop, 121 Montgomery St.; Jefferson Davis Hotel News Stand.
FLORIDA
Daytona Beach—Princess Issena Hotel News Stand; Mrs. T. O Steele, 238½ South Beach; Beach Book Shop, Peninsular Station.
Fort Myers—Broadway News Company
Hollywood—J. C. Law's News Agency, 1919 Hollywood Blvd.; Jackson's News Agency, 2011 Hollywood Blvd.
Jacksonville—The Union News Co., Stand No. 1, Terminal Station; H. & W. B. Drew Co., 45 West Bay St.; L. McCumber's News Stand, 1829 Main St.
Miami—World News Company, Flagler St. and N. E. 2nd Ave.; Swartz & Gasson News Agency; The Purple Wings, 2019 Biscayne Blvd.
St. Petersburg—World News Stand; Plaza News Store, 500 Central Ave.; Mack's Milk Depot, 210 Central Ave.
West Palm Beach—West Palm Beach News Agency, 108½ North Olive Ave.
Home City News Company, Zack and Franklin Sts.; J. E. Baer's News Stand, 3 Post Office Arcade.
GEORGIA
Atlanta—Piedmont Hotel; World News Co., 9½ Marietta St.; Henry Grady Hotel News Stand; Brown & Allen News Stand, Terminal Station.
Augusta—Bon Air Hotel News Stand; Steve's Place, 1140 Broad St.
Brunswick—Jack Gardner, Newsdealer, Oglethorpe Hotel
Macon—Hotel Dempsey News Stand; Hotel Lanier News Stand
Savannah—Chas. Lamas, 44 Bull St.
NORTH CAROLINA
Asheville—D. H. Fater, 3 Haywood St.; O. A. Robertson's News Stand, Langren Hotel.
Charlotte—Charlotte Hotel News Stand; Queen City News Stand, Trade and Church Sts.
Raleigh—Sir Walter Hotel News Stand.
Wilmington—Service News Stand, 306 Front St.
SOUTH CAROLINA
Charleston—Slow's Store, 318 King St.; Demos Bros., 2 Broad St.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## Georgia

**SAVANNAH**
(Continued)

*EVERYTHING ELECTRICAL*
BYCK ELECTRIC CO.
139 Bull Street, Savannah, Ga.
and Brunswick, Ga.

## New Jersey

**WESTFIELD**

Miss KNOWLES
84 ELM STREET
Permanent Waving, Manicuring, Shampooing, Facial, Eye Brows Arched, Hair Waving, Marcel, Haircutting, Bobbing
Telephone 1746

*An account with the bank is more than a name on our books*
THE WESTFIELD TRUST COMPANY

## North Carolina

**ASHEVILLE**

AIKEN & HESTER'S
*DRUG STORE*
Toilet Articles
Kodaks, Developing and Printing
*Delivery Service*
12 BROADWAY Phone 2004

Mountain City Laundry
*Modern Launderers*
Telephone Nos. 426 and 427
207-213 Coxe Ave., Asheville, N. C.

ABBOTT & KNIGHT INCORPORATED
*Cleaners Dyers*
207 Coxe Avenue Phone 7000

GARDENER'S SHOE HOSPITAL
*Shoes Dyed Any Color or Re-Glazed Cinderella Shoe Polishes, All Colors*
18 NORTH LEXINGTON AVENUE
Free Delivery—Phone 4537

**CHARLOTTE**

Efird's DEPARTMENT STORE CHARLOTTE, N.C.

Charlotte Laundry
Incorporated
*Launderers, Dyers and Cleaners*
*Rug Cleaning—Hat Cleaning*
A Service to Fit Every Purse
Dial Phone 3-5191
Corner 2nd and College Streets

S & W CAFETERIAS
*Are Catering to You*
CHARLOTTE RALEIGH
ASHEVILLE ATLANTA KNOXVILLE

Every Banking Service
*Commercial Banking, Trust, Investment Savings, Safe Deposit, and Insurance*
AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Capital, Surplus and Profits, $2,200,000.00
Resources, $24,000,000.00

Majestic Electric Radio
*TONE SUPREME*
SHAWS', *Incorporated*
314 SOUTH TRYON STREET

Southeastern Ice Utilities Corp.
*"Certified Coal"*
Quality—Service—Appreciation
Office and Yard Phones
300 S. Graham HEM. 210-211
Charlotte, N. C.
P. O. Box 292 Tel. Hemlock 5945, 6913

CHARLES W. CHRISTIAN
*Heating and Ventilating*
*Engineer and Contractor*

**RALEIGH**

Mason Beauty Shop
24½ West Hargett Street
*Hairdressing, Manicuring*
HIGH-CLASS WORK
EXPERIENCED OPERATORS
*Call 1309 for Appointments*

## South Carolina

**GREENVILLE**

ROGERS
Operates nearly 400 Pure Food Stores in Georgia, Alabama, and South Carolina. Your patronage is appreciated.

## Pennsylvania

**READING**

*The Famous*
CRYSTAL RESTAURANT
*Eighteen Years on the Square*
The Home
Is the Only Competitor
545-547 PENN STREET
*Also Annex*—537 PENN STREET


# DAILY FEATURES

## One Minute Biographies



**Who:** LEONARDO DA VINCI.

**When:** Fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

**Where:** Florence and Milan, Italy.

**Why famous:** One of the world's greatest painters and most diverse geniuses.

The character and career of Leonardo da Vinci are of extraordinary interest. Seldom has one man included in himself so many outstanding talents as this Jack of all trades and master of all, or carried them to such a degree of development. One of the foremost painters of all time, he was likewise a sculptor, architect, musician, writer, engineer, mathematician, botanist, philosopher, chemist and geologist. He was further endowed with marked physical beauty and a charm of manner which made him a delightful companion to people in all walks of life. His devotion and kindness to animals distinguished him in an age when such consideration was the exception rather than the rule; and it became his custom to buy the birds for sale in the market places in order to give them their liberty, and also, perhaps, to study the motion of their wings as they flew away.

Trained in the studio of Andrea del Verrocchio in Florence, he was the friend of Perugino and Sandro Botticelli, and attracted the favorable attention of Lorenzo the Magnificent. Later he went to Milan and worked there for some years under the patronage of the Duke Lodovico Sforza. Here he painted the celebrated Last Supper in the refectory of Santa Maria delle Grazie, which, in spite of the mutilations it has undergone, remains one of the greatest paintings in the world.

But painting was only a part of his work in Milan, which included architecture, engineering, sculpture and the superintending of masques and pageants as well. Returning later to Florence, he spent four years working on the portrait of the wife of Francesco del Giocondo—now known as Mona Lisa, and perhaps the most famous portrait in existence, as it is one of the chief glories of the Louvre in Paris.

To treat briefly of Leonardo's contributions to natural science and art is almost impossible. He was the first painter to recognize and reproduce the play of light and shade, his predecessors having worked in color and outline merely. His thirst for knowledge and inquiry led him to investigate natural phenomena to a hitherto unparalleled extent. He made important discoveries in almost every branch of natural science. The significance of his investigations and conclusions has only recently been recognized by students of his writings; for to the thought of his own day, so little given to inquiry, many of the experiments of this astonishing genius were regarded as merely harmless and trivial amusements.

## A Word a Day

*Fanatic*

One should discriminate carefully between fanatic and enthusiast. An enthusiast is one whose mind is keenly and ardently centered on some project, whereas a fanatic is an extreme or unreasonable enthusiast, one so zealous as to be almost unbalanced.

The Romans called one who belonged to the temple a *fanaticus*, from *fanum*, "temple." Later it seemed to be taken for granted that he was inspired by some deity. However, when it was applied to the frantic priests of Mars and Cybele, it soon became synonymous with madness or unreasoning frenzy. From that time the word was generally used only in its worst sense.

In 1660 Thomas Fuller is credited with writing: "There is a new word coined within a few months called 'fanatics.'" At that time and for many years afterward religious zealots were the only ones to receive this appellation.

The second syllable should be accented, fa-nat'-ic. Sound first *a* as in *sofa*, second as in *at*, *i* as in *it*.

"Many great religious leaders have been considered fanatics by their contemporaries.

*Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed*

## Brevities

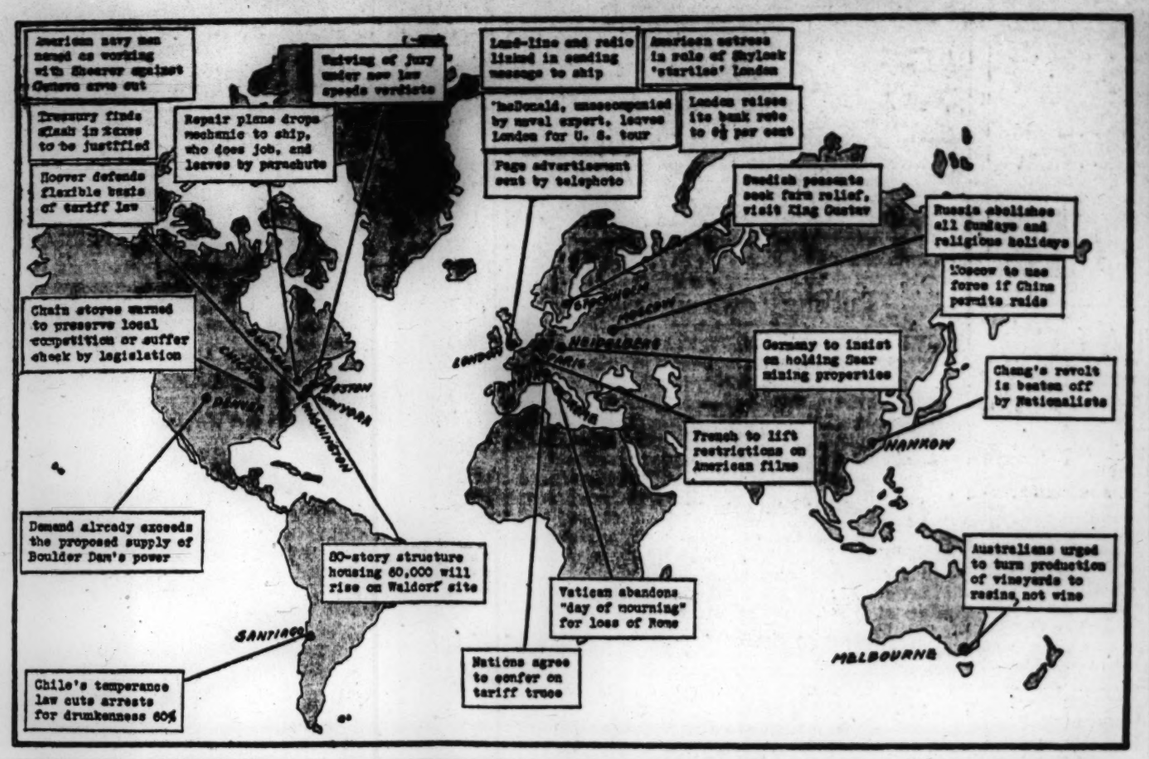
**Life:** Diogenes is said to have lived in a tub, and it's our impression that there's a Diogenes in every boarding house.

**London Humorist:** A London man claims to have seen five thousand films. He should know the plot quite well by now.

**Passing Show:** An instrument included in a London orchestral concert was a Klaxon horn. People who jumped betrayed themselves as pedestrians.

**Amity (Ore.) Standard:** Remember when an airship stayed aloft for an hour or two what a feat it was? Now they stay up over two weeks and then have to be invited to come down. Goin' some.

## World News of the Week at a Glance




## In Lighter Vein



Passing Show

She (after indulging in a perfect orgy of spending): "See how handy a car would have been this afternoon! I can't think WHY you don't save up and buy one."

**Why He Didn't**

Professor of Chemistry: "What is the common term for H2 S O4?"

Sophomore: "I had it on the tip of my tongue a moment ago, but I can't think of it just now."

Professor: "If you had it on the tip of your tongue a moment ago you'd know it now. It's sulphuric acid."—*Detroit News.*

**Restaurant Reasoning**

Diner: "Look here, waitress, there isn't a particle of turtle in this turtle soup."

Waitress: "Well, what of it? We have cabinet pudding, but you wouldn't expect to find Andrew Mellon in it, would you?"—*Tit-Bits.*

**The Recommendation**

Governor: "You have displayed exemplary conduct in your three years in prison. Were you satisfied with the treatment?"

Convict: "Yes, I can warmly recommend you to all my friends."—*Lustige Kölner Zeitung, Cologne.*

**Why Not?**

Young Lady Motorist: "It's snowing and sleeting and I'd like to buy some chains for my tires."

"I'm sorry—we keep only groceries."

"How annoying! I understood this was a chain store."—*Judge.*

**More Noise**

"Why can't you please that customer in a tie?"

"He wants a gray tie."

"We have plenty of gray ties."

"He wants a loud gray."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

**Sounded Like It**

First Grad: "My wife's gone to the West Indies."

Second G.: "Jamaica?"

First G.: "No—she wanted to go."—*Unidentified Clipping.*

## The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. Despite all he has had to renounce, what is the ex-Kaiser's wealth? — *World's Great Capitals* ..... 20
2. What city has grown from 300,000 inhabitants to 1,300,000 in less than 20 years?—*Odds and Ends*.... 20
3. When was it a custom for a bookbinder to sign a book as an etcher does a print?—*Household Arts Page*.... 20
4. How is Melbourne solving its parking problem?—*Editorial Note* ..... 20
5. Who was called by his contemporaries the Prince of Poets?—*One Minute Biographies* ..... 20

*Grade Yourself*
*What Is Your Percentage?*

## A Quotation for Today

*IF A MAN instantly turned his ears and mind away, the assault would be easily repulsed; but as soon as he opens his ears so far as to dwell upon and dally with temptation, he is already well-nigh conquered, and the strife is at the hardest.*

—JOHN TAULER

## Odds and Ends

**Flying in Russia**

Russia has 7500 miles of regular flying routes.

**Armor Protection**

The later type of British warships has a plating of armor 14 inches thick.

**Brazil Lumber**

Brazil has 2000 varieties of trees that furnish good lumber.

**Churches Designed by Wren**

The City of London has 32 churches designed by Sir Christopher Wren, the architect of St. Paul's.

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"



### Co-operation

Los Angeles

ON THE southeast corner is a drug store which also included a lunch counter and soda fountain. Near the northeast corner is a café which also sold ice cream.

Recently the drug store changed owners. The new proprietor said to the café owner: "This neighborhood is too small to support two lunchrooms. The lunch trade legitimately belongs to you. I will keep only the soda fountain."

Whereupon the café owner responded: "Then we will dispense with our ice cream and give you all of that trade."

The café patron to whom this had been told ordinarily would have much preferred ice cream for dessert, but she ate her tapioca pudding quite contentedly, reflecting that nobody could lose anything by such a practical application of the Golden Rule.

### For Others

(From the London Daily News)
London

THE queue outside our cinema was rapidly increasing in length when an attendant announced that the cheap seats were full up.

A small boy near me glanced despondently at his sixpence and moved away reluctantly.

A workman, also in the queue, stopped the boy, "You take this, son, and hop along." The boy looked eagerly at the coin the other held out.

As we went in I saw the workman looking rather wistfully at the posters. Had he been able to witness the lad's joy all through the performance he would have felt amply rewarded.

# The Children's Corner

## The Mail Bag

**Lake Erskine, New Jersey**

Dear Snubs:

My puppy heart goes out to you every time my Boss, Kenson, reads to his brother Lawson about your search for your Boss. I am ashamed now to think how I envied you when you went up in an airplane. Surely we pups have our ups and downs.

Now I'm up (high in the mountains) camping with my Boss. It came about this way. My Boss was all set to go and I felt it in my bones that I would be left at home, so I wagged my tail and jumped around and tried my best to show him that I wanted to go, too.

Well, my Boss has such a soft heart that he couldn't bear to say no. So he called a family conference—his Mother, his Dad, and his two little brothers, and after a lot of discussion that I couldn't understood the Boss's Dad patted me on the head and said, "Well, Chum, old dog, you win. We will all go to camp together." So here we are, all camping together and you can be sure that I am one of the happiest pups that listens to the reading of the Monitor.

Good-by, Snubs, I would write you more but my Boss is going to the post office for the Monitor, and I am anxious to hear him read the next issue to see if you have found your Boss. Chum, the Kennedy Dog.

[This letter is a little late in appearing as it was written last summer when Snubs was having his great adventure, searching for his Boss's camp.—Ed.]

**Saybrook, Connecticut**

Dear Editor:

I have been reading the Mail Bag for a long time, but this is my first letter. I want to tell you and the Mail Baggers about our pet fawn, "Gypsy," which we have had for almost nine weeks. It was found alone in the woods by someone who thought it had lost its mother, and was brought to us when probably only a few hours old. Since then, it has grown much larger, and is very tame. It is light brown with white spots on its back. We feed it milk or calf meal and a few vegetables.

We live in the country so there is plenty of room for the fawn. It stays in a wire inclosure we have made for it. We also have a little kitten, "Tag," who eats, sleeps, and plays with the fawn. They are just as cute as they can be, playing together. Gypsy has had over 200 visitors.

I am 15 years old and I should like to correspond with a girl of my age who is interested in the Girl Scouts, camping, nature study (especially wild flowers) or art. Betty B.

**Michigan City, Mississippi**

Dear Editor:

I want to thank you for the correspondents that I have gained through the Children's Page, and although I already have many, I should be glad to hear from girls of any age and will answer all letters.

We live on a large farm in northern Mississippi and I have horses, calves, chickens, cats, dogs and other animals for my pets. We have three little Shetland ponies.

I love to read, play the piano, and hike, and I especially like outdoor sports. I am interested in flowers, birds, and trees. Jane S.

**Chicago, Illinois**

Dear Editor:

I certainly enjoy reading the Monitor with all its wonderful articles. I think it is wonderful that we can correspond with each other through the Mail Bag. I have only two Mail Bag friends, but hope to have many more.

I enjoy living in Chicago, for it is a very beautiful city, with parks, lagoons, museums and other wonderful places of interest.

I am a Campfire Girl and am working for my second rank. I am 14 years old and in 1A. I go to the Senn High School. Senn has one of the best high school bands in the United States.

My favorite sports are swimming and ice skating. If any girls would like to exchange postal cards or help me choose an interesting hobby, I should be more than glad to become their Mail Bag friend. I should especially like to correspond with girls outside the United States, although letters from my own country will be lovingly answered. June Ann S.

**Iron Mountain, Michigan**

Dear Editor:

Iron Mountain is only about 15 miles from a lovely resort called Spread Eagle. The resort consists of nine lakes, all connected. We go up there every summer and have great fun, swimming and boating.

This summer I had a lovely vacation, as I spent three weeks in Chicago. Since swimming is my favorite sport, I had a good chance to enjoy myself. I also liked the traffic and tall buildings; but, after all, I think I like my home town better than Chicago, because it is so beautiful and wild up here.

I should like to have girls from Switzerland or any other country in the world write to me. I am 15 years old. Elaine A.

**East Lansing, Michigan**

Dear Editor:

This is the second time that I have written to the Mail Bag, but when I first wrote I was in West Palm Beach, Florida. Since then we have come to Michigan, our original home state.

We came north in our car and had a lovely trip. When we reached Georgia, we saw many lovely farms. Among the many things we saw growing were peaches, watermelons, and peanuts. Cordele, Georgia, is the greatest peanut center in the world and as we drove past the farms the Negro children would run out to the road and call "Peanuts." For several miles in front of every house we saw them. The watermelon fields were loaded with watermelons and the ones we bought were surely delicious.

We enjoyed riding through the mountains. In Georgia, we saw a range that looked like the Blue Ridge Mountains, as there was a blue mist all over them. On the border of Tennessee and Kentucky, we went over the Cumberland Mountains. These were steeper than the others we had seen.

I am 16 and a senior in high school. If girls in other countries, especially Spain, France, Ireland, or Scotland, would like to correspond with me I will gladly answer any letters received. Ruth F.

**Vancouver, Washington**

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I enjoy the Monitor very much and it helps me a great deal in school.

I will tell you a little about Vancouver. It lies on the Columbia River, and is the oldest city in Washington. There is an apple tree here 103 years old which still bears fruit. The seed was brought from London by a member of the Hudson's Bay Company. General Grant was stationed at Vancouver Barracks at one time. We have a very good airport here.

I should like to correspond with someone of my age (10). English is the only language I know, but I should like to hear from some foreign country. I am interested in all sports and in newspaper work.

Velma B.

**Tacoma, Washington**

Dear Editor:

It was last summer when I wrote you last, so I thought it was time to write again, and tell you how much I enjoy The Christian Science Monitor. I like the Young Folks' and Children's Pages best, and the first thing I look at is the Mail Bag. I think corresponding in this way is very interesting. I should like to correspond with girls in any part of the world, and I promise to answer every letter I receive. I like to read and draw, and am also very fond of flowers and think gardening is an interesting and worth-while occupation.

Mt. Rainier, or Mt. Tacoma (as it is sometimes called), can be seen very plainly from here. In the evening it has a rosy glow. It is a very beautiful mountain. Washington is noted for its beautiful scenery.

I go to the Christian Science Sunday School and have gone ever since I was 6. I am now 12. Will girls my age please write me? Virginia T.

**Burbank, California**

Dear Editor:

I am 14 years old and my hobby is playing tennis and my pastime at other times is writing. I attend the John Muir Junior High, where I am a freshman. I am editor of our school paper, Junior Hi-Ways. I have attended the Christian Science Sunday School for 10 years.

When our Monitor comes my two sisters and I always dive for the Mail Bag section. My sister, Jeanne, who is 16, would like to receive letters from girls anywhere.

I hope our mail box will be overflowing with letters from girls anywhere. You may be sure I'll answer all the letters I get. Helen D.

## RARE RECOLLECTIONS




## South American Cities




Start at Any Letter, and Move in Any Direction, and Spell the Names of Seven Cities in South America.

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1929 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY



*The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board*

*The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles E. Heitman, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.*

*All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.*


# EDITORIALS

## A Pre-Conference Conference

PRELIMINARY conversations have proved so helpful in bringing Great Britain and the United States within sight of a naval agreement that it is not surprising to find France, Italy and even Japan favoring further preliminary conversations in which they too shall, if possible, reach an accord. There is a great deal to be said for such diplomatic spade work, provided it does not postpone too long the actual meeting of a conference.

Recently, there have been several examples of the inconvenience of thrashing out fundamental differences in an open assembly, and indeed it was with these examples in view that Ramsay MacDonald and Charles G. Dawes worked privately at the problem of Anglo-American naval parity. Their efforts are appreciated everywhere and should be crowned with success. But, apparently, there is a strong feeling in the other countries which participated in the Washington Conference that they also should receive the opportunity of putting themselves in accord.

The French view, for example, is that since the process of preliminary conversations has begun it would be better to extend it to all the naval powers. This may, it is admitted, cause a certain delay, and the conference may not take place in January, as intended. But it is better, according to this argument, to accept whatever delay is necessary so as to arrive at an understanding than to run the risk of failure.

Great Britain and the United States are virtually in unison, and it is exceedingly probable that Japan will, after some friendly talks, acquiesce in the naval arrangements. But France and Italy have serious questions to discuss with each other, as well as with America and England. They do not wish either to have Anglo-American conclusions imposed upon them in conference or to incur blame for possible failure of the conference if they resist these same conclusions.

It is urged in some quarters that, since the two leading naval powers have practically reached an accord, they would be foolish to jeopardize it by calling in another power who will put forward divergent and indeed contradictory claims. Why not let well enough alone? Why not be content with an Anglo-American understanding, and leave France and Italy to settle their own problems? At first sight there is much to be said for this advice, but it is not timely. If, after everything possible has been done to bring about a general agreement, there is still a deadlock, then it will be time for England and America to assert their fidelity to their own agreement, which should not be at the mercy of somebody else's disagreement.

But in the meantime France and Italy, following the precedent of 1921, are entitled to join the negotiations. Apart from the diplomatic situation, it is highly desirable on naval grounds that an accord should not be confined to Great Britain, the United States and presumably Japan. It would be stronger and less liable to be upset were it to include the five powers.

Last year the United States was slightly perturbed at the prospect of France and England presenting to it a fait accompli. This year France in particular expresses the hope that an Anglo-American accord will not be presented in a take-it-or-leave-it manner. If there are no preliminary conversations with France and other countries, this apprehension may develop. Therefore, it would be well to consider seriously how far preliminary conversations can be begun and pursued with other powers before a conference is convened.

## "To Observe and Report"

TO THE already well-established and unhappy facts illuminating the dark spots of the secret anti-disarmament campaign carried on at Geneva in behalf of the American shipbuilders, the Senate investigating committee is adding some valuable details. Thus far the inquiry has concerned itself principally with the relationship between William B. Shearer, the propagandist, and the several shipbuilding companies which employed Mr. Shearer in a capacity which becomes more obscure the more it is defined.

Perhaps the leading fact which has thus far emerged from the volume of amazing testimony already taken by the committee is the curious discrepancy which is shown to exist between what Mr. Shearer so energetically tried to do at Geneva and what his employers contend he was sent there to do. The highest executives of the shipbuilding corporations have repeatedly affirmed that they wanted him to "observe and report the conference," that they wanted their representative only to obtain information for their guidance, and that it was not their policy to interfere in such negotiations.

But once he had landed at Geneva, how did Mr. Shearer pursue his duties as "observer and reporter"? From his confidential reports and letters to the shipbuilding companies a few citations will suffice to tell the story:

> Inclosed is the shot I issued on the date of the plenary session. . . . I consider best move to pound on naval bases to offset the British thesis on cruiser construction. . . . I have continued my activities in your behalf to get action on naval building program . . . expenses to conduct the campaign for naval preparedness.

And so forth.

All of these reports and letters, constituting violent arguments against naval limitation and characterizing as absurd and foolish the Geneva conference, were received by shipbuilders from Mr. Shearer, who, it is not irrelevant to point out, continued in their employment many months after the real nature of his entire anti-disarmament propaganda was apparent.

It is difficult not to agree with Samuel W. Wakeman, vice-president of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, when he brands such surreptitious propaganda as "disgusting" and admits that the employment of an agent to carry on such work was a "fool decision." It is indeed a highly fortunate coincidence—if it be a coincidence—that this investigation is paralleling the constructive negotiations now going forward for an Anglo-American and a five-power naval agreement. What was once at the very minimum a "fool decision" should in the future be made an impossible decision.

## Putting Laws on Trial

NO DOUBT it is quite logical, in a democracy, whenever a law is passed which is regarded, properly or improperly, as a radical departure from the course previously followed, to place that law on trial before the court of public opinion. Where the legislative function is exercised, either in municipality, state or nation, by persons elected by a bare majority of those voting, to say nothing of the vast number of qualified electors who do not vote, acts prescribing unusual penalties or imposing new inhibitions naturally may be regarded by many as unwise and unnecessarily severe. Minorities are often assertive and officious when they find themselves at a tactical disadvantage after the event.

The tendency referred to is illustrated in two outstanding instances in the United States at present. The protestants who are the more vocal of the two groups are those who decline to regard themselves as foreclosed out of what they believed to be a vested privilege by the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment prohibiting the traffic in alcoholic beverages. By every conceivable device they have sought to defeat the operation of the law and have sought to discredit it in the estimation even of its friends and champions.

The second conspicuous instance is that in which an organized effort is being made to discredit and break down the so-called Baumes laws, enacted in New York State, providing, by mandatory enactment, for the sentencing of fourth offenders to life terms in the penitentiaries. So bitter has been the opposition, which is organized in the effort to compel a modification or the repeal of these laws, that every ingenious device is employed to influence the public thought. First comes the frequently discredited assertion that juries are unwilling to convict in cases where a fourth offense is alleged. More recently it has been announced that the organized breaks in New York prisons were inspired and instigated by those upon whom the law's hand has fallen with undue severity. Likewise, among those of the bench and bar, it is insisted that the mandatory provision of the statute deprives the trial judges of that discretionary power which courts should always be permitted to exercise.

In a most thorough and illuminating address delivered at the recent congress of the American Prison Association, held in Toronto, Canada, Senator B. Roger Wales, a member of the New York State Crime Commission, discussed and defended the efforts being made to protect society against the habitual criminal. Answering the plea that the courts should be permitted to exercise discretionary power in dealing with fourth offenders, Senator Wales called attention to the fact that, prior to the enactment of the existing statute, the laws of New York provided for the sentencing to life terms of prisoners four times convicted on felony charges, but left such action to the discretion of the trial judge. He stated that the records show that in no instance was the maximum sentence imposed.

Why, then, is there the insistent sentimental attack upon the rule now prescribed? It can no longer be insisted that juries will not convict in cases where such punishment will follow unfailingly. The strength of a penal statute lies, of course, in its enforceability. It is weak only when it fails to discourage crime or to protect society against its avowed foes. The law is not itself on trial. Its violators and those who sympathize, mistakenly, with them are the defendants.

## Regional Radiocasting for Britain

THE British Broadcasting Company's new regional transmission scheme, which is now nearing completion at Brookman's Park, Hertfordshire, will satisfy an evident need. That it does not come a moment too soon a glance at any copy of the Radio Times will show. Any issue of that paper is an education in the immense variety of human tastes, almost every single item in the radiocasting programs, from the household hints on Monday morning to the dance music of Saturday night, coming in for extravagant praise and blame from the contributors to its correspondence columns.

Hitherto the only item that has called forth universal praise has been a certain announcer's hearty way of wishing everyone, at the close of the evening's program, "Good night and good rest." But even his proud reputation is now dimmed, for a correspondent has observed that, because this cheery farewell may encourage policemen and other officials on whose wakefulness our safety depends to slumber at their posts, it is not really in the public interest!

The obvious solution is a system of alternative programs. This has been attempted to a limited extent by the experimental transmission from Daventry 5GB of an entertainment more or less widely contrasting with the ordinary London program. But this transmission has been effective only within a very small area, and the various stations in the north of England have generally been content to relay the program from London. Thus the B. B. C. has been supplying practically a single program entertainment at a cost which has been excessive on account of the large number of relay stations. This is the situation which the new regional scheme is designed to rectify.

It will in the first place provide double programs, with separation enough between their ether channels to prevent serious mutual interference. And it will also contribute toward the solution of the serious problem which is set up by the fact that no transmission station working in the normal band of frequencies reserved to Great Britain by the Prague plan can, whatever its power, give an altogether reliable service at a distance greater than 100 miles. This difficulty will be overcome by the reduction of the number of stations, the increasing of their power, and their establishment in great centers of population, but away from actual cities. There is every reason to suppose that the regional scheme will be a great success when it gets into full working order during October.

## The Race of the Orchestras

MUSICAL history, it now seems likely, will record 1930 as the Year of the Race of the Orchestras. For Serge Koussevitzky, returning from Europe to America, proclaims that his project of leading the Boston Symphony Orchestra to Europe next spring will not be deferred merely because the Philharmonic-Symphony of New York has decided to make a similar trip under direction of Arturo Toscanini. The Boston orchestra, he explains, is not an imitator. Its slogan, one gathers from what its conductor said, might be, "We Lead; Others Follow."

Only—the Philharmonic-Symphony, apparently, is going to follow simultaneously, when it comes to a European trip. The management of the New York orchestra has announced definitely that it will make the grand musical tour next spring. The Boston Symphony management has maintained so far a discreet silence on the subject. But Dr. Koussevitzky cries, "1930 or Never!" So it looks as if the nations of Europe were to be treated to the spectacle of two of the great American orchestras in friendly competition for their attention and favor in the same season.

There can be little doubt that both orchestras may expect interested audiences in Europe. More than one distinguished European music critic has asserted publicly that Europe has no orchestra to compare in technical accomplishment with the Philharmonic-Symphony, the Boston Symphony or the Philadelphia Orchestra. Naturally, then, European music lovers who have heard neither the New York nor the Boston orchestra would be eager to hear both.

And if they are to hear them, what better plan than to hear both in the same season? If one organization followed the other by a year, their relative merits might easily be obscured. Let Europeans, by all means, hear both orchestras, and decide for themselves whether America—with the aid largely of European musicians, it is true—has attained a new high standard of performance. Americans will be interested to hear the verdict of the older civilizations.

## Better Interpreters for the Americas

ONE of the most heartening indications of a much-needed cultural rapprochement between Latin America and the United States is the fast-sprouting crop of periodicals devoted to Ibero-American affairs and printed largely in English. Rapidly increasing business relations are constructing a close-knit economic fabric for the New World. Cable, radio and airplane are easing the paths of trade. These things are largely taking care of themselves. It is "the commerce of the mind" which has lagged; it is freer trade in ideas which must be encouraged.

In that work probably nothing is of more value than publications which interpret the ideals, the civilization, the current activities and the aspirations of one continent to the other. Happily such agents of good will are springing up on every side. Several deal with single countries, others try to cover the entire field. Notable among those which have recently appeared is the Inter-American Review, a splendidly prepared monthly magazine of 130 pages.

Literally it is an interpreter of the Americas to each other, for it contains three divisions, English, Spanish and Portuguese. Advertisements printed in parallel columns of English and Spanish add to the multilingual effect. More ambitious than most of its class, the Inter-American Review attempts not only to explain Latin America to the United States, but vice versa, and its emphasis on the brighter, more stable side of the North American scene should be particularly useful. The United States has had too many misinterpreters in the press and on the screen who spoke only of crime, scandal, jazz and predatory "big business."

All who even faintly glimpse the possibilities for good in a better understanding between the sister nations of the New World will rejoice in the advent of truer interpreters, and wish for them every success.

## Editorial Notes

Had Ralph Waldo Emerson walked over the road from Boston to Worcester today, instead of a little over a hundred years ago, he would not have written as he did in his diary in April, 1823. The entry made at that time presents an interesting comparison with present-day traffic on this highway. It reads:

> I reached Worcester one half hour ago, having walked forty miles without difficulty. Every time I traverse a turnpike I find it harder to conceive how they are supported. I met but three or four travelers between Roxbury and Worcester.

Deprecating the marking of certain items below cost to entice buyers, W. T. Grant of New York, head of a chain of 260 stores, gave among other reasons for discontinuing the practice: "Have you ever thought how insignificant such an advantage may be to a large organization, and yet how vital it may be to some little fellow who is dependent upon his line for the selling of these very goods?" Here's a "chain" that is evidently strengthened with a golden rule link.

Those young people who seem to think they are not getting ahead very fast might take courage from the fact that at thirty-five Aristide Briand, Prime Minister of France, was considered a failure. Appearances are quite often deceptive.

Fly-by-night airplane lines represent the latest progress in aviation, but the same cannot be said of some other ventures similarly designated.

Shorter days, longer nights have their compensations: a soft light, an open fire crackling on the grate, and a good book.

## The Man in the Tweed Fedora Takes a Buggy Ride

ORDINARILY a Peripatetic, the Man in the Tweed Fedora had been known to submit on occasion to the modern demand for speed and trust himself to a taxicab. Each adventure of this sort, however, had served only to solidify his long-held conclusion that motoring was not for him. Having achieved a philosophic poise which required neither feat of dexterity nor hectic thrill to add zest to his days, he was quite content to thread the streets of Manhattan either afoot or on such public conveyances as were available. It mattered not to him that certain individuals found a kind of satisfaction in swerving and darting through the island's maze of traffic in intricate mechanical contraptions humorously known as pleasure cars. Being neither mechanic nor dare-devil, he preferred to walk—and, besides, he doubted that he could master one of the things anyway.

Perhaps his antiautomotive impressions—understandable only to the few remaining hidebound pedestrians—would have in time become adamantine, had not the Man in the Tweed Fedora elected, one day in early September, to choose upper Broadway for his afternoon stroll.

The day was warm when, the open front of a pineapple beverage booth beckoning invitingly, he paused at the edge of the sidewalk wondering whether, after all, pineapple juice had any authority over perspiration. Back turned to the continuous line of cars rolling in from the Albany Post Road, he was unaware that one of the cars had pulled up to the curb behind him, and hence was unprepared for the pertinent dialogue which straightway interrupted his cogitations:

"Not bad, my driving—what I mean!" It was a young lady's voice; one of Macy's, thought the Man in the Tweed Fedora.

"Honest, Lil," her escort responded. "You're a wow! Yuh only grazed one tree, banged two fenders, ran down a rag doll and broke a fence. For your second lesson, I'll say you're not bad—not bad a'tall!"

"O Al!" said Lil, giggling. "I drive turrible; but thanks for th' buggy ride just the same."

Buggy ride! The Man in the Tweed Fedora turned quickly. The two—young and flushed and happy—were getting out of a Pazyudrive car. Buggy ride? He noted their animated faces; glanced at the hired car; took off his fedora and brushed the band with his sleeve; caught the flash of color as Lil and her escort vanished into a store, and——

Buggy ride! Ah, yes, to be sure! Odd, how easily he remembered. Galloping, galloping, the years flew back and the Man in the Tweed Fedora, following their dust, emerged with the dawn of the century, a glamourous youth of seventeen. Buggy ride, indeed!

* * *

It was an auspicious day. Bertha, the fair lady on whom he had fixed his ardent adolescent gaze, had admitted her willingness to share a rig for the afternoon. Young Seventeen felt so puffed up about it that there was the suggestion of a swagger in his walk as he strolled out of church that Sunday morning.

The hours dragged until, having arrayed himself in new button patent-leather boots, ankle-high peg-top trousers, short jacket with padded shoulders, choker collar and triple-woven, narrow-brimmed straw hat, he issued forth to the livery.

This establishment, conducted by one Mugs Levitts, was located just off School Street, in a huge barn of a place adjoining Wells's smithy. Besides a dozen or so horses, it was the habitat of divers persons of horsy mien much given to hoarse, rubescent laughter.

Young Seventeen approached the proprietor with considerable trepidation.

"Mr. Levitts," said he, daring to hope that his voice was suitably gruff, "how about a horse and buggy?"

Mr. Levitts eyed him speculatively. The livery stable habitués ceased their gossip and leaned forward with amused glances. Back in the shadows of the barn, horses pawed in their stalls. A tangy odor, mingling with the smell of harness grease and trodden straw, hung like a spicy incense about the place. Through the wide-open doors the sun poured a wide shaft of light, forming gleaming panels on walls hung with nickel-mounted harnesses and highly colored lithographs of famous racers Scintillating motes danced from the hoof-worn planks. An occasional bee droned into the sunbeams and out again. Mr. Levitts still speculated—and held his peace. The habitués grinned with huge mirth. The young man's ears became red. Mr. Levitts cleared his throat, seemed about to speak, changed his mind, and winked broadly at the hangers-on. Young Seventeen's poise was fast deserting him. Desperately he plunged.

* * *

"Aw, Mugs!" he blurted out pleadingly, "Quit your kiddin' and give a feller a rig, can't you?"

Mugs and his satellites roared.

"Well, young feller, me lad," he chuckled, "since you ask me like a gent, I'll oblige ye. One large, round silver smacker's the price for the whole long afternoon. Cross me palm, lad."

The dollar exchanged hands. Under Mr. Levitts's generalship the horse was led from a stall in the rear and hitched to a springboard conveyance with a gray-tasseled canopy. Young Seventeen mounted to the seat and, gingerly picking up the reins, waited for the horse to start. Being a well-behaved animal it did no such thing. Being equally well-behaved, and woefully ignorant of horses besides, the driver continued to sit—hopelessly, helplessly. The incident threatened to become embarrassing. Mugs, however, came to the rescue.

"That's right, me boy," said he, mockingly, "don't speak harsh to a pore dumb beast. Shucks, feller: tighten up on them reins and git! Giddap, Nellie!"

The youth got! And so did Nellie! The more he got the more did Nellie. So much did Nellie that she carried Young Seventeen around the corner onto School Street before he had time to recollect that on occasions such as this one should say "Whoa!" and pull up gently. He was vividly conscious, meanwhile, of hearing—as he wheeled dustily around the corner—the voice of the irate liveryman: "Come back here, ye faker! You ain't no driver!"

Nellie, however, was a lady—even as the song avers. So after the first burst of speed she settled down to a sedate jog, which soon brought them to the home of Bertha the Fair.

* * *

Bertha was waiting on the veranda. Dressed in a new military-sleeved, high-collared, appallingly short, ankle-length frock, a flowered chapeau jutting at a jaunty angle above her plentiously pompadoured hair, she presented a picture highly pleasing to the eyes of her knight. But she also presented a problem. There was a certain etiquette to be observed: etiquette which demanded horsemanship. The buggy should be cramped by the stepping block just so, the driver should descend, whip and reins in one hand, the other hand left free to assist the lady into the rig. He also felt the occasion demanded that he remove his hat. Oh, for limbs of a centipede! Not being thus endowed, he compromised by merely cramping the wheel tight against the stone, and hailing his lady from the seat.

"Guess I'd better not leave this horse," he ventured importantly. "Guess you'd better hurry right down and climb in while I'm holdin' her. This here filly takes a lot of handlin'."

Bertha, being a lady of good sense and training, paused not on the invitation, but sallied down the walk. Young Seventeen, gulping his embarrassment, tried to tender her a helping hand as she flitted into the seat beside him.

From the veranda her father, who had stepped out to speed the young people on their way, called a word of caution in a voice the sobriety of which hardly matched the twinkle in his eye.

"Pretty high stepper you got there, young feller," said he—referring, of course, not to Bertha, but the horse—"Sure you can handle her?"

"Well, she's mettlesome, sir!" gladly agreed Nellie's driver, trying to sound casual and at ease and blushing mightily in the process. "But I'll try to keep her in the traces." Then, "Giddap, Nellie!"

Nellie, starting from scratch, as it were, was badly handicapped, because, cramped against the buggy on one side and the stepping-stone on the other, the front wheels were stubborn about moving. Nellie did her best, however, and pulled hard. The buggy protested shrilly and tried to climb over the off wheel. A surprised, "Oh, mercy!" escaped from Bertha and she grabbed her escort's arm. This pulled Nellie's head around. The buggy tilted precariously. Its occupants swayed forward. Young Seventeen, mindful of the folly of giving a thoroughbred her head, desperately pulled up on the reins. Nellie interpreted this as a signal to back up; but, since the nigh front wheel immediately came in contact with the stepping-block, she found this impossible and, with the tire grating agonizingly against the curb, very wisely paused for further instructions. Across the street the prim Misses Amanda and Phœbe Howe paused with gestures of amazement to watch the proceedings. Two small boys came hurrying over the Methodist Church lawn.

"Hey, Mister!" yelled one, "is tnat a trick you're doing? Make her stand on her hind legs, Mister!"

Bertha's face was scarlet. Young Seventeen's was more so. Something had to be done. Nellie turned her head and gazed reproachfully at her inept driver. One of the small boys ran out into the road and began to wave his hands and dance. Nellie, disgusted with the performance, turned her head and moved to one side. The wheels shrieked and the rig dropped to an even keel. Nellie took a few more steps. Young Seventeen jiggled the whip in the whipsocket. They were moving! The Howe sisters resumed their walk. The boys resumed their play. Young Seventeen breathed a sigh of relief and gratefully gathered in the reins. Nellie stepped along sedately. Bertha smiled contentedly and settled back in her seat.

"Pretty slick work, young man!" applauded her father. And in an aside to his wife he added: "If I didn't trust Nellie to pull 'em through, that buggy ride would stop right here."

* * *

Thus began the memorable first lesson in horsemanship. Nine miles they drove that afternoon; with a chicken supper at the Kingsbury Street Tavern calling another "smacker" from Young Seventeen's pocket, not to mention the twenty-five-cent hostelry charge for feeding Nellie. Then—a kerosene lantern, hung from the rear axle, casting weird shadows under Nellie's hoofs—back through the gloaming they came.

Dewy and cool the night closed in. Along the way nocturnal birds cheeped eerie inquiries from the trees; bats darted crazily through the web of shadows; and in the hollows wheezy froglets joined in a throaty, interminable chorus. Mystery joined hands with romance as shadows flooded the hollows where once the Mohawks camped. Along old battle trails tree toads and an occasional owl made casual comments on the weather. And through it all the steady plop of Nellie's hoofs blended with quiet young voices. Anon, from farmhouse yards, inquisitive dogs barked challenges. Then lights glowed more frequently. Soon they were crossing Bombard's Bridge. Now they were back in town.

Nellie knew her curbstones! Without consulting her driver, she paused at the proper Main Street stepping-block, the wheels cramped just right. Bertha alighted. With a sigh of ecstasy she turned to Young Seventeen.

"Oh," she trilled, "it's been just too lovely for words! Thanks so much for the buggy ride!"

* * *

The Man in the Tweed Fedora turned from the beverage stand and stepped nearer the Pazyudrive car lately vacated by Al and Lil. Surveying it with a new light in his eye, he was conscious of an altered mental attitude.

"Buggy ride!" he muttered finally. "Humph, I believe I could drive one of those things without half trying. They're lots more simple than a horse!" H. E. W.

## *Letters to The Christian Science Monitor*

*Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.*

### More About "Spot"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

When I read the article in The Christian Science Monitor of August 13, entitled "Spot"—"the name often given to sheep dogs"—it brought to thought the experience that came to me in February, 1920, when staying with friends on a big sheep ranch in southern California. The gentleman who owned the ranch invited us to go with him one evening to see the shepherd and his dog bring in one band of sheep (as they call them there) from his band of 1700.

We went by auto up into a long canyon, and at the farther end was a long, winding mountain, which we were told to watch. Very soon, in the distance, we saw against the sky line a cloud of dust. Then soon the sheep and their baby lambs came in sight, and wound slowly in and out and down the steep declivity till they reached the canyon.

During the descent the sheep dog kept constant, watchful care, going back often to bring up a mother and lamb which had fallen behind. When all were safely down, at the blow of the whistle the faithful dog rounded them all up (for they were anxious to eat along the way) and brought them to the corral, where the gate was closed to enable the shepherd to put the food in the racks and the water in the troughs.

Then 500 lambs went up on a large rise of ground and had their evening exercise, jumping and skipping till the shepherd blew the whistle and the faithful sheep dog drove them all into the corral. It seemed the dog did all he could, except find the mother for each lamb. It was a noisy, busy time.

I saw many other noble and clever things done by those sheep dogs. At night, when the coyotes were barking and very numerous, the faithful dogs would circle the corral, barking till they drove the assailants away and quietness reigned!

They certainly deserve recognition "as animals of rare skill, patience and intelligence"! (MRS.) J. E. STARK.

Delavan, Wis.

### "The Sandman of Philadelphia"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

On the Antique Page of the Monitor of September 7 was a very interesting article, called "The Sandman of Philadelphia." I was surprised to know that sand was ever used on the floors of the homes of our people. Up to a few years ago some of the most famous French restaurants in New Orleans had their floors covered with white sand.

After reading this article, however, I remembered that some friends had told me of an experience which they had had several months ago. While motoring through a portion of south Mississippi known as the piney woods section, they were caught in a bad thunder storm late in the afternoon, and sought shelter in the home of a farmer. They were asked to spend the night. The invitation was gladly accepted, as they were too far in the country to go on that night. In telling us of this trip, they spoke of the white sand which was spread on all the floors of the house. The people in this section of the country are descendants of the colonial people of Pennsylvania, Virginia and the Carolinas, and are of the purest Anglo-Saxon blood. M. K. M.

Gulfport, Miss.

### Ice Deliveries Increasing Yearly

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In The Christian Science Monitor of September 9, under Editorial Notes, occurs this paragraph:

> Another vanishing American! The ice wagon being frozen out by the electric refrigerator.

As executive of a chain of ice plants representing a property investment of over $1,000,000, I am in a position to state that the tonnage of ice sold by our companies is increasing from year to year, and that the number of delivery units, to which you perhaps purposely refer as "the ice wagon," has increased in the last ten years 35 per cent. There are listed on the various stock exchanges, and keenly sought after by investors, ice securities amounting to many millions.

Because of busy public motor vehicle traveling from coast to coast, one could not deduce justly that the railroads are among the "vanishing Americans" so long as there are statistics showing that common carriers today are in better condition than ever before.

Chicago, Ill. JNO. B. BAYER,
Treasurer, National Association of Ice Industries.